"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

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THE WEATHER. Threatening; showers; light to fresh southerly winds.

VOL. XLVIII..NO. 15,440. NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, JULY 5, 1899.—TWELVE PAGES. ONE CENT in Greater New York and Jersey City. } Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

FOREIGN.—The Fourth of July was celebrated in nearly all the countries of Europe and in many other parts of the world. The American Society in London held a brilliant banquet at the Hotel Cecil, at which Ambassador Choate, Senator Lodge, and others spoke. At the banquet of the American Chamber of Commerce, in Paris, M. Millerand, the French Minister of Commerce, made a plea for reciprocity between the two republics. Ex-President Harrison spoke on America's foreign policy. Capt. Dreyfus is in good spirits and recovering from the effects of his life on Devil's Island. He spends his time in studying the reports of court proceedings affecting his case. Count Boni de Castellane has written a criticism of the Prince of Monaco's recent letter to Mme. Dreyfus. The French Chamber of Deputies was prorogued. The American delegates to the Peace Conference visited Delft, Holland, and decorated the tomb of Hugo Grotius, Ambassador Andrew D. White making an address. The Arbitration Committee of the Peace Conference adopted a provision that arbitration should be optional. The Belgian Chamber of Deputies adopted a proposal of the Government to refer the Electoral bills to a committee, thus averting a crisis for the present.—Pages 1, 2, and 7.

Page 1.

The Dowager Queen Kapiolani of Hawaii died there on June 24. Her remains lay in state for eight days before burial.

A fire in Memphis, Tenn., yesterday afternoon caused the loss of one life and about $450,000 damage.

The cornerstone of the new State Capitol of Montana was laid at Helena yesterday in the presence of a large assemblage.

The sloop yacht Blanche was wrecked at Coney Island yesterday. Manhattan Beach sightseers viewed with alarm the danger of her crew.

Ex-Congressman John De Witt Warner, at the Brooklyn Democratic Club's Independence Day celebration yesterday, arraigned the Administration of President McKinley in scathing terms.

United States Senator Jones is to resign the Chairmanship of the National Democratic Committee, according to Asher G. Caruth, who spoke yesterday at the Tammany celebration.

Gov. Sayers of Texas has received an appeal from Brookshire, asking aid for the people who are starving after having been made destitute by the flood. Relief has gone from Houston. Thirteen drownings are reported, and hundreds of people are in peril. The Brazos is rising rapidly near Dewey Station.

Page 2.

Gov. Roosevelt was the attraction yesterday at Oyster Bay's Fourth of July celebration.

Policeman Aime Jelis of the West Thirtieth Street Station rescued two persons from a burning building last night at the risk of his life.

Major J. M. Farquhar, a member of the Industrial Commission, says that the purpose for which trusts are formed is not illegal. That competition between corporations lowers prices and this benefits the people.

It is estimated that from 125,000 to 150,000 persons visited Coney Island yesterday, and a great many games of chance were running for their diversion. There was little serious trouble, but many children were lost and found in the course of the day.

Page 3.

The twentieth annual regatta of the Larchmont Yacht Club, sailed yesterday, was a marked success.

Another race in these waters has been arranged for Columbia and Defender. It will be sailed on the Sound on Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. H. McK. Twombly entertained the residents of Florham Park Borough, N. J., last evening with a banquet, music, and fireworks.

The Hudson Boat Club held its annual regatta yesterday on the Hudson River. The weather was favorable, and some well-contested races and fast time resulted.

Page 4.

The wheeling and yachting divisions of the Morris Club held a joint field day yesterday in Pelham Bay Park.

The Lakewood Club polo team defeated the second team of the Rockaway Hunt Club yesterday at Cedarhurst, L. I.

Sensational golf was played at the amateur tournament on the Onwentsia grounds, at Lake Forest, Ill., in spite of adverse conditions.

Devotees of the game of golf enjoyed many excellent contests yesterday. The matches of the Morris County (N. J.) Golf Club excited particular interest.

Page 5.

There was a lively chase yesterday along West Thirty-eighth Street after a driver who had run over a child.

Police Inspector Hartnett of Chicago says more patrolmen are needed in the big cities of the United States.

Announcement was made yesterday of the signing of the formal contract for the conversion of Mexico's foreign debt.

Camillo Demaria, two years old, was shot, and probably mortally wounded, yesterday by Theodore Merzierio, who attempted to kill a man who had stabbed him a year before.

The Fourth of July speech at Glen Summit, Penn., was delivered by St. Clair McKelway. He made a powerful appeal on behalf of the Government's policy in the Philippines.

The Glen Island of the Starin Line yesterday cut in two and sunk the lighter Escort and injured her sister lighter, the Lillian B., in a collision. There was a panic among the Glen Island's passengers.

There was a great celebration of the Fourth of July at Manila, all the nationalities represented there participating. Prof. Schurman, President of the Philippine Commission, will leave Manila to-day for Hongkong and the commission will meet at Washington in the Fall to prepare its report. It is reported that Aguinaldo will release most of the Spanish prisoners in his hands, but will hold the friars in the hope of obtaining a heavy ransom. Gov. Stanley of Kansas has received a letter from Brig. Gen. Funston urging him to intercede with the President for the return of the Kansas volunteers in the Philippines.

Page 8.

The New York and Brooklyn baseball teams each lost two games yesterday.

The prices obtained yesterday at the Easton Paddocks, Sheepshead Bay, for the Fairview Stud yearlings were disappointing.

The twenty-five-mile bicycle race between Elkes and Gardiner at the Manhattan Beach track yesterday was easily won by the former.

At the Sheepshead Bay track yesterday Perry Belmont's colt, Ethelbert, won the Realization Stake, Dr. Catlett the Independence Steeplechase in record time, Mesmerist the second half of the Double Event, and Fluke, Blarneystone, and Maximo Gomez the other races.

Page 12.

The Fourth was generally observed in this city yesterday with enthusiasm. All excursion boats and trains were crowded, and the cheap methods of transportation in the city itself afforded means of enjoyment to thousands.

The New York Aquarium has been enriched by a collection of rare fish brought from Bermuda waters by Prof. Bristol of the New York University.

That part of Tammany Hall which attended the annual celebration of the society in the Wigwam yesterday broke away from its leaders and cheered itself hoarse for Bryan, free silver, and anti-imperialism. Ex-Gov. Hogg of Texas made the speech which caused the uproar.

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J. H. Barr Dies Near Savannah.

SAVANNAH, Ga., July 4.—James H. Barr of Chattanooga, General Counsel of the Rome and Southern Railway, died of apoplexy to-day while bathing in the surf at Cumberland Island. He was at the island with a party of friends from Chattanooga, and was apparently in the best of health.

Benzolyptus Antiseptic Tooth Powder removes all trace of tobacco. Cleanses the teeth and sweetens the breath.—Adv.

DREYFUS IN GOOD SPIRITS

Recovering from the Effects of His Life on Devil's Island.

HOPES FOR JUSTICE AT LAST

His Time Occupied in Studying the Reports of Court Proceedings Affecting His Case.

RENNES, France, July 4.—Maitre Labori paid another visit to Capt. Dreyfus at 10 o'clock this morning, remaining with him until noon. The lawyer found the prisoner to be in much better spirits than yesterday. In the resistance Dreyfus has shown to the frightful blow he suffered in the judgment of the court-martial and his terrible existence on Devil's Island, combined with his marvelous recuperation of physical and mental strength since he left Cayenne, Maitre Labori saw the strongest proofs of his innocence. The lawyer was almost joyful in appearance on leaving the military prison to-day, and beyond doubt his interviews with Dreyfus have given him the most favorable impression respecting the outcome of the court-martial.

Dreyfus spent last evening and this morning in studying the documents relating to the Esterhazy and Zola trials. Maitre Labori during this morning's conference explained to him the obscure points. Dreyfus was naturally astonished at many incidents, and at the attitude of various persons since his deportation.

Matthew Dreyfus paid his first visit to his brother at 3 o'clock this afternoon, the interview lasting half an hour. The brothers threw themselves into each other's arms. Matthew said he found his brother aged and broken in health, but not the physical wreck he feared. In spite of his sufferings, Dreyfus's eyes are as bright and his mind as clear and his intelligence as keen as when he was occupied with his duties on the General Staff. He was troubled with insomnia during the voyage, but has now recovered, and last night he had a refreshing sleep. The prisoner is still suffering from dysentery, but there is every reason to believe he will rapidly recuperate his forces. He is under medical treatment.

Matthew found his brother in good spirits and buoyed up by the necessity of mustering all his strength for the coming ordeal, and by the hope that at last he will have justice done him. He is extremely reserved as to his life on Devil's Island, which has left an indelible impression, and remains in his memory as a horrible nightmare. Dreyfus looks back to his existence of the past four years with relief, tinged with a feeling of the horror of a sane man who has escaped from a madhouse. He declares his brain is almost reeling in the face of the mass of documents and explanations MM. Demange and Labori are bringing out regarding the extraordinary machinations of his enemies and the persevering devotion of his friends. Dreyfus is astounded and full of heartfelt gratitude at their self-sacrifice. This feeling is particularly strong as regards Col. Picquart, whom he hardly remembers, and the story of whose persecution has profoundly moved him.

Capt. Dreyfus was unable to talk freely with his brother owing to the presence of the officer who is under instructions to be present at all interviews between the prisoner and members of his family. This arrangement has been a terrible trial for Mme. Dreyfus and the rest, as they have been obliged to restrain their emotions so far as possible, and have been unable to converse as to intimate matters, because every word has been overheard, and every gesture watched by the officer.

Only MM. Demange and Labori are allowed to see Capt. Dreyfus privately. They will return to see him together at the beginning of next week, thus giving him ample time in the meanwhile to acquaint himself thoroughly with the contents of the various dossiers.

It is impossible to imagine a town calmer than Rennes. The inhabitants continue absolutely indifferent to the presence of Dreyfus. Barely half a dozen persons witnessed the visits of counsel and relatives to the prison to-day. The town, however, is full of detectives, who scrutinize all strangers, and a few gendarmes are patrolling before the residence of Mme. Dreyfus. They approach and watch every one stopping before the gate leading to the courtyard of the mansion.

COUNT CASTELLANE AS A CRITIC.

He Resents the Prince of Monaco's Letter to Mme. Dreyfus.

PARIS, July 4.—Count Boni de Castellane, who married Miss Anna Gould, has addressed a communication to the Prince of Monaco, sharply criticising the Prince for his recent letter to Mme. Dreyfus, inviting her and her husband to sojourn at his château after the prisoner's acquittal, of which the Prince expressed himself as confident. The Count, who charges the Prince with "interfering in an affair in which you are in no way concerned," says:

"If, as a foreign sovereign, you thought you could influence French officers in the grave verdict they are about to pronounce, I beg you to note that we do not stand on an equal footing, as none of us would condescend to call to account a Prince who is under tutelage. You are perhaps a relative of Dreyfus by marriage; but in that case it is premature to triumph. If, on the other hand, it is as a protector of gambling houses that you intervene, permit me to tell you that Dreyfus himself would dispense with your services."

FRENCH CHAMBER PROROGUED.

Government Stops Debate on the Bill Dealing with Workmen's Wages.

PARIS, July 4.—In the Chamber of Deputies to-day M. Paul Beauregard, (Republican,) representing one of the districts of the Seine, submitted his promised interpellation on the subject of the bill dealing with workmen's wages and the hours of labor. He disputed the right of M. Millerand, (Socialist,) Minister of Commerce, to deal with the mater by decree, as he proposed to do, until the next session. The speaker was loudly interrupted by members of the Extreme Left.

M. Millerand, in replying, disclaimed all intentions upon the part of the Government to curtail the rights of Parliament. Other Deputies desired to debate the matter, but the Premier, M. Waldeck-Rousseau, declined to consent to this, and the Chamber upheld him by a vote of 338 to 186.

The Premier then read a decree proroguing Parliament for the long vacation, and, amid applause from the Leftists and protests from the Right, the house was adjourned.

Aged 96, and Never Had Seen a Corpse

TOLEDO, Ohio, July 4.—At the funeral to-day at Jersie Hill Mission, just across the city line, of Mrs. Ellen Harvey, the husband for the first time saw a corpse. He is in his ninety-sixth year, but until he saw his aged wife in death he had never looked upon a dead person.

Drowned in the Mohawk River.

FORT PLAIN, N. Y., July 4.—W. Byron Abeling, forty years old, for a number of years associate editor of The Hay Trade Journal, published at Canajoharie, but later agent of the American Express Company at that place, and prominent in Royal Arcanum and Red Men circles, while fishing from a boat in the Mohawk River, near Canajoharie to-day, fell into the water and was drowned. A widow and three children survive him.

New Yorker Found Dead in Saratoga.

SARATOGA, N. Y., July 4.—James W. Colburn of New York City was found dead at Washington Hall this morning.

The only James W. Colburn whose name appears in any of the Directories is described as a member of the Suburban Riding and Driving Club. At the clubhouse last night it was said that his home address was not known, but that he was a well-known member of the club, and was acquainted with most of the horsemen of the city.

HUNGER FOLLOWS FLOODS.

Starvation Adds Its Horrors to the Texas Calamity—Many Lives Are in Danger.

AUSTIN, Texas, July 4.—Gov. Sayers today received the following telegram from a number of prominent residents of Brookshire, a small town in Waller County, on the Brazos River, about thirty miles from Houston:

"Hundreds of people here, with everything swept away by the flood, have not a mouthful to eat, and no shelter. Unless food is sent at once starvation is inevitable, and to you, as Governor of Texas, we appeal for immediate aid and food."

Gov. Sayers at once telegraphed the Mayors of Houston, Galveston, and San Antonio as follows:

"Am just advised that hundreds of people are suffering at Brookshire for want of food. Have no public funds at my disposal. Please call on the people of your city to assist."

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 4.—Advices from Dallas, Texas, say that another flood disaster which, from the first bulletins received here to-night, appears to be worse than that at Calvert on Friday and Saturday last, occurred to-day in the Brazos Valley, about 100 miles down the river from Calvert. Reports say that the large steel bridge of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad at Dewey Station, near the crossing of the Brazos River, is gone. The river in that section began rising suddenly yesterday, and to-night is six feet higher than ever before known. Immense drifts of houses, trees, fences, &c., are floating past Sealey and Dewey.

Chief Lineman Lowry of the Postal Telegraph Company to-night made the following statement over the long distance telephone from Sealey, 250 miles south of Dallas:

"The Brazos River here is more than five miles wide and the waters are lashing furiously. All character of floatable property is rushing along with the current. On this side of the river (at Sealey) there is as yet little danger, but on the other side (Dewey and Brookshire) the conditions are terrible. We cannot get from the Sealey side to the Dewey and Brookshire side, and, as our wires are all gone on that side, we cannot tell the extent of the disaster at Brookshire.

"I reahced Sealey to-night in a small boat, after spending last night on an island four miles from here. The big bridge of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad at Dewey is ruined. It is covered with water and the centre span is six inches out of line. The entire structure is likely to go at any minute. Four miles of Missouri, Kansas and Texas track is gone on the Dewey side and about a mile on the Sealey side has been washed away. If boats and special trains from Houston or other points have not yet reached Brookside, they are too late.

"The people, I fear, will be drowned before they can be reached. This afternoon there were from 300 to 400 people on a small island near Brookshire, and the water was rising rapidly. I fear they are drowned by this time, as they had not the slightest means of escape.

"The river here to-night is six feet higher than in 1885, which was the record up to the present. The damage to property is enormous."

HOUSTON, Texas, July 4.—An appeal for aid has come from Brookshire, and a relief train, with rowboats and provisions, left to-night. The Brazos is ten miles wide at that point. The message says thirteen persons have been drowned and hundreds of others are in peril.

MONTANA'S NEW CAPITOL.

Cornerstone Laid at Helena in the Presence of a Large Assemblage—Speech by ex-Gov. Toole.

HELENA, Mon., July 4.—The cornerstone of the new State Capitol was laid this afternoon. Never before has such a large crowd assembled in this city, special trains having brought thousands of visitors to Helena. The city, in both residence and business sections, was gayly decorated, and all business was suspended. The day was a beautiful one, and nothing whatever marred the occasion.

A parade, in four divisions, was formed at Main Street and Broadway, and began the march to the Capitol grounds. It was under the command of Adjt. Gen. C. F. English. The parade reached the building at 3 P. M., and an invocation was delivered by the Rev. W. N. Sloan. Gov. R. B. Smith delivered an address as Chairman of the Capitol Commission. He then introduced ex-Gov. Joseph K. Toole, the orator of the day.

Mr. Toole was the first Governor of Montana, having been appointed by President Cleveland ten years ago. At some length he pictured the early history of the State and the struggle between Helena and Anaconda for the permanent Capitol. He complimented the Capitol Commission upon its untiring efforts in advancing the building. Mr. Toole went on to deprecate the tendency to seek wealth without regard to the means used in doing so, and for this reason advocated a change of the motto in the State seal (Oro y Plata) to one denouncing bribery and inculcating wisdom, honesty, and integrity. Speaking of the war in the Philippines, Mr. Toole declared every patriotic heart in the land was behind the President in his endeavor to put down the rebellion.

Grand Master Charles W. Pomeroy was then introduced, and proceeded with the laying of the cornerstone, as prescribed in the Masonic ritual. The trowel used by him was specially made for the occasion, and in its composition were contained all of the precious and utilitarian metals to be found in Montana. The gavel was made of wood from the estate of George Washington, at Mount Vernon.

An address by ex-Senator W. F. Sanders followed, and the benediction by the Grand Chaplain closed the exercises.

The new Capitol is designed in Grecian Ionic style, which is carried out purely and severely in the stone exterior from basement to dome. The extreme dimensions of the building are 250 by 130 feet, and the structure will be strictly fireproof throughout. It will be lighted by electricity, heated by steam and thoroughly ventilated in every part.

From the centre of the building and crowning the whole, rises the dome. The base of this, rising above the high parapets and pediments of the main building, is formed by a balustraded terrace, from which rises the main story, having on each face a projecting pavilion with columns, pilasters, and pediment in the Corinthian style, and supported at each angle by a square pavilion with half-spherical crown. Surmounting these pavilions rises the tholobate, or base of the circular dome proper; this is enriched with wreaths and garlands in high relief on a broad frieze, above which is a bold cornice and a stepped base to the spherical dome devoid of ornament, which will be gilded and crowned by a statue of liberty.

THE "BRONZE" WAS PLASTER.

Egbert Tablet Broke in Cooling, and an Imitation Was Substituted.

CINCINNATI, July 4.—It will be a surprise to Gen. Miles to learn that one of the Fort Thomas tablets he received in the name of the United States was not "enduring bronze," but common plaster.

It was found to-day that some one perpetrated a huge bunko game on the orators and garrison of Fort Thomas by putting up a plaster cast of the Egbert tablet instead of the real one.

The work done at Hamilton, Ohio, was delayed by the breaking of the bronze plate while cooling, and to prevent a delay in the ceremony some one devised the plan of putting up an imitation, painted to resemble the original so closely that detection was almost impossible. The plan was carried out in every detail. When the cast was unpacked six men carried it to the tower, each exhibiting signs of intense strain on account of the weight. This morning, Capt. Jackson, who is in charge of the fort, was notified that the tablet was not bronze. He detailed a man to test it with a knife, the result being a confirmation of the statement. As the plaster will withstand the exposure of Fort Thomas but a short time the real bronze will doubtless soon replace it.

CAPT. DYER HOME AT MELROSE.

Says the Philippine War Will Be Quickly Ended If the Anti-Imperialists Are Suppressed.

MELROSE, Mass., July 4.—Capt. N. M. Dyer, who, with the Baltimore, led the second attack of Dewey's squadron upon Montojo's fleet at Manila, reached his home in Melrose this afternoon. He was met at the station by a large crowd, a brass band, and the fire company. Capt. Dyer was detached from the Baltimore three months ago on account of ill-health.

In an interview to-day, Capt. Dyer said: "The situation in the Philippines is, I think, quite encouraging. Of course the only thing to be done is for the army to go in and put down the rebellion. The sooner this is done the better, and it will be done the sooner when you have put down those people at home who, directly and indirectly, are giving aid to the enemy. That is what it amounts to.

"The rebellion would not have lasted nearly so long if it had not been for the sympathy of these people. They are doing more harm than they know. They are deluding the insurgents. Information of what is going on at home is sent to the insurgents at once. They are led to believe that all the acts of the Government are discredited by the people, and that as soon as the people get a chance to do so they will overthrow the Administration.

"The insurgents think that if they hold out for a while longer the present Administration will be overthrown, and that they will be allowed to do as they please. This state of affairs is due almost entirely to the machinations of these goody-goody people of Massachusetts and other States. They should be suppressed as quickly and effectually as possible that the work of putting down the rebellion may be made easier and quicker."

KAPIOLANI DIES IN HAWAII.

Was the Widow of King Kalakaua, Who Died Jan. 20, 1891, in San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., July 4.—The steamship Coptic arrived late last night from Hongkong and Yokohama, via Honolulu.

She brought news of the death, at Honolulu, on June 24, of the Dowager Queen Kapiolani, widow of King Kalakaua. Her death had been expected for some time. She was sixty-five years of age, a sufferer from cancer, and recently had a stroke of paralysis. She was much esteemed in the islands, and her death was sincerely mourned. Her remains lay in state for eight days, and were buried with impressive ceremonies.

The Dowager Queen Kapiolani was a descendant of the royal house of the Island of Kauai, and was married in 1863 to Prince David Kalakaua, who succeeded to the Hawaiian throne in 1874, and after a turbulent reign of seventeen years died Jan. 20, 1891, while on a visit to San Francisco.

Kapiolani was esteemed more highly by the Hawaiians than any other of the native Princesses, and was equally popular with the foreigners residing in the islands. She was the only one who, during the reign of Kalakaua dared openly to oppose the revels in which that monarch and his friends indulged. During the orgies at the palace it was her custom to retire to one of her several homes in the vicinity of Honolulu. Since the death of the King she had led a secluded life.

Kapiolani was well educated, and spoke English almost as well as she did Hawaiian, but she was always averse to the use of English in her household. She was not in sympathy with the aspirations of ex-Queen Liliuokalani or the late Princess Kiaulani, and refused to have anything to do with any movement looking to the restoration of the monarchy after its overthrow in 1893. The Provisional Government established at that time voted her an allowance, the payment of which was continued until her death.

During the reign of King Kalakaua the Queen made several trips abroad. She visited this country in 1887, in company with her sister-in-law, then Princess Liliuokalani, and in the same year she attended the jubilee of Queen Victoria.

Having no children of her own, Kapiolani several years ago adopted the two sons of her deceased sister. These young men, who have now passed their majority, are known as Princes David and Cupid. The Dowager Queen recently deeded to them all of her real and personal property, the value of which is estimated at $1,500,000. It is thought, however, that an extensive museum of Hawaiian curiosities, which she owned, will be given to some public institution.

The Dowager Queen devoted much of her time to charitable work. Among the institutions in Honolulu which she founded are the Kapiolani Home for Leper Girls and the Kapiolani Maternity Home.

CAPTURED A LARGE EAGLE.

A Red Hook Farmer Wings the Despoiler of His Barnyard.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., July 4.—John Koblinski, a farmer of Red Hook, Dutchess County, captured a large American eagle yesterday, as the bird was flying away with a Spring porker in its talons. Koblinski began the season with a flock of fifty turkeys and only two now remain, the rest having disappeared mysteriously. His lambs, chickens, and geese have also been taken, and officers have long been watching for thieves. Yesterday morning Koblinski heard one of his little pigs squealing, and rushing into the yard with his shotgun saw a big eagle flying over the barn with the porker. One charge from the gun winged the eagle and he fell fluttering to the ground, turning from his prey to fight his captor. Koblinski threw a blanket over the bird and, with assistance, caged him.

The eagle weighs 150 pounds, being in prime condition. He measures 11 feet from tip to tip and is vicious in captivity. The bird seems to be quite old and the largest eagle ever captured in this section.

DIVORCES IN MICHIGAN.

Statistics for 1898 Show Marked Increase Over Former Years.

LANSING, Mich., July 4.—During the year 1898, according to reports just received by the Secretary of State, there were 1,808 divorces granted in Michigan, this number showing a "healthy increase" over the preceding year. In 1,336 cases the wife was the complainant and in 472 cases the husband was the aggrieved party.

Of the total number, 1,468 of the marriages were solemnized in Michigan, showing that few couples of other States came to Michigan to secure divorces. In 890 cases there were no children born to the contracting parties, and in 412 cases there was but one child in the family.

Four hundred and ninety-four couples had been married less than five years, 583 between five and ten years, 313 between ten and fifteen years, and 195 from fifteen to twenty years. Cruelty was the cause of divorce in 551 cases, desertion in 480 cases, and non-support in 241 cases.

KITTENS BORN IN MAIL BAG.

Post Office Cat Had Been Locked Up with Registered Letters.

CINCINNATI, July 4.—Postmaster Reynolds of Covington lost his office cat last night. Suspecting that she had crossed over to Newport, the Post Office men there were requested to make inquiries, with the result that the cat was located with a family of five kittens. She had crossed the Licking River in a curious way.

One of the institutions of the Covington Post Office is what is called the "locked out" pouch. In it all of the valuable mail received after the safe is locked is placed for the night. The pouch is of the most secure pattern manufactured, and it requires a very expert Post Office robber to be able to filch its contents. The late mails yesterday brought considerable registered matter for Newport, which was placed in the "locked out" pouch. Evidently the cat crept in and made herself a nest among the letters, and was locked in with the mail. In the morning the pouch was taken over to Newport, as usual, and upon being opened, not only the mail and the Covington Post Office cat, but five Post Office kittens were found.

The cat will probably be sent back, but the fate of the kittens is uncertain.

Chautauqua Excursion.
$10.00 round trip by Erie Railroad, July 7. Tickets good until August 5th for return.—Adv.

PENSION LAWYERS' GREED

Sharp Practices Employed in the Prosecution of Claims.

BAIT SENT TO OLD SOLDIERS

Circular of One Firm Exposed by a Western Veteran—Two Specimen Reports of Disabilities.

WASHINGTON, July 4.—While the Grand Army posts of the United States are being appealed to by agents of the pension claim attorneys, or the attorneys themselves, of whom there are said to be one or more in nearly every post in the country, to condemn the Commissioner of Pensions for not shoveling out pensions regardless of his oath to observe the laws, the efforts of the thwarted attorneys are being increased and they are resorting to sharper practices to prevent the decrease of the pension expenditures of the country. In the fiscal year 1897-8 there was expended about $147,500,000 for pensions; in the year 1898-9 the expenditure was about $139,400,000, or about $8,000,000 less. There is every expectation that this showing will bring to the Commissioner, not the praise to which he is entitled, but the indignant rage and disappointment which the attorneys fancy they are entitled to feel and express.

Law-abiding people are unwilling to believe the stories about the methods employed to obtain new pensions or increases of old rates. There is no conception of the ingenuity manifested to get persons to consent to be represented by attorneys who are unwilling to abandon misrepresentation before the Pension Bureau. To illustrate the rapacity and recklessness of the attorneys it may be interesting and useful to reproduce the following letter from a very self-respecting Western man concerning another letter from a very solicitous firm of pension attorneys, which was sent to the Pension Office for the consideration of Commissioner Evans:

(Post date of writer omitted.)

Sir: I inclose herewith for your inspection and return to me a letter and declaration which I have just received.

Considering the fact that I have no disability whatever, and never had any while in the service, nor ever intimated to any one that I had any, it is very gratifying to me to have such a high opinion that I am entitled to a pension.

If it be true that our good Uncle is dispensing favors of this kind on such grounds, I shall esteem it a favor if you will enter my name direct upon your pension rolls and issue me a certificate, as I much dislike the idea of hatching up a statement to fit the case.

I enlisted in good faith to serve my country, and desire no compensation other than that to which I am justly entitled. Very respectfully, your obedient servant, ——

The Honorable Commissioner of Pensions, Washington, D. C.

This self-respecting and independent statement was in response to the following circular:

Office of MILO B. STEVENS & COMPANY, Attorneys and Solicitors, Washington. Chicago. Cleveland. Detroit.	MILO B. STEVENS (Estate,) Late of 14th Ohio Battery. EUGENE E. STEVENS, Attorney at Law. THOMAS R. HARNEY, Late of U. S. Pension Bureau.

Washington, June 1, 1899.

—— ——, ——:

Dear Sir:

We have received and filed your application for extra pay, &c., and the same will be given proper attention.

In our opinion you are also entitled to a pension, and we believe it can be secured. We advise you to take the inclosed application to a notary public or Justice of the Peace and have it properly filled and executed, with two witnesses, men or women, who know you. See that it is correct and contains all your disabilities due to service and line of duty. Upon the return of the same to us properly executed it will be promptly filed in the Pension Bureau, and in due time we will advise you of the official requirements and fully instruct and aid you in obtaining the required proof, furnishing the necessary blanks and forms.

Please give the matter immediate attention, as your pension, if granted, will commence only from the date of filing the application. Very respectfully, MILO B. STEVENS & CO.,
K.

Important: Return these papers by June 12, 1899.

The ordinary enterprising pension attorney, so long as he can keep in front of the bars, stops at nothing. If a man who has been drawing a pension has had an increase, and has a desire, stimulated by the attorney, to get a new increase, the attorney has learned that men are subject to all manner of ills, sometimes as the result of soldiering thirty years ago, but, at all events, subject to them in a degree that can be negotiated at the Pension Bureau. When it was formerly the custom for an applicant really to have something the matter with him, he was honest, and asserted the disease and abided by the physical examination. Now, however, he is bound to be diseased.

Here is the statement made on behalf of a claimant, who recently put in, through his attorney, a claim for increase. He declared that he had chronic rheumatism and "resulting piles," for which he had been pensioned, but that he claimed increase because he also had disease of the heart, disease of the lungs, disease of the liver, disease of the spleen, stomach, bowels, rectum, kidneys, eyes, legs, throat, respiratory organs, digestive organs, catarrh of head, lumbago, partial paralysis, scurvy, loss of teeth, atrophy of muscles, nervous, and general debility.

This applicant was enlisted Dec. 18, 1861, and was discharged Jan. 21, 1865. He first applied for a pension Jan. 3, 1884, nineteen years after his discharge. His last application for an increase, with his assertion of new disabilities, was on April 23, 1894, twenty-nine years after his discharge, when he appeared to have twenty-three new disabilities contracted while in the service, but of which he had no record until furnished with it by the attorney who had learned the use of the "dragnet" application.

And there are so-called medical examiners who really find some curious combinations of disability in the patriots of the civil war. A couple of recent reports, with the monthly "ratings" recommended by the examining boards, are very interesting. Both were made in May last, and both in the same town. These are actual cases, but the men described have not yet received the certificates that the accommodating medical boards of the locality suggested as fitting. The reports follow:

For sallow skin and flabby tongue	$17
For normal liver	24
For tenderness over stomach	17
For inflamed and bleeding rectum, two piles, ½ inch in diameter, and an ulcer, ¾ inch in diameter	24
For allegation of periodical eczema (none shown in examination) and alleged dizziness	17
For slight heart murmur	24
Total	$123

For red and fissured tongue	$17
For protuberant belly	17
For three piles	17
For distended stomach	12
For tenderness over liver	12
For normal heart	12
For lumbago	17
Total	$104

These men are both pensioners, and are but two out of a myriad. They may be said to be living simply to preserve the health of the pension sharks. Just why a man with a "normal heart" should get $12 a month for it, and a man with a "normal liver" should enjoy the use of $24 a month in addition to such a treasure, even the Pension Bureau cannot explain. The bureau does not yet pension "alleged dizziness" or "protuberant bellies."

PENSION BUREAU INVESTIGATION.

Kansas Men Who Oppose Evans Will Be Present in Washington.

TOPEKA, Kan., July 4.—A delegation of Kansas Grand Army leaders, headed by Commander Coulter, will leave for Washington to-morrow to be present at the meeting of the committee appointed to investigate the official acts of Pension Commissioner Evans. The investigation will begin July 11. Commander Coulter said to-night that Albert D. Shaw of Watertown, N. Y., would head the delegation to prevent a whitewash of Commissioner Evans by the Grand Army committee. "The committee," he said, "is put up to whitewash Evans, but we are going there to make it just as uncomfortable for the gentleman as we can."

R. B. Brown of Zanesville, Ohio, is Chairman of the Investigating Committee. The other members are H. B. Case of Chattanooga, John Palmer of Albany, J. W. Burst of Illinois, and Charles Clark Adams of Boston.

BIG FIRE IN MEMPHIS.

One Man Killed, an ex-Fire Chief Probably Fatally Injured, and About $450,000 Loss to Property.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., July 4.—Fire broke out in the establishment of the Memphis Paper Company, at the corner of Gayoso and Front Streets, late this afternoon, and caused the loss of one life, probably fatal injuries to ex-Fire Chief Cleary and serious injuries to Assistant Fire Chief James Ryan, besides a property loss of about $450,000.

The Gayoso Hotel, one of the oldest landmarks of Memphis, was one of the buildings totally destroyed, and, while the guests were all rescued, some of them lost valuable effects in the fire, which burned fiercely for more than six hours. During the progress of the fire in the Blumenthal liquor plant, Assistant Chief Ryan had his leg broken by a falling stone, and was carried away. Ex-Chief James E. Cleary had his spine dislocated a little later, and is likely to die. An unknown negro was caught under the falling walls and crushed to death.

The blaze originated in the Memphis Paper Company's building at about 4 o'clock, and had obtained good headway before being discovered. From lack of rain, the buildings were all dry and inflammable, and in a short time after the first alarm the paper company's store had been gutted, and the adjoining stores had been ignited. In quick succession the establishments of the Blumenthal & Hellbronner Liquor Company, the American Biscuit Company, and the office of the Standard Oil Company were destroyed.

All the efforts of the Fire Department to prevent the flames from spreading to the Gayoso Hotel, situated directly across the street, proved futile, and it was soon seen that the old structure was doomed, after many narrow escapes from destruction by fire in the course of its history.

WRECK AT CONEY ISLAND.

Manhattan Beach Sightseers View with Alarm the Plight of the Blanche and Her Crew.

A wrecked yacht and the narrow escape of several men from what seemed certain death made a thrilling scene for over a thousand sightseers at Manhattan Beach yesterday afternoon.

The 36-foot sloop yacht Blanche of the Narcissus Yacht Club, at Sheepshead Bay, manned by Capt. Jack Sutter, Herman Hockhausen, Robert Toppin, and F. J. Earls, while running from the open sea into Sheepshead Bay inlet at 4:30 oclock yesterday afternoon, lost her tender. Capt. Jack Sutter put the yacht about and ran down for the little skiff, which meanwhile had been swamped by the rough sea. They missed the tender, and at the same time had approached so near to the bulkhead in front of the Oriental Hotel, that the yacht was unable to gather sufficient headway against the gale which was blowing from off the sea.

The desperate efforts of the crew to beat their way out into the open, terminating with the casting over of the anchor, which dragged like a toy, was a sight which the onlookers will not soon forget. With a rapidity which was startling, the fated yacht was driven head on against the bulkhead, ripping her bowsprit completely off. Another wave carried her around broadside to the piles and threw her against them with such force as to carry away the topmast, snapping the halyards and unshipping the gaff, which fell to the deck with a crash, and threatened to sweep the yachtsmen overboard.

With the boom sweeping over the deck with every surge, and the little craft banging away against the piles, a landing was impossible. A number of men, among whom was Joseph Greaves, Manager of the Oriental, ran out on the bulkhead, and one by one the shipwrecked crew were hauled ashore with great difficulty. The yacht was carried along the bulkhead by the force of the waves and finally beached on the shores of Sheepshead Bay, a total wreck.

SENATOR JONES MAY RESIGN.

Mr. Caruth Thinks Special Meeting of National Committee Has Been Called to Select His Successor.

United States Senator James K. Jones of Arkansas is to resign the Chairmanship of the National Democratic Committee. At least that is the opinion of Asher G. Caruth of Louisville, who was one of the speakers at the Tammany Hall celebration yesterday. When seen at the Hoffman House last night with reference to the occasion for the special meeting of the committee, Mr. Caruth said:

"I have reason to believe that the committee has been called together to accept the resignation of Senator Jones as Chairman and to elect his successor. The Senator is a sick man, and his physical condition will not permit him to undergo the strain incidental to the discharge of the arduous duties of the Chairmanship in a Presidential campaign.

"I should like to see ex-Congressman Benjamin Cable of Illinois elected Chairman, but in my opinion that position will go to ex-Gov. William J. Stone of Missouri.

"What did I think of the Tammany meeting? I was delighted with it. The remarks of ex-Gov. Hogg of Texas electrified the audience, and the enthusiasm accorded him satisfies me beyond a doubt that the rank and file of Tammany Hall are practically solid for William Jennings Bryan and the Chicago platform."

SOCIETY OF THE CINCINNATI.

Annual Meeting of the Rhode Island Society Held at Newport.

NEWPORT, July 4.—The annual meeting of the Rhode Island Society of the Cincinnati was held in the Senate Chamber of the State House this afternoon, and for the first time in 100 years a President was absent and a Vice President had to preside, he being Col. Asa Bird Gardiner, District Attorney of New York. The various annual reports were read. The election of officers resulted as follows:

President—Nathaniel Greene, Newport; Vice President—Asa Bird Gardiner, New York; Secretary—George W. Olney, New York; Assistant Secretary—Thomas Arnold Pierce, East Greenwich; Treasurer—William Dehon King, Manomet, Mass.; Assistant Treasurer—William Blodget, Boston. Gen. James M. Varnum of New York was elected a delegate to the general meeting of the order.

MULE RACE IN NEW JERSEY.

Winner of the Purse Rode the Animal Belonging to the Loser.

RED BANK, N. J., July 4.—Several hundred persons were out on the turnpike between Morrisville and Holmdel to-day to witness a mule race for $25, which was arranged between James Reeves and James Burdge. The conditions were that Reeves should ride Burdge's animal and Burdge should be mounted on Reeves's mule. That there should be no danger of pulling or holding back the winner of the money had to come in first and his mule second.

The course was from the Morrisville Hotel to Holmdel and back. Neither man spared his mount, and they raced into Holmdel neck and neck. Reeves's mule turned into the backstretch in good shape, and Burdge began to use the club freely. This did not suit the mule, and he began to kick, and thus lost ground.

Reeves, although he had dropped a little behind at the turning point, owing to Burdge's mule wanting to go straight ahead, refrained from using the piece of broomstick he carried and, after passing his own mule, jogged home an easy winner. Burdge was several lengths behind.

New Fast Train to Detroit.
The New York Central's "Detroit Special" leaves New York every day at 4:00 P. M. Fine Service; no excess fare.—Adv.

THE PRESIDENT ARRAIGNED

John De Witt Warner Fiercely Attacks the Administration.

HANNA AND ALGER BLAMED

The ex-Congressman Says Infamy After Infamy Has Been Offered Until Popular Endurance Is Ended.

Ex-Congressman John De Witt Warner was the principal speaker at the Brooklyn Democratic Club's Independence Day celebration, held last night in the clubrooms, at 201 Montague Street. A. H. Eastmond, the President, occupied the chair. Mr. Warner arraigned the Administration in scathing terms. He said, in part:

"Infamy after infamy has been offered us by the Hanna syndicate, which transacts business in the name of McKinley, till the question has become one of limit not to its effrontery, but to our endurance. Driven by popular impulse into a war for humanity which long since ended, how has it upheld the honor of the army thus brought into prominence? We have a prominent officer convicted by court-martial of embezzlement of Government funds, but for a year now the Presidential toga has protected him from punishment, and continued him as the intolerable associate of officers and gentlemen.

"Then came Eagan, the tool of his biggers, if not of his betters, sentenced to dismissal for blackguardism, but by the President's order rewarded instead of punished. Then, first of all, and last of all, we have the Secretary of War, apparently chosen on his record for getting to Washington and sticking there thirty-five years ago when he was wanted at the front, and vindicating in office nothing so well as his adhesiveness—filling his department with the jobs of his friends, until the air is crowded by the ghosts of those who died that contractors might profit, and the breezes so foul with scandal that, with Carter, Eagan, and Alger, the United States has become the only nation that France can still look in the face.

"How have the results of the war been handled? Six weary months ago Mr. McKinley tore our own Declaration of Independence to shreds and flung them in the face of a friendly people fighting for freedom, who had welcomed us as allies, only, after victory, to be ordered to accept us as new masters. And since then we have had six months of plucky resistance by a people whom we are learning not to despise, of superfluous demonstration of the valor of American soldiers, and six months of steadily deepening disgrace for the United States.

"Is it out of compliment to Spain, whose office we have assumed, or is it because dirty business needs darkness, that in the Philippines we have throttled the press, censored the telegraph, and suppressed the mails? Even if with the islands that Spain did not possess we did buy her mendacity, why did our Government begin lying before it learned how to do it well? What excuse has there been for the series of dispatches given out by our War Department, each of which made the others ridiculous? Put your ear to the ground, and from every quarter you can hear a disgusted people crying out, 'How long, O Lord, how long!'

"What have we at home? It was humiliating to see Abner McKinley marketing to contractors his supposed influence with his brother's administration. It was incredible, had Alger not filled the place, that a Secretary of War should have connived with beef contractors. It was pitiful that sons of somebodies should be intrusted with important duties, while competent officers were denied promotion, and the flower of our youth died from the incompetency of those thus boosted ahead. Those who still chose to revere the President could, however, truthfully say that these jobs were of his yielding rather than his making. But what is to be said of the late attack upon our civil service, to the reform of which he was professedly so devoted? Had paresis thus far affected a once good man; or in the orgy of the political debauch, to which his administration has been ever more wildly dancing, did he hear at last the 'rag-time music,' and hasten to throw aside the last shred of decency?

"But with characteristic unctuousness we are told that in this business the President is following duty and destiny. Destiny perhaps. Having put in office such an administration, national disgrace may well be predestined and national disgust foreordained.

"Duty! Was the call of duty so clear and so imperative that while we were still treating with Spain, we were called upon to challenge to war a people on the other side of the globe who asked only to be left free in the land of their fathers, which they had cleared of the Spanish? Was it duty to discard Dewey's report, and to refuse to treat for peace that we might more thoroughly maltreat those upon whom we had forced war? Was it worth the tens of millions of money and the thousands of young lives that have already been spent? Would not free postal delivery at every farmhouse in our land, remission of the new taxes on mortgage borrowers, better harbors for our commerce, better facilities for our public business in our great cities, and the prosperous life here of those who have died, and the more that are yet to die in Luzon—all of which would have cost far less in the money spent—have as well met the call of duty as does the present status in the Philippines? Is Mr. McKinley certain that it really was the call to duty he heard? When he heard the fife and drum by his window, might he not well have inquired who was blowing and beating them before assuming that duty was in that business? Before he pledged us that the flag must not retreat, might he not have considered the cause in which it was advanced? Does any patriot wish that flag to remain for a moment where its presence belies its history, or where a liberty-loving and liberty-respecting American citizen cannot consistently stand before it?

"We need not wait for issues to be formed in the campaign of next year. With the December kalends we must meet the ship subsidy grab, that will attempt to bind us for twenty years to a still greater steal and for fewer beneficiaries than even the sugar schedule involved, backed by a lobby running straight from the Cabinet to the Senate and House committees. Could a show of Philippine success have been made, it is notorious that, with Speaker Reed out of the way, an extra session had been resolved upon to dispose of this business before campaign pretenses had the right of way. And even now, when the President does not dare face Congress, the subsidy grabbers will work all the more desperately to foreclose their mortgages before his party shall be sobered by the horse-whipping at the polls which every day brings nearer."

In speaking of the trusts, Mr. Warner said:

"As fast as each shall have effectually cornered its product, there are but two alternatives: Government must either directly control it, or must undertake to compete with it in production. I appreciate the objections to the latter, but it is the ultimatum to which government is being driven by those who oppose the other solution. State socialism has already been too far advanced here in aid of monopoly to make doubtful its use as a weapon of the people as well if monopoly continues to challenge the power of law. The Democratic way out of it is to curb trusts, and then let the Government stay out of industrial competition. The paternal—the Socialistic—the Republican way, is for the Government to become a rival in production. One solution or the other the people will have. Which shall it be?"

He concluded as follows:

"Land monopoly must be stricken down. Labor must be protected from the corporate Frankensteins into which capital has aggregated itself. The procrustean bed to which our currency system has been bound must be broken. We must have free trade that America may become the world's mart. Taxation must be readjusted till it shall be contributed by wealth and no longer extorted from necessity. Imperialism must be laid beneath such an avalanche of ballots as shall bury it past resurrection. Paternalism must be defeated."

Woodson R. Oglesby and E. Harrington Putnam also delivered addresses.

ROOSEVELT AT OYSTER BAY

Governor the Attraction at Fourth of July Celebration.

WHOLE TOWN DOES HIM HONOR

When Speakers Predict that He Will Become President the Colonel Breaks Into a Broad Smile.

The people in and around Oyster Bay, Gov. Roosevelt's home, celebrated the Fourth by uniting in the organization of a boom for Roosevelt for President, in which the Governor did not assist, and with a happy demonstration, celebration, and proclamation of religious toleration, in which the Governor was a zealous and enthusiastic participant. When Col. Roosevelt came home from Cuba last year Oyster Bay united in giving him a reception which was for Oyster Bay tremendous, and in the annals of the time ever memorable, and an epoch from which to date births and deaths and marriages, illnesses of prominent inhabitants, fires, fights, elections, and other local events; also, the town did itself proud with a jubilee vaster even than the reception. Then, being a Democratic stronghold of Long Island, it turned from the Colonel when he became the Republican nominee for Governor, and a large section of its population strove earnestly to bring about his defeat.

Oyster Bay has 3,000 people, and scatters and mixes a good deal. It is built from the inside of the Long Island Railroad track, which here runs about 200 yards from the shore of the bay, and is a town of much grass and some weeds, and distances, and many splendid trees, where each dwelling occupies its own wide lot behind its own picket fence and amid its own arboreal and horticultural and pomological surroundings—a town of shade and verdure, of lawns more or less well kept, and gardens and orchards.

Before Col. Roosevelt became Governor Oyster Bay was a centre of interest, and metropolitan newspaper men and politicians resorted thither in platoons and boarded at the hotel. "The write-ups Roosevelt got this town free of cost in the N' York newspapers would've cost us hundreds of dollars," said one enterprising citizen yesterday, speaking of this time of Oyster Bay's glory.

OUTLOOK ONCE GLOOMY.

Since the Governor went to Albany Oyster Bay has felt the change. As the Fourth of July approached the town felt more and more neglected. Sea Cliff was to have a flag raising; Glen Cove had advertised a celebration. Oyster Bay had nothing but some races in the 2:32 class and a baseball game between the Hicksville Elites and the Oyster Bay Invincibles, and they did not promise well.

Two weeks ago some inspired citizen suggested that Gov. Roosevelt be invited to speak at Oyster Bay on the Fourth. Then the town woke up. The Governor is personally the town's most popular citizen, and those who had voted against him most industriously fell over each other to second the invitation. When the Governor was told that all Oyster Bay wanted to hear him he said "certainly"; that it would be a pleasure to him to talk to his neighbors.

Then committees were appointed, and Oyster Bay was once more united and enthusiastic. Gerard Beekman, the leading Republican, whose yacht lay in the bay yesterday with flags flying from bow to topmast and from topmast to stern, was appointed General Chairman, and Maurice E. Townsend, Chairman of the Democratic Committee of the town, was made Chairman of the Celebration Committee. A Republican was made Treasurer, while the leader of the Oyster Bay Brass Band is a Democrat and the musical director is another Republican.

The Populists, Prohibitionists, and other outlying political elements wheeled promptly into line. Theological differences and difficulties were also harmonized, for the Rev. Charles S. Wightman, Baptist; the Rev. William P. Estes, Methodist; the Rev. Henry H. Washburn, Episcopalian; the Rev. John L. Belford, Roman Catholic; the Rev. Alexander G. Russell, Presbyterian, and the Rev. John I. Lechia, a colored man, African Methodist Episcopal Zion, were all invited to take part and all accepted.

GAVE ITSELF UP TO CELEBRATION.

Everything was closed except the saloons, the livery stables and the Chinese laundry, and Oyster Bay surrendered itself with untroubled mind to the duty of celebration. Flags were hung everywhere and were even wrapped about all the telephone and telegraph poles. The smell of burnt powder was everywhere and the streets were reddened with the litter of exploded firecrackers.

The farmers came in from all the country around—men with strong, beaked noses and bristly beards and stalwart convictions on moral, political and religious questions, but weaknesses in the direction of horseflesh, and they brought with them their wives and daughters, who have their convictions but have not their high noses or strong beards. There were also some farmers of the kind who travel from their farms over four wheels driven by men in livery and the tan of whose hands was made in Paris and sold from New York City, and these too brought along their wives and daughters.

Consequently Oystey Bay was all at Audrey Park, which is an open, flat, grass grown field of two or three acres near the railroad track, with apple and locust trees growing thickly in it. The general feeling was that the Sea Cliff flag raising and the Glen Cove celebration would look like thirty cents in postage stamps stuck together in a letter compared with the Oyster Bay occasion. As for the races and baseball game, which were devices of the sporting element, they were neglected altogether.

The editor of The Oyster Bay Pilot is responsible for the assertion that there were nearly 4,000 persons around the stand—a small affair of boards covered with bunting and bearing the words, "Welcome, Governor Roosevelt," in gilt paper letters over the arch spanning the entrance. Some deduction may be made for enthusiasm—say 50 per cent. The crowd, however, made a brave show, and was thoroughly representative, for there were men in their shirt sleeves, and men who wore silk hats, and women whose stations and fortunes in life covered an exceedingly wide range.

OLD AND YOUNG ON HAND.

Just in front of the stand a very old, white, and shrunken man crouched in a chair, wrapped in an old-time plaid shawl, and the limbs of the appletree shadowing the stand were occupied by clusters of small boys who swayed perilously as the limb swung with the wind, but clung on stoutly and cheered shrilly for "Teddy"—and whenever they did it the very old man grinned a toothless grin and struck his wrinkled hands weakly together. There were also many babies, some in carriages decorated with flags, and some in arms.

Many of the Oyster Bay people had brought camp stools to the meeting with them, and the fire company across the street lent all its chairs; but the great majority of the audience had to stand on the grass and did it patiently two hours and a half. The Oyster Bay Brass Band was on the right of the stand, part of it in chairs, part seated on the grass, and one member up a tree. It was an enthusiastic band which permitted itself to be tempted to several false and inopportune starts, but it did its work very thoroughly.

The Baptist clergyman opened the proceedings with prayer, and prayed as well as he could with a storm of patriotic firecrackers banging away across the street. Then the band played "Hail Columbia," and the Governor came pushing through the crowd from the carriage the committee had brought him from home in. There were some cheering and handclapping as he climbed the steps to the stand, but he had arrived so suddenly that most of the people did not see him. There was more applause and cheering, however, when he had taken his seat.

The Rev. Mr. Estes, the Methodist, read the Declaration of Independence as if he believed and felt every word of it. He prefaced it by saying it was not often that that historic document was read in the presence of the makers of history—those who were starting the country on another new era of its life. He stopped now and then to interpolate comments, and was invariably cheered by everybody except a select coterie of boys who consistently catcalled at everything, including the Declaration, all through the meeting, excepting only Gov. Roosevelt.

SPEECHES OF THE MINISTERS.

The Rev. Mr. Washburn, the Episcopalian, made a conventional address until he approached the end. Then he said that Gov. Roosevelt was destined for yet higher honors than he had received and that Oyster Bay would be known as the home not only of a Governor of this great State, but of a President of the United States. The Governor's expression at this and the great outbursts of applause following each sentence was ludicrously like that of a boy trying to keep an impassive face while something pleases him. Apparently against his will his mouth broke into a broad smile and he dropped his head as if he was trying to hide his merriment.

The Rev. Father Belford began by saying: "I am not much of a prophet; but I am enough of an American to say to Mr. Washburn's suggestion a strong and loud 'Amen!'" whereupon "Amen!" and "Good!" "Right!" came from every part of the audience, and men, women, and children laughed gleefully and shouted and clapped their hands.

A little later Father Belford said of the Governor: "We here listened with our ears to the ground for the rumble we knew was sure to come from wherever he stood, and it came so that it made our ears tingle and our hearts leap. The rumbling has grown louder and louder ever since; it has just been heard all through the West, and the ears of the people there are tingling with it, too."

Father Belford has a peculiarly humorous way of saying things, and when he said this there was peal after peal of laughter and shouting from the Oyster Bay people. The Governor laughed until he shook. His two boys, Teddie, Jr., and a younger one, whom he had left in the carriage, but who had followed him to the stand, also seemed to enjoy the joke.

Father Belford talked Roosevelt awhile, and then talked expansion, and made successive hits. But his crowning hit was in his allusion to the different religious denominations represented on the stand. Not very many years ago, he said, if the men then present had been assembled together at one place they would certainly have fought, and some of them would have been burned by the others as heretics. The change had been brought by the power of men—men of the kind who were led in this country by the Governor of New York, to whom he hoped some day the destinies of the whole country would be intrusted.

The crowd by this time was thoroughly aroused, and was cheering, shouting, and laughing constantly and unanimously. The Rev. Mr. Russell spoke very briefly and humorously, and exhibited a piece of the pilot house of the battleship Texas torn away by a Spanish shell.

ADDRESS OF THE GOVERNOR.

Then Gov. Roosevelt was introduced to as hearty a greeting as a speaker ever had, with shouts for "Teddy" from all over the grounds. After expressing his thanks to his neighbors and friends and his warm feeling for them, he spoke of what Father Belford had said of religious tolerance, and declared that to be the spirit of true Americanism, and the work of American feeling, the purpose of American institutions.

Gov. Roosevelt then proceeded to review broadly the achievements and progress of the country since the Declaration of Independence, and said:

"Every true American thrills with the greatness of our land and glories in it; but every wise American also recognizes the dangers that beset us and the necessity of struggling against them.

"Some of these dangers are always with us. The fight against civic corruption, the fight for civic honesty, must be never ceasing if we are to put this country permanently on the level where she belongs. We can well afford the widest differences of opinion on matters merely political, but we cannot afford to tolerate in our public men, (and still less in ourselves,) practices inconsistent with the basic rules of public morality, if we wish to see the Republic endure."

The Governor frequently departed from his manuscript. In speaking of how to fight corruption, he said it could be done successfully only by the use of common sense and courage. High ideals should always be cherished, but common sense must go with them. The good, brave man who always did and said the wrong thing was the most wearisome of all to work with. He talked a so of political cranks and quack reformers with cure-alls as among the hindrances to real reform, and also of "the timid good man—the nice, good little man who won't do anything bad because he doesn't know how, and won't do anything aggressively good."

Further on he alluded to the new industrial conditions and the dangers threatened by them to capital and labor alike as among the problems to be met now. "Some of the evil," he said, "can be cured by legislation, but the most certain way to aggravate it is by hasty, vindictive legislation."

The special duty of the present moment, he declared to be the bringing of order out of chaos in the Philippines, "to crush down the armed savagery against which we are pitted." After that they must be treated with equity, moderation, and justice, with respect not only to their principles, but to their prejudices.

The address was constantly applauded—not only applauded, but indorsed with cries of "Good!" and "That's right!" At the close all Oyster Bay crowded to the stand to shake the Governor's hand and then dispersed, exchanging opinions that the day had been a huge success.

"One Year's Seeding, Nine Years' Weeding."

Neglected impurities in your blood will sow seeds of disease of which you may never get rid. If your blood is even the least bit impure, do not delay, but take Hood's Sarsaparilla at once. In so doing there is safety; in delay there is danger. Be sure to get only Hood's, because

Hood's Sarsaparilla
Never Disappoints

THE NEBRASKA SENATORSHIP.

Assistant Secretary of War Meiklejohn Is a Candidate.

CHICAGO, July 4.—First Assistant Secretary of War George D. Meiklejohn is a candidate for United States Senator from Nebraska, to succeed John M. Thurston, whose term expires on March 4, 1901. Mr. Meiklejohn said in an interview here that he would be guided by events. He added:

"Mr. Thurston has stated that he is not a candidate for Vice President or any other office, and that he expects to resume the practice of law. I believe there is no doubt that Nebraska will swing back into the Republican column next year."

LOSSES BY FIRE.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., July 4.—The plant of the Beacon Light Lamp Company in this city was destroyed by fire early this morning. The loss is about $100,000, and is partially covered by insurance. The origin of the fire is unknown.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST.—Threatening with showers, light to fresh southerly winds.

The pressure continues high off the Atlantic and North Pacific Coasts and in Manitoba. Showers have occurred in the Middle and South Atlantic States, the lake regions, and Mississippi Valley. It has grown cooler in the Middle Mississippi Valley, the interior of the Middle Atlantic States, and warmer in the Middle and Southern Rocky Mountain regions. Showers and cooler weather may be expected from the Ohio and Lower Mississippi Valleys to the Atlantic Coast to-day, and probably showers to-morrow. Light to fresh southerly winds will prevail on the North Atlantic Coast and variable winds on the Middle and South Atlantic Coasts.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.— 1898.	1899.	TIMES. 1899.
3 A. M.	76	70	75
6 A. M.	74	69	73
9 A. M.	81	76	80
12 M.	90	81	88
4 P. M.	80	82	92
6 P. M.	74	79	84
9 P. M.	73	75	79
12 P. M.	71	74	77

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	81⅝
Weather Bureau	76
Corresponding date 1898	81
Corresponding date for last twenty years	73

The maximum temperature yesterday was 83 degrees at 3:10 P. M. and the minimum 69 degrees at 6 A. M. The humidity at 8 A. M. was 68 per cent. and at 8 P. M. 60 per cent.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

CONEY ISLAND CELEBRATES

In Its Characteristic Style It Entertains a Great Crowd.

MORE THAN 125,000 VISITORS

Games of Chance Run in Full Blast and the Police Make No Move to Stop Them—Babies Lost and Found.

Coney Island celebrated the anniversary of the Nation's independence yesterday in characteristic style. From one end of Surf Avenue to the other, from the eastern extremity of the Bowery to Tilyou's Walk, fakirs, showmen, dancers, café keepers, beggars, the vendors of the time-honored frankfurter, and exemplars of photographic art were out in force to help thousands upon thousands of sightseers remember the "glorious Fourth."

It is estimated that 125,000 or 150,000 persons saw the sights and heard the sounds at Coney Island yesterday. The crowd was cosmopolitan, light-hearted, and impulsive. The persons who make a livelihood by offering such crowds inducements to part with money reaped a harvest. They were of all ages and shades of complexion, from the tiny pickaninny piping a shrill lay for the benefit of saloon frequenters to the rheumatic graybeard vending bretzels on the corner. One single idea they all held in common—the thought that a fierce competition demanded their best efforts. For, bountiful as was the harvest, the reapers were many. The regulars had to compete not only with each other, but with the mushroom growth of those who sharpen their scythes especially for the coming of a big holiday.

The crowd behaved itself fairly well. The real problem of the hour was to keep track of the horde of lost infants, who were brought in at all hours of the day and in all stages of tearful agitation, to be claimed a brief time afterward by their equally agitated parents.

A stiff breeze straight in from the sea sent the breakers rolling smartly in on the beach and bathers ventured but a little distance out. Fruit and refreshment stands held sway at the ocean's edge and the calls of vendors mingled with the roar of breakers, the screams of children paddling in the water, and the explosion of stray fire crackers.

The carousals, the roller toboggans and like thrilling inventions were well patronized. The hippodrome, with docile steeds for inexperienced riders, the chutes, the concert halls and Oriental shows, all drew the public fancy, and the knights of fortune, each of whom cried the advantages of his special game of chance, shouted with good success. The game that flourished most was a kind of fish pond composed of a trough in which wooden fishes with rings in their noses serenely floated. Here the speculator would deposit a dime and then get out a fish by means of a hooked pole. Each fish bore a number, which entitled the holder to a corresponding prize out of a rich array which shone before his dazzled eyes.

One man with a delusively innocent visage reassured the bystanders by declaring: "I'll bluff you out or beat you out if I can. Try your luck. Are you all spectators and no speculators?" He succeeded in attracting some capital to his investment, and as a small boy pulled up a fish, the fakir lifted it, looked at the number and began: "Well, now, I tell you what I'll do! I'll give you twenty cents for this number. No? Well, I'll make it twenty-five, thirty, thirty-five, forty, forty-five, fifty! You won't take fifty?"

The boy smilingly shook his head, evidently persuaded that he had struck a Golconda in his number. "Well, then," said the presiding genius. "I'll give you what your number calls for—No. 37, a pair of cuff buttons. He wouldn't take fifty cents for 'em!" And he handed out a couple of dingy brass buttons whose value would be liberally assessed at five cents.

A woman now drew a fish, and the fakir tried the same bluff on her. "I offer you twenty cents for this here number, madam."

"Lemme look at the number," she exclaimed, coaxingly.

"Oh, no; you don't look at the number."

"Well, I'll take 20 cents, anyway." He handed out the sum and the woman departed.

In other places the men who ran the game were aided by cappers in the crowd who shouldered their way about, remarking: "I see a fellow win a gold watch here last night." At one of these places the fakir would pick out three fish and query the crowd as to who was game enough to give him a quarter for those three fish.

One man would throw in a quarter, and then the cry would start: "I got one in; who'll make it two? Two in, who'll make it three?" &c., &c., until all possible "suckers" had "bit." Then each man got three prizes, corresponding to the numbers on the three fish. Their aggregate value, in return for the quarter, would be perhaps 10 cents.

The men who had canes to be ringed by the speculative public made a great deal more noise with a much poorer result as a whole. One patron walked off with an umbrella and two canes and turned a deaf ear to the shouts of the proprietor, offering $1.25 to redeem his property.

There were apparently no shell games on the island. If there were they kept quiet. As a veteran of the place remarked: "The police won't stand fur them; see?" It was refreshing to believe that there were some games of chance the police would not "stand for." There were certainly a great many tolerated which proved effective swindles, and, as a rule, the visitors took their losses meekly. Peter Petkowics, a young Servian of 195 Bedford Avenue, was not one of these, however. He approached a game where a quantity of little numbered wooden nine pines was used. When these nine pins were knocked over on their sides by a stick, and their numbers added rapidly up by the gamester in charge, the number so reached entitled the lucky player to a prize. That is, speaking theoretically. Petkowics dug out a five-dollar note to play on the game. He was assured that he would get it back twofold. Then the gamester persuaded him to put another five, and shortly after announced that he had lost.

"Dat's a cheat," said Petkowics. "Here, gimme my money back," and he reached for the bills.

"No ye don't," said one of the fakirs. "Paste 'm in de eye, Jimme."

Petkowics was pounded by one of the men and the other drew a knife, and made the Servian's offending hand into the semblance of a war map. The injured man retreated, wrapping his hand in a handkerchief and breathing vengeance. He made haste to reach the police station and returned with Roundsman Sheehan and pointed out the man who he said had cut him. The nine pin game had quite disappeared. Sheehan arrested the man, who said he was Charles H. Smith, twenty-six years old, of 326 West Forty-second Street.

As Smith stood in the station house he turned coolly to Petkowics and said:

"Say, do you mean to say I'm the man that cut you?"

"Yes, you're de veller, all righd."

"Well, let me tell you, young man; you do me a great injustice, a great injustice. You want to be sure, you know. Be sure ye got the right man," and he was led away to a cell.

The crowd was so great on the Bowery that a section of the boardwalk there, near Henderson's concert hall, about fifteen feet square, broke down under it. The accident did not result seriously.

The usual number of dancing shows was run, and one barker exhibited a woman dancer whose praises he loudly chanted. Two young girls turned away, exclaiming, "They ought to be ashamed of themselves."

Some 80,000 people visited Staten Island yesterday, and the demand for bathhouses exceeded the supply. Fireworks caused a number of small fires there. There was a salute of twenty-one guns fired from Fort Wadsworth at noon.

Homestead Strikers Working Quietly.

PITTSBURG, Penn., July 4.—The open strike campaign at Hempstead has been abandoned and emissaries of the Amalgamated Association have adopted the plan of making a house to house canvass of all the men employed in the plant. It is claimed that a secret effort is being made to keep the men at home to-morrow morning and cripple the mills to such an extent as to bring about a complete shut-down. If there is a good showing the fight will be pushed, if not the strike movement will be abandoned. Among the citizens and business men of Homestead there is a feeling that the movement is a failure.

Senator Cullom Hurt by a Fall.

MORRIS, Ill., July 4.—Senator Shelby Cullom, who spoke here to-day, was painfully injured by a fall as he was leaving his hotel. He stumbled while going down stairs and fell heavily. His back was sprained, and his thigh badly bruised. He was able to deliver his address, but was in severe pain when he left here in the evening for Springfield.

Advance order is required if you wish to be sure of getting THE NEW YORK TIMES editions of Saturday, with Review of Books and Art, and Sunday, with Illustrated Magazine Supplement, Henry Norman's cable letter from London, and other features.—Adv.

POLICEMAN RESCUES TWO.

Aime Jelis Rushes Into a Burning Building at Risk of His Life—Tries to Enter a Third Time.

Policeman Aime Jelis of the West Thirtieth Street Station distinguished himself last night by saving two persons from a burning building. Twice he risked his life, and would have gone into the building a third time if not restrained by the firemen and his brother policemen.

The fire was in the two-story and basement frame building at 170 West Thirty-second Street. Choo Fong, a Chinaman, had a laundry in the basement. Mrs. Mary Brown, her husband, and two sons, colored, lived one flight up, and Mrs. Elizabeth Jackson and husband, also colored, lived on the top floor. The women only were in the house at the time of the fire. A Miss Margaret Atkins, colored, was visiting Mrs. Jackson.

The fire was caused by some boys throwing a giant firecracker into the laundry. The explosion was terrific, blowing the front window out of the place, and setting fire to the stock. The Chinaman escaped into the street, yelling at the top of his voice.

Policeman Murray turned in the alarm. The fire spread with great rapidity. When Policeman Jelis reached the scene from his post, in Seventh Avenue, the stairs were on fire. He heard women screaming up stairs, and, without hesitation, he dashed into the burning building. He found Mrs. Brown lying unconscious in her room, and carried her out. She was quickly revived.

He went back a second time, in spite of the protests of the crowd. Jelis had to beat the people in the street off with his club to get by them. He had great difficulty in getting to the third floor, and was in time to catch Mrs. Jackson, as she was about to drop, overcome by the smoke. He got down in saftey, but his clothes were on fire as he came out carrying the unconscious woman.

The crowd cheered like wild men when they saw Jelis appear. He seemed beside himself with excitement, and, dropping Mrs. Jackson on the steps, he turned to go in again. Several firemen and policemen caught him, for another venture would be fatal. He fought like a madman to get loose, but was dragged away. It was some moments before the policeman became calm. When he was complimented upon his courage he replied that he had done only what "any man would do."

Miss Atkins escaped before the firemen arrived. When she saw the extent of the flames she rushed through the streets screaming. It was found necessary to put her in a straitjacket and take her to the New York Hospital. Her reason is feared for, as she thinks Mrs. Jackson was burned to death.

The building was practically destroyed, but the loss is not over $2,000, as the house was very old, and worth little except for its rental. Choo Fong had not returned up to a late hour. The last seen of him he was running toward Mott Street, whither he told a friend he must go to placate the great Joss, whose enmity he feared he had incurred.

THINKS TRUSTS NOT ILLEGAL.

Member of the Industrial Commission Says They Cheapen Production and Benefit the People.

WASHINGTON, July 4.—The Industrial Commission, which has been sitting here, and which served the purpose of drawing from Mr. Havemeyer a now famous remark concerning the paternity of trusts, does not yet begin to know what it will do in the way of suggesting legislation. It intends to give more hearings and when it gets to Denver it does not see how it is to keep out silver talk, although that lead was forbidden during the hearings on Capitol Hil. Ex-Representative J. M. Farquhar, a member of the commission, says that an effort to reach a decision on immigration was made, but the testimony of so many witnesses seems to have confused rather than cleared the view of the commission.

When asked what he thought would be the finding of the commission on the trust question, Major Farquhar said that he was unable to forecast it, but he did not see how corporations could be declared unlawful.

"Trusts," said he, "are formed for the avowed purpose of cheapening production, controlling prices and regulating the output. According to the universal laws of trade, this cannot be declared illegitimate. The formation of trusts is nothing more than the outgrowth of new business conditions in the country. We as a Nation are producing a vast amount more than we consume and the combination is nothing more than an effort to get products on the market in the cheapest way. It is not due to a desire to make more money, but to make as much as was made before this enormous overproduction commenced.

"If people would, instead of addressing memorials to Congress, build up a merchant marine by which the overproduction of America could be carried and sold to foreign countries, there would be no cause for objecting to the trusts in the country. In many cases the trusts have proved a benefit to the public at large. If the competition between rival corporations will lower prices the public is glad of it. There is one thing in the trust problem which should be remedied, and that is the enormous capitalization of corporations. It is responsible for more business depression in this country than anything else. The remedy for this lies with the State legislators."

DRUG MEN OPPOSE THE TRUST.

KANSAS CITY, July 4.—Representatives of the leading wholesale drug houses in and west of Chicago are in session here trying to formulate some plan of fighting, and, if possible, evading the grasp of the National Drug Company, known as the drug trust. Twenty-six concerns in Chicago, St. Louis, Kansas City, Memphis, Louisville, Nashville, and Denver are represented in person or by letters binding them to abide by the decision of the meeting. The sessions are being held behind closed doors, but it was given out to-night that the trust proposition had been rejected.

Charles S. Weller of Omaha said before the conference:

"The plan is to form a corporation to be known as the National Drug Company. It will be composed of all the wholesalers and jobbers. The company would thus have charge of the distribution of drugs. If we were organized as is proposed, we could force the manufacturers to sign a contract with us to sell their goods or we would not handle them. If they refused, then we would open a big central laboratory, manufacture the goods we need, and fight for the survival of the fittest.

BUYING UP TEXAS CATTLE.

AUSTIN, Texas, July 4.—The gigantic cattle syndicate that purposes to buy up all the cattle in Texas has closed options on over 400,000 head of range stock within the past four days. Prices of range cattle have advanced slightly on account of the operations of the syndicate.

In addition to the large deals already made in the Pan Handle country, the syndicate has secured options on some of the most extensive ranches and several hundred thousand head of cattle in West and Southwest Texas.

An agent of the syndicate is also said to be operating in New Mexico and Arizona.

CRACKERS SET HOTEL ABLAZE.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., July 4.—A bunch of firecrackers to-day set fire to the Pittsburg Hotel, on Mississippi Avenue. The guests in the dining room were alarmed when Fireman Harry Barnes of the Atlantic Fire Company rushed in crying fire. Tables were instantly deserted, some of the guests hurrying upstairs after valuables, while others went to the front of the building.

Barnes organized a bucket brigade from the kitchen hydrants to the front porch. He tore down blazing awnings and climbed to the porch roof, where the fire had seized on the building. Water in buckets was handed to him and in the presence of a great crowd the flames which threatened the building were extinguished. The damage is $250.

John Harlan, a visitor from New York, was the victim of a practical joke this morning. He placed a bunch of firecrackers by William Heckler, a board walk fireman, and laughed when they exploded in the centre of a good-sized crowd. Later Heckler set a lighted giant cracker behind Harlan's right foot. The cracker exploded, tearing away Harlan's shoe and painfully burning his foot.

Increase in Infant Death Rate.

The records of the Health Department in Brooklyn show a remarkable increase in the death rate among infants in that borough for the first three days of the present month. The total number of deaths of children of the age of one year or under was 133. Of these, 52 died on July 1, 38 on July 2, and 43 on July 3.

HOMAGE TO HUGO GROTIUS

His Tomb at Delft Decorated by American Peace Delegates.

SPEECH BY ANDREW D. WHITE

Lays a Silver Wreath on the Tomb and Says the Conference Has Assembled to Carry Out Grotius's Ideas.

DELFT, Holland, July 4.—There was a picturesque and impressive ceremony at the Nieuwe Kirk this morning, when the United States delegation to the Peace Conference decorated the tomb of Hugo Grotius. The church was filled with delegates, diplomats, high officials, and women. The ceremony began with the singing by a chorus of Mendelssohn's "How Lovely Are the Messengers that Bring Us Good Tidings of Peace," after which A. P. C. Van Karnebeck, the former Foreign Minister and head of the Dutch delegation at the Peace Conference, who presided at to-day's ceremony, briefly outlined its nature. He said:

"Nowhere has the Conference met with heartier sympathy than in the United States, and it is as a token of this feeling and in acknowledgment of the reception of the Conference by the Netherlands that the American delegates, in the name of their Government, desire to pay tribute to the memory of Hugo Grotius, who is known as the Father of International Law. In order to give this additional significance they have chosen for its accomplishment their great National Day."

After the National Hymn of the Netherlands had been sung, Andrew D. White, the United States Ambassador to Germany and head of the American delegation to the Peace Conference, in a long, scholarly address, paid an eloquent tribute to Grotius, "to carry out whose ideas," he said, "are now assembled delegates from all nations."

After tracing Grotius's work and the effect of his ideas, Mr. White said:

"From this tomb of Grotius I seem to hear a message to go on with the work of strengthening peace and humanizing war, and, above all, to give to the world at least a beginning of an effective, practical scheme of arbitration."

At the end of his address, Mr. White laid on the tomb of Grotius, on behalf of his colleagues, a silver wreath of oak and laurel leaves, bearing the inscription:

"To the memory of Hugo Grotius, on the occasion of the Peace Conference at The Hague, in reverence and gratitude from the United States."

The wreath is three feet in diameter, and was inclosed in a beech case, ornamented with silver, which bears the inscription:

"To the Government of the Netherlands from the United States, on the occasion of the conference, 1899."

The names of the delegates to the Peace Conference follow.

The address of acceptance was made by Dr. W. H. de Beaufort, the Minister of Foreign Affairs and President of the Ministerial Council of the Netherlands. He said:

"To-day's ceremony will make a deep impression throughout the country. We Hollanders are proud of our country, its glorious history, and the memory of our great men. We are pleased to see them appreciated by foreigners and the citizens of a country for which we have such respect and regard. We are closely connected with the historical traditions of America. The first settlers on the banks of the Hudson were Hollanders and we shall always remember with a certain pride that it was a Dutch Captain who first saluted the Stars and Stripes. To-day we salute your Star-Spangled Banner in our own country. Your country is one of the largest in the world. Ours is one of the smallest. But we have one thing in common, which is that we both won our country and its independence by our own valor."

In conclusion, Dr. de Beaufort said he hoped to-day's ceremony would act as a stimulus to future generations in their exertions on behalf of still further reforms in international law, and that the wreath would be an everlasting emblem of the historical friendship of America and Holland.

Seth Low, President of Columbia University, said, in the course of a short address:

"We do not make light of what we owe to England, but we gladly believe we owe in a large measure to the Dutch many of the things which we count as most precious in our heritage."

The ceremony concluded with "The Star-Spangled Banner."

Baron Bildt, head of the Norwegian-Swedish delegation to the conference, announced that he had received a telegram from King Oscar associating his homage with that paid at Delft to Grotius.

The Grotius statue, the church, and the Town Hall were profusely decorated with American colors.

ARBITRATION TO BE OPTIONAL.

Committee of Conference Strikes Out Article X. of Russian Proposal Owing to Germans' Attitude.

THE HAGUE, July 4.—At a meeting this afternoon of the Arbitration Committee the question whether arbitration should be obligatory or optional was raised.

A categorical declaration was obtained from the head of the German delegation to the effect that he had received formal instructions not to accept the principle of obligatory arbitration otherwise than by special conventions.

In view of this statement, Article X. of the Russian proposal was struck out and replaced by a provision declaring arbitration should be optional, except in the case of conventions between the powers.

All the delegates adhered to this, M. Bourgeois, head of the French delegation, however, declaring that he accepted it only as a compromise.

LONDON, July 5.—The correspondent of The Morning Post at The Hague predicts that the conference will adopt, with amendments, the American proposal regarding private property at sea in time of war.

ANTI-IMPERIALISTS MEET.

Senator Mason Vehemently Denounces the Philippine War.

BOSTON, July 4.—The Clan-na-Gael Association of Boston and its vicinity celebrated the Fourth of July by a grand field day on the Locust Street grounds, South Boston. More than 15,000 people came and went during the day.

In the evening there was a big anti-imperialist meeting, addressed by United States Senator Mason of Illinois, George Fred Williams, John Devoy, and others. The policy of the Administration was attacked in sharp language. Resolutions were also adopted condemning the alleged policy of imperialism and expressing emphatic disapproval of any alliance with England.

"Who wants the trade policies of England?" said Senator Mason. "We've had our policy and England has had hers, and ours is the best. [Applause.] Who wants to imitate England? No one except a few anglomaniacs. We see them in Washington with their trousers turned up. They imitate everything English. We know that England has been trying for years to obtain by underhand methods what she failed to get on Bunker Hill. [Applause.] To-day we are killing men, women, and children in the Far East because they want what our fathers fought for. Some men want to make this a political question.

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YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Monday night until 12 o'clock Tuesday night.)

1 A. M.—22 Pitt Street; Oregon Wheelmen Club; damage slight.
1:45 A. M.—81 Carmine Street; Henry McClosky; damage slight.
5 A. M.—329 West Fifty-third Street; owner unknown; no damage.
5:50 A. M.—117 Eighth Avenue; owner unknown; damage slight.
6:55 A. M.—15 Avenue B; Max Tannanbaum; damage slight.
7:55 A. M.—239 Willis Avenue; August Schumacle; damage slight.
8:35 A. M.—123 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street; Frank Wamler; damage slight.
10:45 A. M.—314 West Thirty-fifth Street; Henry Walkey; damage slight.
10:45 A. M.—319 West Forty-first Street; Vincent Streecs; damage, $50.
10:50 A. M.—1,464 Broadway; John Boyer; damage slight.
11:10 A. M.—451 Eighth Avenue; owner unknown; damage slight.
11:45 A. M.—510 West Sixteenth Street; Galvin Tompkins; damage slight.
11:50 A. M.—144 East Sixtieth Street; Louis Meyer; damage slight.
11:50 A. M.—1,790 Park Avenue; Jacob Ruppert; damage, $400.
12:10 P. M.—122 Greene Street; S. J. Marle; damage, $500.
12:10 P. M.—110½ Cherry Street; Lillie Stockholm; damage, $50.
12:25 P. M.—26 West Broadway; W. Walters; damage slight.
12:25 P. M.—1,158 Third Avenue; Samuel Rosenberg; no damage.
12:55 P. M.—763 Fifth Street; owner unknown; damage slight.
1:00 P. M.—6 West Fiftieth Street; E. Bonz; damage slight.
1:15 P. M.—2,424 Seventh Avenue; Albert Nelson; damage slight.
2:00 P. M.—1,482 Third Avenue; Foy Bros.; damage slight.
2:05 P. M.—12 Amsterdam Avenue; V. Massauer; damage slight.
2:10 P. M.—505 Sixth Avenue; owner unknown; damage slight.
2:50 P. M.—Corlears Hook Park; damage slight.
3:10 P. M.—30 Willis Avenue; A. Cohen; damage slight.
3:15 P. M.—624 Third Avenue; owner unknown; damage slight.
3:20 P. M.—531 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street; owner unknown; damage slight.
3:25 P. M.—737 Tenth Avenue; Mary Williams; damage slight.
3:35 P. M.—138 Sixth Avenue; Henry Kleinschmidt; damage slight.
3:40 P. M.—1,612 Third Avenue; S. Newman; damage slight.
3:45 P. M.—418 East Eighth Street; owner unknown; damage slight.
3:55 P. M.—1,408 Second Avenue; Mary Zantor; damage slight.
4:35 P. M.—278 Spring Street; owner unknown; damage slight.
5:05 P. M.—313 Greenwich Street; Michael Larenzo; damage slight.
5:15 P. M.—750 Ninth Avenue; Robert Tierson; damage slight.
5:30 P. M.—57 Allen Street; M. Cohen; no damage.
5:30 P. M.—35 Madison Street; owner unknown; damage slight.
5:40 P. M.—1,704 Third Avenue; owner unknown; damage slight.
5:50 P. M.—491 Eighth Avenue; owner unknown; damage slight.
6:00 P. M.—53 West Forty-fifth Street; Morris Swatz; damage $1,000.
6:15 P. M.—316 Willis Avenue; damage slight.
6:20 P. M.—4 Bayard Street; G. Cohen; damage slight.
7:00 P. M.—2,384 Second Avenue; M. Manzerleon; damage slight.
7:20 P. M.—204 East Twenty-sixth Street; owner unknown; damage slight.
7:30 P. M.—315 West One Hundred and Twentieth Street; Lena Hamberger; damage, $50.
7:50 P. M.—240 East Twentieth Street; Charles Hackman; damage slight.
8:00 P. M.—449 East Eighty-sixth Street; Peter Hoffelder; damage, $200.
8:00 P. M.—Pier No. 30 North River; Albany Steamship Company; damage slight.
8:05—395 First Avenue; J. Langbine; damage slight.
8:10 P. M.—1,500 Avenue A; Willliam Murphy; damage slight.
8:15 P. M.—807 Amsterdam Avenue; owner unknown; damage slight.
8:20 P. M.—208 Columbus Avenue; owner unknown; damage slight.
8:30 P. M.—167 West Thirty-sixth Street; David Scott; damage slight.
8:35 P. M.—124 University Place; owner unknown; damage slight.
8:40 P. M.—2,527 Eighth Avenue; owner unknown; damage slight.
8:40 P. M.—201 East Forty-fourth Street; A. Serrier; damage slight.
8:45 P. M.—507 West Fiftieth Street; owner unknown; damage slight.
8:45 P. M.—560 West One Hundred and Fiftieth Street; A. Wolfendost; damage slight.
8:50 P. M.—117 West Ninetieth Street; owner unknown; damage slight.
8:50 P. M.—170 West Thirty-second Street; Louis Brown; damage, $2,000.
9:00 P. M.—302 East Fifty-first Street; Henry Bunkirk; damage slight.
9 P. M.—711 East One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street; David Curigale; damage, $25.
9:10 P. M.—413 West Fiftieth Street; owner unknown; damage slight.
9:10 P. M.—47 West Ninety-second Street; Thomas Edgar; damage, $50.
9:15 P. M.—101 West Twenty-fourth Street; Kirkover Club; damage slight.
9:20 P. M.—332 East Twenty-first Street; owner unknown; damage slight.
9:20 P. M.—710 Second Avenue; Manhattan Railway Company; no damage.
9:20 P. M.—593 Amsterdam Avenue; owner unknown; damage slight.
9:25 P. M.—612 Third Avenue; owner unknown; damage slight.
9:30 P. M.—1,585 Second Avenue; E. Zenger; damage slight.
10 P. M.—21 Greenwich Avenue; A. Klekin; damage, $500.
10:30 P. M.—One Hundred and Third Street and Second Avenue; Manhattan Railway Company; damage slight.
10:50 P. M.—95 Forsyth Street; Samuel Schwartz; damage slight.
10:55 P. M.—845 East One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street; owner unknown; damage slight.
11 P. M.—347 Bowery; owner unknown; damage slight.
11:20 P. M.—347 Spring Street; Timothy McCarthy; damage slight.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Dey Brothers, Syracuse, N. Y.; Donald Dey, dry goods; D. M. Dey, notions; 66 Grand Street; Murray Hill Hotel.
Neal & Hyde, Syracuse, N. Y.; S. Hyde, white goods and laces; 258 Church Street; Murray Hill Hotel; H. N. Neal, dry goods; Hotel Manhattan.
Murphy, Grant, & Co., San Francisco, Cal.; William Preston, notions; 86 Worth Street; Park Avenue Hotel.
Howe & Stetson, New Haven, Conn.; E. M. Seely, notions; 52 Franklin Street.
Strouse Brothers, Richmond, Va.; I. I. Strouse, dry goods; Hotel Vendome.
Denholm & McKay Company, Worcester, Mass.; F. W. Greene, silks and velvets; H. P. Russell, dry goods; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Vendome.
Beard, L., & Co., Topeka, Kan.; L. Beard, notions and white goods; 78 Worth Street; St. Cloud Hotel.
Riegelman Millinery Company, Des Moines, Ia.; H. Riegelman, millinery; 686 Broadway; St. Cloud Hotel.
Rosenberg, Cohoon & Norton, Montgomery, Ala.; H. Rosenberg, notions and furnishing goods; Union Square Hotel.
Wesner, J. P., Allentown, Penn.; notions; Union Square Hotel.
Rosenbloom, S., Syracuse, N. Y.; shoes; Hotel Imperial.
White, R. H., Company, Boston, Mass.; A. L. Aldred, cloaks, suits, and furnishing goods; 480 Broome Street; Hotel Cadillac.
Pettis Dry Goods Company, Indianapolis, Ind.; P. J. Shaw, boys' clothing; W. S. Rich, dry goods; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Cadillac.
Adler, B., & Co., Kansas City, Mo.; I. A. Adler, millinery and fancy goods; Hotel Albert.
Adler, Leopold, Savannah, Ga., linens, white goods, and general line; J. R. Einstein, dry goods; 377 Broadway; Hoffman House.
Blumenthal Bros. & Co., Philadelphia, Penn.; S. Blumenthal, woolens; Hoffman House.
Epstein, J., Baltimore, Md.; piece goods and clothing; Hotel Marlborough.
Gimbel Bros., Milwaukee, Wis.; L. S. Gimbel, corsets and muslin underwear; 377 Broadway; Hoffman House.
Griffith Bros., Indianapolis, Ind.; C. J. Griffith, millinery; Broadway Central Hotel.
Haas, B. & A., Cincinnati, Ohio; A. Haas, dress goods and cloaks; Westminster Hotel.
Indianapolis Millinery Company, Indianapolis, Ind.; B. Essex, millinery; N. Landgraf, millinery; Broadway Central Hotel.
Jahnley & McCrea, Indianapolis, Ind.; J. Jahnley, millinery; Hotel Marlborough.
Liebstadter Millinery Company, Kansas City, Mo.; J. Dernhoefer, fancy goods and millinery; St. Denis Hotel.
Lewis, O. J., Mercantile Company, St. Louis, Mo.; B. W. Clark, dry goods; 60 Walker Street; Broadway Central Hotel.
Pettis, D. George, Indianapolis, Ind.; C. H. Peck, carpets and upholstery good; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Albert.
Shuttleworth, J. A., & Co., Louisville, Ky.; J. A. Shuttleworth, piece goods; Broadway Central Hotel.
Wanamaker, John, Philadelphia, Penn.; G. H. Urweiler, linens and handkerchiefs; Broadway and Tenth Street; Hoffman House.

Storm Causes Damage in New England

BOSTON, July 4.—A severe thunderstorm this afternoon caused considerable damage. At Belmont, N. H., two sets of farm buildings were burned, with $5,000 loss. At Oakland Me., the Somerset Railroad Company car shops were struck by lightning and damaged to the extent of $15,000. In the vicinity of Oakland many small buildings were demolished by the wind, many people prostrated by lightning shocks, while the rainfall caused severe damage to crops.

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HAD FUN WITH GIANT CRACKER

Party of Five Arrested for Throwing It at Pedestrian—Woman Prisoner and Her $500 Watch.

Christopher Stovors, thirty years old, a Greek, of 2,138 Eighth Avenue; Mary Foleron of Hoboken, Theodore Foleron, twenty-eight years old, her husband; Herman Schneider of 1,575 Madison Avenue, and Penelope Elislaherponla, twenty-eight years old, of 1,645 Madison Avenue, were arrested last night because of a giant firecracker.

The party was having a great time in front of Schneider's house, when Henry Feiger of 76 East One Hundred and Ninth Street came along. He says somebody in the Schneider crowd playfully threw a giant firecracker under his feet, and almost blew him off the sidewalk. He took exception to such familiarity, and protested. He says the men in the crowd assaulted him, while the women flourished revolvers and other murderous things in his face.

He called for the police, and the Schneider crowd was arrested. The men were taken to the East One Hundred and Fourth Street Station and the women up to the East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street Station, where there is a matron.

When alighting from the patrol wagon, Mary Foleron clutched at Policeman Christopher, who was on the steps, and excitedly demanded of him that he give her back her watch. She grew hysterical, and said a watch worth $500, and just covered with diamonds and rubies, had been taken from her during the trip. She wanted to know who had it if the policemen did not.

The wagon was thoroughly searched, but the watch was not recovered. The woman says the value of the watch is largely extrinsic—because of its family history, &c.

AT THE HOTELS.

ASTOR—B. B. Dix, Knoxville; ex-Gov. A. B. Cornell, Ithaca.
EMPIRE—Gen. J. Longstreet, Washington.
FIFTH AVENUE—K. B. Armour, Kansas City; J. M. Borjes, Havana.
GILSEY—Isaac Grau, Liverpool; the Rev. John Daly, Elkins, West Va.
GRAND—A. L. Juilliard, Cleveland; Capt. Thomas F. Rogers, United States Army.
HOFFMAN—Breckenridge Viley, Kentucky; C. K. Milbourne, London.
HOLLAND—Horace Crosby, Pittsburg; F. R. Leacroft, Birmingham, England; H. T. Rockwood, Chicago.
IMPERIAL—B. C. Armour, Chicago; J. C. Lehman, Cincinnati.
MANHATTAN—E. Wilding, London; T. Wentworth Falconer, England; L. N. Ito and K. Noda, Tokio, Japan.
MURRAY HILL—C. England, Liverpool; the Rev. Alexander McKenzie, Cambridge, Mass.; Seabury S. Gould, Seneca Falls, N. Y.; Bascom Johnson, Washington; Yale University International Track Team.
SAVOY—Sir Richard and Lady Udny, London.
WESTMINSTER—Pastor Restrepts, Colombo.

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THE LARCHMONT REGATTA

Brilliant Success of the Twentieth Annual Yachting Event.

COLUMBIA AND DEFENDER PASS

Triumph of the Vigilant—Bad Luck of Acushla II. Sticks by Her in the Race.

The twentieth annual regatta of the Larchmont Yacht Club, sailed yesterday, was a great success for Larchmont and a brilliant Fourth of July celebration. For even a Larchmont Fourth of July regatta, it was almost unprecedented. Some one said that the Regatta Committee and the weather committee had evidently vied to outdo one another and both had succeeded. It was a trifle too calm early in the day to suit the yachtsmen, but before the start, at 11:35 o'clock, the breeze had come up fresh from the south, hauling gradually a little to westward and chopping up a dancing sea, in which the smaller craft at anchor in the harbor bounced in glee.

Only at a cup race or a rendezvous of the New York Yacht Club for its annual cruise is such a gathering of yachts seen as filled Larchmont Harbor yesterday morning, while out in the Sound from all directions others were coming, steam and sail, many of the steam craft and some of the others not entered for the regatta gayly dressed in colors rainbow fashion. There were over sixty entries, and fifty-four crossed the starting line. There were at least twice that number which were gathered thereabout not in the races, their sails reflecting bright in the sunlight. Little launches were flying about everywhere, and taking parties between the shore and the yachts.

The spacious hall and broad verandas of the clubroom and the sloping lawns were alive with the yachtsmen and their friends. Augustin Monroe looked after them, while on the chartered steamboat Albertina Theodore Rich of the Art Committee looked after a party of some two hundred, mostly ladies. The Regatta Committee—John F. Lovejoy, H. W. Coates, and Frank Hardy—used the tug C. P. Raymond.

While the racers were getting away, Columbia passed up the Sound, attracting much attention and admiration. Defender had gone up earlier. They came back later under lower sails and heeling over before a fresh blow, making a reach of it with booms to starboard. After the races the yachts crowded in to Larchmont Harbor and dressed ship, most of the yachtsmen coming ashore. The yachts presented a brilliant spectacle, enhanced by the glow of the sun, which was then getting low in the west. When it went below the horizon the gun on the lawn boomed out and colors were struck. About ten seconds from gun fire only the bare poles and rigging showed where clouds of vari-colored bunting had been. In the evening there was an illumination of the harbor and fireworks.

For the races, Courses No. 1, 3, and 5 were used yesterday. They are three triangles, one within the other and starting from the stakeboat off Larchmont Harbor. The first leg of the long course extended six miles east ¾ north; the second, six miles southwest ⅝ west, and the third three miles north northwest. The first buoy was in the middle of the Sound and the second off Hempstead Harbor.

No. 2 course followed the same general directions, with the first and second legs four miles long and the third three miles. In course No. 3, following also the same directions, the first and second legs were two miles long, and the third, one and three-quarter miles. All were sailed twice around, making courses of thirty miles, twenty-two miles, and eleven and one-half miles. With the wind south-southwest, the boats had a broad reach, a beat, and another broad reach in going around the triangles. They went over the line with booms to port, and came back with booms to starboard, on both reaches carrying their balloon jib topsails and main topmast staysails.

The preparatory signal was at 11:30 o'clock, and the start for the schooners and big sloops was given five minutes later. Colonia crossed too soon and had to go back, being thereby handicapped six minutes. The yachts crossed as follows: Ariel, Vigilant, Navahoe, Atlantic, Katrina, Quisetta, Clorita, Elsemarie, Uncas, Amorita, Acushla II., Syce, Choctaw, Awa, Liris, Ondewa, Kestrel, Anoatok, Possum, Hussar, Albicore, Acushla, Tigress, Fleetwing, Esperanza, Oiseau, Momo, Alyce, Celia, Kittie, Algonquin Constance, Spindrift, Lucile, Thelga, Midge, Vera, Owl, Quivive, Win or Lose, Windora, Myrah, Lobster, Spunk, Coot, Old Squaw, Miriam, Emma, and Ox.

Oiseau and Momo crossed too soon and were compelled to go back. Vigilant led the fleet throughout. Through a mistake Colonia's sailing master had sent all of her kites ashore save an old jibtopsail and a maintopmast staysail. This, the handicap at the start, and the big time allowances proved too much for her to overcome in the special race in which she was entered with Ariel. She picked up steadily, however, throughout the race. Acushla II.'s bad luck staid by her. For the third time she met with accident. This time she dropped her centreboard, and was, of course, obliged to drop out of the race.

Vigilant crossed the line in the first round at 1:33:23, Syce at 1:34:47, Thelga, 1:35:15; Acushla, 1:37:14; Win or Lose, 1:37:54; Esperanza, 1:38:28; Algonquin, 1:38:30; Navahoe, 1:44:43; Colonia, 1:45:10; Kestrel, 1:47:19; Ariel, 1:48:36; Quisetta, 1:49:06; Amorita, 1:53:31, and Liris, 1:53:59. Awa, Atlantic, Elsemarie, and Katrina followed in the order named.

The second round was made in a fresh breeze, and the yachts did some fast footing.

The times at the finish were as follows: Constance, 2:18:35; Windora, 2:21:34; Spindrift, 2:31:59; Lucile, 2:33:27; Song and Dance, 2:33:32; Kittie, 2:34:48; Celia, 2:34:53; Midge, 2:35:32; Trinket, 2:35:32; Owl, 2:38:34; Vera, 2:42:26; ——, 2:46:32; Win or Lose, 2:54:59; Florence, 2:58:28; Vigilant, 3:07:09; Spunk, 3:10:51; Ox, 3:11:47; Syce, 3:14:09; Elsie, 3:15:45; Navahoe, 3:22:50; Lobster, 3:22:56; Colonia, 3:26:15; Kestrel, 3:26:56; Kazaza, 3:31:25; Ariel, 3:34:33; Quissetta, 3:35:27; Amorita, 3:38:15; Liris, 3:39:46; —, 3:44:50; Awa, 3:47:39; Choctaw, 3:53:03; Kiaora, 3:54:32; Hussar, 3:55:43; Elsemarie, 3:58:36; Atlantic, 3:58:55; Esperanza, 4:02:07; Katrina, 4:02:14; Ondawa, 4:02:11; Possum, 4:03:12; Anoatok, 4:04:46; Albecore, 4:09:27; Tigress, 4:16:01; Oiseau, 4:17:10; Momo, 4:19:52; Fleetwing, 4:20:53; Andar, 4:31:03; Clorita, 4:31:45; Uncas, 4:34:13.

The summary follows:

SCHOONERS, CLASS B, 85 TO 95 FEET. START, 11:35 A. M.

Name and Owner.	Length. Feet.	Elapsed Time. H.M.S.	Cor'd Time. H.M.S.
Colonia, C. A. Postley	93.13	3:51:15	3:51:15

SCHOONERS, CLASS B, SPECIAL HANDICAP. START, 11:35 A. M.

Colonia, C. A. Postley	93.13	3:51:15	3:51:15
Atlantic, W. Marshall	86.31	4:23:55	4:17:14
Ariel, F. L. Leland	83.53	4:09:33	4:07:17

SCHOONERS, CLASS D, 65 TO 75 FEET. START, 11:40 A. M.

Amorita, J. Gould Brokaw	74.92	3:58:15	3:58:15
Quisetta, H. F. & R. L. Lippitt	71.10	3:55:27	3:52:15

SCHOONERS, CLASS D, CRUISING TRIM. START, 11:40 A. M.

Elsemarie, J. Berri King	74.67	4:18:36	4:18:36
Katrina, Robert E. Tod	73.14	4:22:14	4:21:20

SCHOONERS, CLASS F, UNDER 65 FEET. START, 11:40 A. M.

Clorita, P. T. Dodge	51.46	4:51:45	4:51:45
Uncas, C. P. Buchanan	51.46	4:54:13	4:54:13

SLOOPS, CLASS G, CRUISING TRIM.

Vigilant, Percy Chubb	96.14	3:32:09	3:32:09
Navahoe, R. P. Carroll	92.42	3:47:50	3:45:40

SLOOPS, CLASS K, 43 TO 51 FEET. START, 11:45 A. M.

Acushla II., W. Hanan	50.15	Disabled.	
Syce, F. M. Hoyt	50.86	3:29:09	3:29:09
Kestrel, J. B. Mills	48.37	3:41:56	3:41:56

SLOOPS, CLASS K, CRUISING TRIM. START 11:45 A. M.

Choctaw, G. B. Watts	46.13	4:08:03	4:05:58
Awa, T. L. Arnold	46.78	4:02:39	4:01:29
Liris, T. J. McCahill, Jr.	48.00	3:54:46	3:54:46
Ondawa, H. J. Roberts	47.00	4:17:11	4:17:11
Kiaora, M. C. Parsons	46.50	4:09:32	4:07:43

SLOOPS, CLASS L, 36 TO 43 FEET. Start 11:50 A. M.

Tigress, C. A. Appleton	40.50	4:26:01	4:23:20
Fleetwing, Dr. F. Valk	40.00	4:30:50	4:30:50
Hussar, James Baird	39.05	4:05:43	4:05:43

YAWLS, CLASS L. START 11:50 A. M.

Albicore, S. J. Hyde	41.00	4:19:27	4:19:27

SLOOPS, CLASS M, 30 TO 36 FEET. START 11:50.

Anoatok, O. Sanderson	34.00	4:14:46	4:12:49
Acushla, C. G. Wills	34.00	Did not finish.	
Possum, J. R. Maxwell, Jr.	35.00	4:13:12	4:13:12

YAWLS, CLASS M. START 11:50 A. M.

Audax, H. W. Easton	30.90	4:41:03	4:41:03

KNOCKABOUTS, CLASS N, 25 FEET. START 11:55 A. M.

Oiseau, H. W. Maxwell	25	4:17:10	4:17:10
Momo, H. M. Crane	25	4:19:52	4:19:52

SPECIAL 30-FOOT CLASS. START, 11:55 A. M.

Esperanza, H. O. Havemeyer, Jr.	30.00	4:07:00	4:07:00

SLOOPS, CLASS P, 20 TO 25 FEET. Start, 12 P. M.

Celia, W. Jones	23.04	2:34:53	2:34:43
Houri, E. J. Bergen	23.00	2:35:57	2:34:57
Song and Dance, L. Bowry	23.78	2:33:32	2:33:32

21-FOOT KNOCKABOUTS. START, 12:05 P. M.

Spindrift, S. C. Pirie	21.00	2:36:59	2:36:59
Kittie, Hazen Morse	21.00	2:39:48	2:39:48

RACING KNOCKABOUTS, 21-FOOT CLASS. START, 12:05 P. M.

Midge, F. M. Boyer	21.00	2:40:32	2:40:32
Lucile, Daniel Bacon	21.00	2:38:27	2:38:27
Ruby, J. Walker	21.00	Did not finish.	
Thelga, A. P. Thayer	21.00	Did not finish.	

SLOOPS, CLASS Q, 15 TO 20 FEET. START, 12:05 P. M.

Constance, E. M. Post	20.00	2:23:35	2:23:35
Algonquin, E. M. MacDonald	20.00	Did not finish.	

MAINSAIL YACHTS, 25 TO 30 FEET. START, 12:10 P. M.

Owl, E. W. Crabbe	26.50	2:48:34	2:43:57
Windora, M. L. Ward	30.00	2:31:34	2:31:34

CLASS T, MAINSAIL YACHTS, 20 TO 25 FEET. START 12:10 P. M.

Vera, A. M. Bradley	20.07	2:52:26	2:45:15
Florence, A. H. Alker	22.04	3:08:28	3:03:24
Win or Lose, J. S. Appleby	23.50	3:04:59	3:02:40

CLASS V, MAINSAIL YACHTS, NOT OVER 20 FEET. START 12:15 P. M.

Miriam, J. M. Price	19.86	3:59:46	3:59:33
Spunk, C. E. Silkworth	19.00	3:25:51	3:23:33
Ox, R. N. Bovier	19.14	3:26:47	3:24:44
Ione, C. W. Bird	19.36	3:30:45	3:29:24
Kazaza, T. J. McCahill	20.00	3:01:32	3:01:32

CLASS W, SPECIAL MAINSAIL YACHTS. START 12:15.

Emma, B. F. Sexton	14.90	Did not finish.	
Lobster, T. J. S. Flint	15.00	3:37:56	3:37:56
Snapper, A. D. Fuller	15.00	Did not finish.	

The winners were as follows: Class B—Colonia won the Colt Cup; special handicap—Colonia allowed Atlantic 45 minutes and Ariel 30 minutes; Atlantic won from Colonia by 12 minutes 20 seconds, and from Ariel by 38 seconds; Class D—Quisetta won from Amorita; Class D, cruising trim—Elsemarie won from Katrina; Class F—Clorita won from Uncas; Class G—Vigilant won from Navahoe; Class K—Syce won first prize, Kestrel second prize; Class K, cruising trim, keels—Liris won; Class K, cruising trim, centreboard—Awa first, Choctaw second; Class L—Hussar, first; Tigress, second; Class L, yawls—Abicore, sail over; Class M—Anoatok, first; Possum, second; Class M, yawls—Audax, sail over; Class N, Knockabouts—Oiseau, first; Momo, second; Special 30-footers—Esperanza, sail over; Class P—Song and Dance, first; Celia, second; 21-foot Knockabouts—Spindrift, won; Racing knockabouts—Lucile, first; Midge, second; Class Q—Constance won; Class S—Windora won; Class T—Vera, first; Win or Lose, second, and Clas V—Spunk, first; Ox, second.

HUDSON BOAT CLUB'S REGATTA.

Well-Contested Races and Fast Time in the River Sports.

The Hudson Boat Club held its annual regatta yesterday on the Hudson River under highly favorable auspices. All races were a mile straight away, the finish being in front of the boathouse at the foot of West One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, which was crowded with visitors and gayly decorated.

The double-scull event brought out three crews, composed, respectively, of George Kunz, Jr., bow; John Schultz, stroke, and George Kunz, coxswain; Thomas Firth, bow; James Dardis, stroke, and John Dardis, coxswain; William F. Cowan, bow; Seth Firth, stroke, and Thomas Keena, coxswain. Keena's crew won, crossing the finish two lengths ahead of Kunz's crew.

The pair-oared gig race was won by J. Schultz, bow; G. Kunz, Jr., stroke, and Thomas Maxwell, coxswain, after a hard-fought race, with a crew composed of James Dardis, bow; Arthur Morris, stroke, and George Beck, coxswain.

There were three entries in the four-oared barge race, as follows: E. Lowenthal, bow; J. H. Luhrs, No. 2; J. Schultz, No. 3; G. Kunz, Jr., stroke; George Kunz, coxswain; James Dardis, bow; A. Morris, No. 2; E. De Lamater, Jr., No. 3; W. Hopper, stroke; H. Colver, coxswain; G. H. Simmons, bow; J. Jachens, No. 2; J. A. Smith, No. 3; A. Hovey, stroke; J. R. Waterhouse, coxswain. Colver's crew won the race by a boat's length from Kunz's crew, both crews being pretty wel winded at the finish.

The invitation eight-oared barge race proved to be a walkover for the Claremont Boat Club. Only two crews had entered—the Claremonts, composed of M. J. O'Keefe, bow; P. H. Dillon, No. 2; S. Connolly, No. 3; M. E. Robertson, No. 4; Charles Therstensen, No. 5; John Blessing, No. 6; John Fitzpatrick, No. 7; D. F. Mangin, stroke; C. T. Lloyd, coxswain, and the Active Boat Club of Hoboken, composed of Charles F. Harper, bow; Fred Fuessel, No. 2; William Reiss, No. 3; Charles J. Samger, No. 4; Jake Fuessel, No. 5; James O'Brien, No. 6; Patrick Lane, No. 7; M. Hopkins, stroke; Otto Schaeffer, coxswain. The Actives entered a protest against the Claremonts on the ground that the barge they were going to row was not a passenger barge, according to the terms and conditions of the race, and when their protest was not allowed withdrew from the race. The Claremonts rowed over the course alone, and were awarded the prize—a silver cup.

One of the best races of the day was the eight-oared barge race between crews composed of married and single men, as follows: Married—T. Keena, bow; H. Schumacher, No. 2; D. Higgins, No. 3; S. Firth, No. 4; T. Firth, No. 5; G. H. Simmons, No. 6; H. Bohlman, No. 7; J. A. Smith, stroke; F. J. Rohrig, coxswain. Single—F. Degenhardt, bow; G. J. Gregorius, No. 2; James Dardis, No. 3; W. Hopper, No. 4; H. Luhrs, No. 5; J. Jachens, No. 6; G. Kunz, Jr., No. 7; E. De Lamater, Jr., stroke; R. Hovey, coxswain. The race was won by the single men, after a hard struggle, by a quarter of a length.

The tub and swimming races, which afforded much amusement, were both won by John Schultz.

Last evening the boathouse was illuminated, and there were a display of fireworks and a dance.

Red Bank Yacht Club Regatta.

RED BANK, N. J., July 4.—The Red Bank Yacht Club held a regatta to-day, a fifteen-mile course being sailed in a fresh southwest wind, which grew steadily from start to finish. The start was made from the clubhouse in front of J. C. G. Hupfel's Summer cottage, and the course was laid to Oceanic and return. Ten yachts started as follows:

Class A—Howard Borden's Midget, Andrew Murray's Jessie, George Gillig's Catherine, Thomas Byrnes's Tramp, Chris Hupfel's Trim, and Arthur Minton's Vega.

Class B—John Gillig's Phyllis and Harry Knapp's Doris.

Class C—Frank James's Pauline and O. E. Davis's Echo.

The winning yachts were Catherine and Tramp in Class A, Doris in Class B, and Pauline in Class C. The race was made by Catherine in 1:07.

May See the Race from the Republic.

There should be an ideal yachting scene off Sandy Hook to-morrow, when Columbia and Defender are racing, and the trips of the Cape May steamer Republic to Long Branch will give her passengers a chance to see the contest. The 1 o'clock trip from Pier 10 East River, returning from the Ocean Pier at Long Branch at 3:15, should show the start from Scotland Lightship, and, if the wind favors a down-the-coast course, an excellent view of the contest.

Thirty-Footers Race at Newport.

NEWPORT, July 4.—The second race of the season for 30-footers took place this afternoon, with a strong breeze blowing from the southwest. The Dyer course was used. The start was at 3:49 P. M. The summary follows:

Name and Owner.	Finish.
Dorothy, H. P. Whitney	5:42:46
Veda, C. Vanderbilt, Jr.	5:44:06
Wa Wa, R. Brooks	5:44:42

RABBI INJURED IN BINGHAMTON.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., July 4.—Louis Ginzburg, a Jewish rabbi and proprietor of a meat market at 153 Susquehanna Street, was stabbed and probably fatally injured this morning by one of two negroes who entered his shop and attempted to steal some meat.

About 5 o'clock this morning Ginzburg was seen struggling with the negroes in the doorway. They broke away and ran, the rabbi following and crying, "You have killed me."

Owing to the early hour few persons were astir, and the negroes escaped. Ginzburg collapsed on the sidewalk and was carried to his house. There it was found that the knife had entered the rabbi's left breast, penetrating the lung and pericardium. The doctors say there is little, if any, hope for his recovery. His assailants have not yet been arrested.

Philological Association Meeting.

The thirty-first annual session of the American Philological Association will be held at New York University, University Heights, beginning at 3:30 o'clock this afternoon. The President of the association, Prof. Clement L. Smith of Harvard University, will deliver an address on "The American College in the Twentieth Century," in Central Hall of the museum of the new library, on Wednesday night at 8 o'clock. Professors from nearly all the American universities will be present.

CUP DEFENDER TO RACE.

Another Contest Between Columbia and Defender to be Sailed on the Sound.

Another race in these waters has been arranged for Columbia and Defender. It will be sailed on the Sound on Saturday as a special race, under the auspices of the Larchmont Club, which has offered a prize. The start will be at 11:30 o'clock A. M., over a course still to be laid out, but which will be marked off with special reference to the great draught of the two yachts.

Formal notice of the event was posted at the club yesterday, and gave great satisfaction to the throngs of members drawn to Larchmont for its annual race. The programme has not yet been fully arranged, but some especial provision will be made for the members and their guests.

Columbia and Defender were both out yesterday. They made an early start in order to get out of the large field of yachts at the Larchmont regatta. They left their moorings soon after 11 o'clock, and with a good southwestly breeze were soon hull down to the eastward. They were out of sight for six hours, during which time the crews were well drilled in the handling of sails.

The Columbia was seen coming up the Sound just as the schooners in the Larchmont race had rounded their outer marks for the second time. There was a spanking breeze, and the big sloop was lying down, until her lee rail was awash. She was close-hauled on the port tack, and was carrying three lower sails and her baby jib topsail.

Off Matinicock Point she kept off, and waited for the Defender to come up, that yacht being a good mile astern and to the leeward. Both yachts lowered their mainsails soon after. They made fast to their moorings off New Rochelle at 4 o'clock P. M.

Shamrock May Not Race Britannia.

SOUTHAMPTON, July 4.—It is reported as doubtful whether the cup challenger Shamrock will engage in any trial races with the Prince of Wales's cutter Britannia. The Shamrock bent her sails to-day, and takes a spin on Friday. She starts for the Clyde on Saturday, according to rumor.

AGAINST BRYAN LOYALTY TEST.

Southern Democrats Opposed to an Attempt to Exact Pledges Before the Convention.

WASHINGTON, July 4.—A Democrat who has attained some prominence in National politics, and who was during the last campaign for the Presidency a loyal but reluctant supporter of Bryan and the Chicago platform, is of the opinion that the conference of the National Democratic Committee, to be held at Chicago on July 20, may discuss the question of Bryan's availability with the view of deciding whether loyalty to Bryan as the coming candidate shall be considered as a test of Democratic orthodoxy and the right to participate in the pre-convention gatherings of the Democratic Party.

Almost every day brings from the South some personal protest against imposing any obligation upon Democrats on account of their attitude in 1896 toward the Democratic platform and candidate. There is no longer any doubt that the Southern Democrats are dissatisfied because a large and prominent share of the old membership of the party in the North, according to the Bryan test, will not be qualified to take any part in selecting delegates to the next National Convention. What has been mistaken for Southern admiration for Bryan, it is explained, was simply the expression of a party intent upon maintaining party organization in a section where division means loss of control and demoralization difficult to be overcome.

This Southern conservative body would be glad, according to some accounts, if a way could be found to put all Democrats upon a free and equal footing again. To have the Eastern States excluded, or represented by a lot of delegates from a fraction of the Democratic Party, or a machine without interest in National affairs, would be most lamentable. Yet it is admitted that if some of these Eastern States are to be welcomed to the convention, it must be through delegations pledged in advance to Bryan and a reiteration of the Chicago platform.

If the influence of the Bryan men is supreme in the conference, Bryan and 16 to 1 will be the tests of eligibility to be a delegate to the National Convention. Such a course, it is feared by those who hope for a broader treatment of the subject, must result in a new and just as positive a division of the Democratic Party as that of 1896. The presumption is, however, that instead of trying to get into the convention to make a hopeless fight there, the Democrats opposed to reiteration of the Chicago platform will let the Bryan people have their own way, and adopt such a course in the event of his nomination as the circumstances shall dictate as wise or necessary.

The Bryan men here say that the conference will simply decide upon an organization plan, assuming without question that Bryan is to be nominated, that the Chicago platform is to be repeated, and that the Democrats will get the votes for him they got in 1896 in addition to those of the dissatisfied Republicans and gold Democrats who intend to oppose McKinley on account of his Philippine policy, the retention of Alger, and the supposed Republican reluctance to oppose trusts.

In this connection it may be noted that politicians of both parties in this city are warning their friends against too implicitly accepting the ante-election shouts for either a Republican or Democratic candidate. A Republican who has seen some very wonderful changes take place in the estimation of men and Presidents, said only this morning that, while it was to be presumed that President McKinley would be renominated, it was still possible that within the year yet to intervene before the National Convention something might happen to make such a nomination inadvisable.

MR. BRYAN AT BARNESVILLE, GA.

BARNESVILLE, Ga., July 4.—William J. Bryan addressed the Barnesville Chautauqua to-day. There was a large assemblage, which received Mr. Bryan with enthusiasm. He was introduced by Clark Howell, editor of The Atlanta Constitution, member of the National Democratic Committee.

Mr. Bryan spoke of the celebration of to-day, which, he said, was more general in all parts of the country than ever before, and referred to the part the South had taken in sending men to war against Spain. He claimed only one purpose—to find out what was best for the country. It was, Mr. Bryan said, important to discuss public affairs as a non-partisan. He was again willing to place the issues before the country on the plans laid down by Thomas Jefferson.

The speaker referred to the Republican Party as the protector of trusts. "The trust question is growing in importance," said Mr. Bryan, "and this is due to the great number now in existence. The trusts of this country now have a capitalization equal to all the gold and silver money of the world. The principle itself is wrong, to say nothing of the extortion."

In closing, the speaker took a decided stand against expansion, saying:

"Holding the Philippine Islands against the will of their inhabitants involves a new departure in government. I do not want as part of this Nation people who cannot read the Declaration of Independence. The doctrine of force lies behind, not in front, of us. The expansion argument is the argument of George III. Shall we say, on this day of celebration, that we have lived 100 years under a wrong principle? No. Some say take the Bible in one hand and the gun in the other. Thank God, I am not in favor of this way of Christianizing. We shall not depart from a republican form of government. We are not ready to accept the doctrine of conquest and force. It is not the desire of the Republicans to do good, but the desire to gain more money, that lies behind their colonial policy."

TWENTIETH DISTRICT FIGHT.

It was reported last night that ex-Gov. Black was considering the advisability of acting as counsel for James L. Stewart, the Republican leader in the Twentieth Assembly District, in the proceedings which he intends to bring against Lemuel Ely Quigg, the President of the Republican County Committee, and the Police Commissioners. The action is to compel them to consider the names of Mr. Stewart's candidates for election officers in the Twentieth District.

Mr. Black is not on particularly good terms with the local Republican machine, and it is pointed out that he could serve his own purposes as well as those of Mr. Stewart by acting as the latter's counsel in the suit.

All Fire Alarm Records Broken.

The Fire Department was kept on the jump yesterday responding to alarms turned in for blazes caused for the most part by fire-crackers or fireworks. According to the chief operator at Fire Headquarters, all twenty-four-hour records for alarms turned in from boxes and for still alarms were broken. The losses, except in a few instances, were only slight.

THE TWOMBLYS' BIG FETE

All the Residents of Florham Borough, N. J., Their Guests.

FEAST, FIREWORKS, AND MUSIC

The Host and Hostess Serve the Viands to Their Visitors and Are Greeted with Cheers.

Mr. and Mrs. H. McK. Twombly entertained the residents of Florham Park Borough, N. J., yesterday. Florham Farms is the name of the Twombly country home, which is near Madison. The entertainment was in the fashion that is popular with England's wealthy land owners.

The invitation, which included even the babies of that part of New Jersey, read as follows:

Florham Park, N. J.
Yourself and family are invited to supper at Florham Farms, Tuesday, July 4th, at 6 o'clock.
H. McK. TWOMBLY.
Fireworks at 8.

Six tall poles at the Ridgedale Avenue entrance of "The Farms" were wrapped in the National colors, and from ropes connecting the tops twelve flags waved in the breeze. To the left of this entrance a double tent, flying two flags, had been erected, and beneath a long table held the bountiful supply of good things to eat, which were served to the six or seven hundred guests in buffet style.

The table was decorated with a centre piece formed of potted palms and other plants, interspersed with many silken flags surrounding a large central one. The base of the whole was gay with mottoes and favors heaped in confusion, which afterwards made glad the hearts of the younger guests.

The Citizens' Band of Madison surrounded the tall flagstaff near the tent, topped by the floating colors, and played during the entertainment patriotic airs and some plaintive Irish ballads.

The invited guests began to arrive even before the appointed hour, so great was the interest in the fête. By 6 o'clock the high sloping lawn about the tent and under its comfortable shadow was occupied with young and old, their faces lighted with happy expectation. Well-trained servants, most of them from the Twombly household, glided here and there dispensing hospitality in bountiful and courteous style.

There was no set menu, though the viands served were as elaborate as those which grace the private entertainments given by the Twomblys, and comprised, among other dainties, chicken and lobster salad, boned turkey jellies, tempting sandwiches, and cakes and ices, molded in various attractive forms; iced tea, coffee, and lemonade.

THE HOSTS ARRIVE.

Just as the appreciative crowd was in the midst of enjoying these delicacies Mr. and Mrs. Twombly arrived, accompanied by their three children, the Misses Florence and Ruth Twombly and Master Hamilton McK. Twombly, Jr., a boy about twelve years old. With the hosts were Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Tiers, Mrs. E. B. Bull, Mrs. William Macy, second, the Messrs. Macy, and Dr. Allan Thomas.

Mrs. Twombly was gowned in white silk, trimmed with black lace and insertion. She wore a white toque, trimmed to the front with two white tips and black lace. Her skirt was finished about the edge with a deep, graduated flounce, edged and topped with lace. The corsage of this costume was almost covered with lace, arranged with pretty effect.

Miss Florence Twombly was in white lace and embroidery over pink silk with a belt and stock of silk of the same color, and an old rose rustic hat of straw ornamented with ribbon trimming of a lighter shade. Miss Ruth Twombly wore a simple frock of pink figured organdie on a white ground. Her sash and collar were of pink and her cream straw hat was trimmed with ribbon to match.

Mrs. Bull wore black jetted lace and toque of black. Mrs. Macy was in dark blue organdie, ornamented with white lace, finished with a rustic brown toque trimmed in black.

Mrs. Twombly went among the guests, her hands laden with a large box of gayly colored mottoes, which she distributed to the children, who were highly delighted with her attention and kind words. The two Misses Twombly followed their mother's example and devoted themselves to the many little ones who clung to their hands, and who were their close companions during the entire evening.

AWAITING THE FIREWORKS.

As soon as supper had been served the crowd took its places upon the sward, where chairs and benches had been placed, and turned their faces down to the bottom of the rolling ground, where frames in many designs stood waiting to blaze forth into brilliancy, which would reveal clearly their nature.

The gates were thrown open at 8 o'clock, and anybody and everybody who desired was allowed to enter the grounds to witness the display of fireworks. There was a period of waiting just here—waiting for the gray shadows of twilight to shut out the gleam of the perfect day, which, beautiful as it was, would mar the effect of the $2,000 worth of fireworks.

The strains of "Kathleen Mavourneen" floated out upon the clear air and would have stayed impatience had there been any, but there was none, for everybody, from host and hostess to the humblest guest, was apparently happy and forgetful of everything but the pleasures provided. Soon the stars began to twinkle, which was the signal for a large colored balloon to be illuminated and sent up in the air. But a stiff breeze caused the balloon to ignite, and it went down instead of up, to the disappointment of the eager watching children.

Mayor Jesse S. Keyes of Florham Park Borough took advantage of the opportunity just here to address the crowd. He said:

"In behalf of the residents of Florham Park I offer three cheers for Hamilton McK. Twombly and his lady."

CHEERS FOR THE HOST.

His words brought forth a response that waked the echoes in all the surrounding hills and valleys. Mr. Keyes had just seated himself when the word "Welcome" blazed forth, and there was more applause. The display was elaborate. One of the designs which called forth many expressions of admiration was a copy of Rear Admiral Sampson's flagship, the New York. Mayor Keyes, at the close of the entertainment, briefly thanked Mr. and Mrs. Twombly for the people of Florham Borough, and again three rounds of hearty cheers sounded.

Mr. and Mrs. Twombly, with their children, will leave Florham on Monday next for Newport, where they will spend the Summer, returning to their country home in the Autumn.

Among the residents of Florheim Borough present were Mayor Jesse S. Keyes and Mrs. Keyes, Mrs. Robert Thorpe, the three Misses Thorpe, Alfred and Ernest Thorpe, Superintendent Joseph L. Hope and family, Arthur Herrington, Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Berge, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Budd, Mrs. C. E. Budd, Councilman and Mrs. A. P. Condit, Mr. and Mrs. Fred A. Cory, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel A. Cory, Mr. and Mrs. William S. De Hart, Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin F. Day, Mr. and Mrs. Philip Davenport, Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Ely, Mr. and Mrs. George W. Felch, Mr. and Mrs. Isaac N. Ford, Misses Sadie and Mary B. Ford, Robert Foote, Mrs. Frank Ford, John Fish, Thomas Y. Fish, Lyman Fish, Misses Caroline and Lillian Fish, Mr. and Mrs. Charles N. Genning, Miss Estelle Genning, Mr. and Mrs. George Goldberg, Misses Electa and Lilian Goldberg, Mr. and Mrs. James F. Hopping, James Hopping, Jr., Miss M. Hopping, Mr. and Mrs. Jacob S. Hopping, Mr. and Mrs. William F. Hancock, Miss Sadie Hancock, Monroe Hancock, Mr. and Mrs. Mulford A. Hope, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph W. Harper, Charles W. Harper, Mr. and Mrs. Edgar C. Hopping, Mr. and Mrs. James Hart, the Misses Hart, Mr. and Mrs. George Irving, Thomas Irving.

Mr. and Mrs. Samuel D. James, the Misses James, Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin F. Knapp, the Misses Knapp, Postmaster G. M. Landrigan and Mrs. Landrigan, Miss Mary Landrigan, Lewis A. Lockwood, Mr. and Mrs. William N. Parkhurst, Miss Edith Parkhurst, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Potter, Mr. and Mrs. William Phipps, Frank A. and William Phipps, Jr., John Roper, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Roper, Robert Roper, Jr., Miss Sarah Roper, Mr. and Mrs. Edward W. Scofield, Mrs. Charles Scofield, Miss Mary V. Scofield, Fred N. Scofield, C. F. Scorro, Mrs. George Scorro, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Scorro, Mr. and Mrs. Clarence B. Wood, Mrs. Moses D. Ward, Miss Laura J. Ward, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Winters, John Winters, Mr. and Mrs. William W. Tunis, Mr. and Mrs. William V. Tunis, Miss Grace Tunis, Elmere V. and Harling Tunis, John E. Tucker, Mrs. William Tucker, John R. Tucker, Mr. and Mrs. George E. Tucker, Miss Mabel Tucker, Mr. and Mrs. Henry W. Young, Howard E. Young, Mr. and Mrs. Stephen L. Young, Miss Marie Young, August M. and Lyman Young.

Wm Vogel & Son

ANNUAL CLEARANCE SALE

Straw Hats 85c.

Every Straw Hat in the house is now marked at the quick clearance price of 85 cents.

VALUES $3.00, $2.00 & $1.50.

Broadway and Houston St.

MISS DOROTHY WHEELER DEAD.

Shock Due to Windsor Hotel Fire May Have Hastened Death.

SARATOGA, July 4.—Miss Dorothy L. F. Wheeler, who was injured in the Windsor Hotel fire in New York City, died here to-day. She was the daughter of Mrs. G. P. Wheeler.

Miss Wheeler and her mother, whose home was in Milwaukee, had resided at the Windsor for three years previous to its destruction by fire on March 17. Miss Wheeler, who was 24 years old, was an invalid and was in such a nervous state that it was her custom to send for her physician from four to six times a day.

At the time of the fire the mother and daughter occupied apartments on the sixth floor of the hotel, on the Forty-sixth Street side. When the cry of "Fire!" was heard, Miss Wheeler, who was in bed, arose and hastily threw on a wrapper. By the time she and her mother reached the window the peril of the situation became apparent. They started for the hallway, but found that escape in that direction was impossible. Then they remembered the rope fire escape in their rooms, and speedily lowered it to the ground. Both then coolly prepared to descend. Miss Wheeler went first, and, forgetting all about her illness, went hand over hand to the street with the apparent ease of a trained athlete. Her mother followed closely and both women reached the ground in safety.

Upon reaching the street, the mother and daughter were taken to the Presbyterian Hospital, suffering from shock and slight burns. Mrs. Wheeler recovered more rapidly than her daughter, and, when able to leave the hospital, removed the latter to Saratoga, hoping that the change would benefit her. It is believed that the shock which Miss Wheeler sustained at the time of the fire hastened her death.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Sun rises...4:39	Sun sets...7:34	Moon rises...2:29

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook...5:38	Gov. Isl'd...6:21	H. Gate...8:17
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook...5:56	Gov. Isl'd...6:33	H. Gate...8:29

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (WEDNESDAY,) JULY 5.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Alliance, Colon	11:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Aurania, Liverpool	....	2:00 P. M.
Britannic, Liverpool	9:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
City of Washington, Tampico	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Comal, Galveston	....	3:00 P. M.
El Mar, New Orleans	....	3:00 P. M.
Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, Bremen	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Kensington, Antwerp	10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
McPherson, Puerto Rico	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Orizaba, Havana	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Paraense, Para	4:00 P. M.	6:00 P. M.
Seminole, Charleston	....	3:00 P. M.
St. Louis, Southampton	7:00 A. M. *9:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Wordsworth, La Plata	10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
THURSDAY, JULY 6.		
Caracas, La Guayra	11:00 A. M. *11:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Chalmette, New Orleans	....	3:00 P. M.
Friedrich der Grosse, Bremen	....	10:00 A. M.
Santiago, Nassau	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
FRIDAY, JULY 7.		
Uller, Demerara	3:00 P. M.	5:00 P. M.
SATURDAY, JULY 8.		
Altai, Jamaica	10:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Anchoria, Glasgow	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Etruria, Liverpool	5:00 A. M.	8:00 A. M.
Havana, Havana	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Island, Christiania	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
La Champagne, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Orinoco, Bermuda	10:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Olinda, Nuevitas	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Portia, Newfoundland	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Spaarndam, Rotterdam	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Idzumi Maru, (from Seattle,) close here daily up to July 6 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji and Samoan Islands, per steamship Mariposa, (from San Francisco,) close here daily after June §23 and up to July §7 at 6:30 P. M. on day of arrival of steamship Campania, which will probably arrive July 7. Mails for China, Japan, and Hawaii, per steamship Coptic, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to July 9 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Hawaii, per steamship Australia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to July §21 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) Hawaii, and Fiji Islands, per steamship Aorangi, (from Vancouver,) close here daily after July §7 and up to July §21 at 6:30 P. M.

§Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (WEDNESDAY,) JULY 5.

Arkadia, San Juan, June 29.
Bremen, Bremen, June 24.
British Queen, Antwerp, June 24.
Cearense, Ceara, June 22.
Comanche, Jacksonville, July 2.
European, London, June 23.
Euxinia, Shields, June 21.
Hilder, Curacoa, June 24.
Lahn, Bremen, June 27.
Leitrim, London, June 18.
Noordland, Antwerp, June 24.
Oevenum, Lisbon, June 20.
Pollux, Hamburg, June 18.
Rabat, Havana, June 30.
State of Nebraska, Glasgow, June 23.
Strathleven, Dunkirk, June 19.
Teutonic, Liverpool, June 28.
Tomoana, Shields, June 19.

THURSDAY, JULY 6.

Graf Waldersee, Hamburg, June 25.
Pompeii, Hamburg, June 21.

FRIDAY, JULY 7.

Campania, Liverpool, July 1.
Concho, Galveston, July 1.
El Dorado, New Orleans, July 2.
Francesco, Hull, June 25.

SATURDAY, JULY 8.

Bolivia, Gibraltar, June 24.
Brooklyn City, Swansea, June 24.
Carlisle, Gibraltar, June 24.
Cornwall, London, June 24.
New York, Southampton, July 1.

Arrived.

SS Catania, (Ger.,) Muller, Yokohama April 16, Kobe 20th, Shanghai 29th, Amoy May 3, Hongkong 5th, Singapore 15th, Penang 18th, Port Said June 12, and Algiers 18th, with mdse. to Funch, Edye & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 10 P. M. 3d.

SS Orinoco, (Br.,) Fraser, Bermuda July 1, with mdse. and passengers to A. E. Outerbridge & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 12:30 A. M.

SS Antilla, (Br.,) Montell, Nassau June 29, with mdse. and passengers to F. T. Montell & Sons. Arrived at the Bar at 11:30 P. M. 3d.

SS George W. Clyde, Robinson, Georgetown, S. C., June 28, and Wilmington, N. C., July 1, with mdse. to William P. Clyde & Co.

SS Tomoana, (Br.,) Felgate, Shields June 19, in ballast to Funch, Edye & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 5 A. M.

Bark Clan MacLeod, (of Glasgow,) Porter, London, 46 days, with chalk to order; vessel to R. W. Cameron & Co.

SS Spaarndam, (Dutch,) Stenger, Rotterdam June 22, and Boulogne 23d, with mdse. and passengers to the Holland-America Line. Arrived at the Bar at 7:27 A. M.

SS Havana, Stevens, Havana July 1, with mdse. and passengers to James E. Ward & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 7:50 A. M.

SS Naparima, (Br.,) Gruchy, Barbados June 24, with sugar to Funch, Edye & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 6 A. M.

SS Ruperra, (Br.,) Williams, Seville June 18 with cork to Furness, With & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 9:30 A. M.

SS Caribbee, (Br.,) Scott, Demerara June 21, Barbados 23d, Martinique and Dominica 24th, Montserrat and Antigua 26th, and St. Kitts 27th, with mdse. and passengers to A. E. Outerbridge & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 9 A. M.

SS Citta Di Messina, (Ital.,) Lavatelli, Genoa June 3, Leghorn 7th, Messina 11th, and Palermo 15th, with mdse. to Hirzel, Feltmann & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 10:45 A. M.

SS Leitrim, (Br.,) Moglestue, London June 18, in ballast to master. Arrived off the Sandy Hook lightship at 5 A. M. 3d, and was ordered to Newport News, Va., by steam pilotboat.

SS Phoenicia, (Ger.,) Leithauser, Hamburg June 22, via Halifax July 2, with mdse. and passengers to the Hamburg-American Line. Arrived at the Bar at noon.

SS Phosphor, (Br.,) Harrison, Manchester June 15, in ballast to Philip Ruprecht. Arrived at the Bar at 11:45 A. M.

SS King Frederick, (Br.,) Capt. Phillips, Barbados June 24, with sugar to W. D. Munson. Arrived at the Bar at 12:20 P. M.

SS Princess Anne, Boaz, Newport News and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Company.

Sailed.

SS Georgic, (Br.,) for Liverpool.
SS Avalon, (Br.,) for Philadelphia.
SS John Sanderson, (Br.,) for Alexandria, &c.
SS Vidar, (Nor.,) for Galveston.
SS Henry L. Gaw, for Baltimore.
SS Richmond, for Richmond.
SS Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, (Ger.,) for Bremen, &c.

Spoken.

Ship Berlin, Gaffry, Hongkong, &c., for New York, was spoken May 29 in latitude 33 south, longitude 50 west.

By Cable.

LONDON, July 4.—SS Armenia, (Ger.,) Capt. Martens, from New York for Copenhagen, &c., passed the Lizard to-day.

SS Ocean, (Dutch,) Capt. Cassons, from New York for Amsterdam, passed the Lizard to-day.

SS Kaiser Wilhelm II., (Ger.,) Capt. Hogemann, from Genoa, &c., for New York, passed Gibraltar to-day.

SS Patria, (Fr.,) Capt. Briand, from New York for Marseilles, passed Gibraltar to-day.

SS Karamania, (Br.,) Capt. Johnston, from Palermo for New York, arr. at Naples July 1.

SS British Prince, (Br.,) Capt. Sharp, from New York, arr. at Montevideo July 2.

SS Trojan Prince, (Br.,) Capt. Eagleton, from Leghorn for New York, arr. at Genoa July 2.

SS Newstead, (Br.,) Capt. Stransome, from New York, via Adelaide, arr. at Melbourne to-day.

SS Mongolian, (Br.,) Capt. Braes, from New York, arr. at Glasgow to-day.

SS Barbarossa, (Ger.,) Capt. Richter, from New York for Bremen, arr. at Southampton to-day, passing Hurst Castle at 3 P. M.

SS Kaffir Prince, (Br.,) Capt. Olditch, for New York, sld. from Rio Janeiro July 1.

SS Pennsylvania, (Ger.,) Capt. Spliedt, from Hamburg for New York, sld. from Boulogne at 6 P. M. yesterday, and passed the Lizard to-day.

SS Exeter City, (Br.,) Capt. Watkins, for New York, sld. from Swansea to-day.

SS Pawnee, (Br.,) Capt. Aitkenhead, for New York, sld. from Liverpool to-day.

SS Prinz Regent Luitpold, (Ger.,) Capt. Walter, for New York, sld. from Dundee to-day, not as previously reported.

SS Kenmore, (Br.,) Capt. Ellis, from New York for Anger, arr. at Algiers June 29.

SS Mesaba, (Br.,) Capt. Layland, from New York, arr. at this port to-day.

SS Pocasset, (Br.,) Capt. Owen, for New York, sld. from Trieste June 28.

SS Cufic, (Br.,) Capt. Lancaster, for New York, sld. from Liverpool to-day.

SS Trave, (Ger.,) Capt. Christoffers, from New York for Southampton and Bremen, passed Scilly at 3:45 P. M. to-day.

SS Pretoria, (Ger.,) Capt. Karlowa, from New York for Hamburg, passed Scilly at 3:50 P. M. to-day.

SS Ethiopia, (Br.,) Capt. Wadsworth, from New York for Glasgow, arr. at Moville to-day.

SS Nutfield, (Br.,) Capt. Farger, from Palermo for New York, sld. from St. Michael's July 2.

QUEENSTOWN, July 5.—SS Majestic, (Br.,) Capt. Smith, from New York for Liverpool, arr. here at 2:50 A. M.

The Attractions of Our Stores Are Their Low Prices.

Macys
R. H. Macy and Co.

Both sides of 14th St. (Running from 13th to 15th St.), Sixth Ave.

The Day After

We and our people feel better for the rest and diversion afforded by the holiday. Most of us hied to the surf to sniff the salt-ladened breeze, catch vigor from the ozone and match strength with high-rolling, white-capped billows. Lazing and dawdling in the shining sands were good for nerve-tire, and the relaxation makes us all the readier and cheerier to serve you well. Come to-day. You'll find the vast machinery of the store in full motion—mid-Summer merchandising at its zenith.

Women's Golf Capes.

Too warm to create interest in Golf Capes? Not at all. They're ideal for July. Yesterday, at Manhattan Beach, the writer saw several women wearing white lawn dresses and fur capes. Others were trigged out in Golf Capes. The latter were nattier, more graceful and charmingly picturesque. All women who start for the mountains or ocean should include a Golf Cape in their wardrobes. They'll be welcome when the waves dash and the wind blows.

An anomaly. Golf Capes are peculiarly appropriate for July. Prices of Golf Capes are signally reduced because it is July.

Women's Golf Capes, medium lengths, made of double-faced cheviots, hoods strapped with plain cloth and finished with several rows of tailor stitching, large variety of all the beautiful Tartan colorings, worth $10.00; our price $6.24

Women's Golf Capes, extra long and newest styles, made of doubled-faced cheviots, bias fold fronts, storm collars and hoods, colors that represent every historic clan, worth $14.00; our price $9.98

Women's Golf Capes, made of handsome imported double-faced cloths, artistically tailored, rich, novel color combinations, worth $17.50; our price $12.49

The Waists at Less than Half.

The original quantity was fifteen thousand, and the sale began last Friday. Buying has been immense, but assortments are still unbroken. You've never been offered equal values.

80c. Waists at 39c.

They are made of striped percale—firm, strong quality and pretty colorings.

$1.00 and $1.25 Waists at 59c.

They are made of white pique and duck—faultless at every point.

$1.25 and $1.50 Waists at 79c.

They are made of white pique; plain, striped and figured dimity; striped and corded madras; striped duck and satin-striped lawn.

$1.75 and $2.50 Waists at 98c.

They are made of plain chambries; corded madras; white marseilles and fancy striped pique.

The Skirts at Less than Half.

We started this sale Monday with eight hundred garments. We sold them on that day up to the limit of our distributing capacity. This is the last call.

They are made of light and dark blue Denims and Pique in white, pink, tan, blue, brown, lavender and other colors—fine, strong Pique with well-defined and effective welts that stand out cord-like and pronouncedly.

$2.75 Skirts at .... $1.31 | $6.00 Skirts at $2.93
$4.50 Skirts at .... $1.96 | $9.00 Skirts at $3.91

Bargains in Children's Dresses.

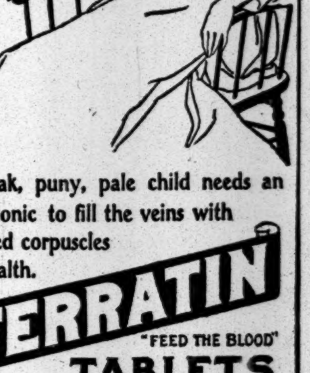
Children's one-piece Dresses, made of fine white lawn, tucked yoke with rows of embroidery insertings, ruffle at neck, sleeves edged with Valenciennes lace; full skirt, finished with deep hem, sizes 4 to 14 years, worth $2.00; our price $1.31

Children's one-piece Dresses, made of fine quality white lawn, yoke made of embroidery and lace inserting, ruffle over shoulders; neck and sleeves edged with Valenciennes lace, full skirt finished with deep hem, sizes 4 to 14 years, worth $3.00; our price $1.96

15c. White Madras at 7c.

One hundred pieces White Madras—six patterns—all of them stripes. You couldn't hit upon a neater or better stuff for children's dresses—or waists and skirts for yourself. The whole range of inexpensive fabrics offers no parallel value, worth 15c., our price 7c. They are 32 in. wide.

SICKLY · CHILDREN



A weak, puny, pale child needs an iron tonic to fill the veins with the red corpuscles of health.

FERRATIN "FEED THE BLOOD" TABLETS

feed the blood with iron in a form that is easily assimilated. They are exactly what sickly children require. Sold by all druggists.

L. SHAW

LARGEST HAIR STORE IN THE WORLD.

Perfect Fitting and Natural Looking

WIGS

for Ladies and Gentlemen.

Bangs & Wavy SWITCHES

in every conceivable style.

ROUGES, HAIR DYES, HAIR TONICS, etc.

54 W. 14th St., next door to Macy's, N. Y.

The Saturday Evening Post

Philadelphia, Pa.

All Newsmen. 5 cents the Copy.

The Wanamaker Store

Cotton Dress Stuffs

THEIR wearing time is but fairly begun, but these handsome stuffs are at the end of their season with us when June ends. And thus do some new and beautiful Summer fabrics become 10c. a yard instead of 30c. They are plaid and striped piques, in permanent, attractive colors, in these combinations:—

Black-and-white. Pink-and-white. Cardinal-and-white. Heliotrope-and-white. Reseda-and-white. Navy blue-and-white. And light blue-and-white.

8,000 yards of these piques—the best made. At 10c. a yard, a third of their value,—the entire lot should soon be in new possession.

Fourth avenue.

Printed Cottons Much Lower in Price

Here's a lot—60 designs in all—of choice Mulhouse printed goods. All imported this season. Floral patterns mostly, and handsomer than any you've ever seen. These were selling at 35c., 37½c. and 40c. a yard. Choose now at 25c. in a splendid collection, in which are:

Printed Organdie Lisse. Printed Organdie Carreaux. Printed Organdie Raye. Printed Organdie Pekin. Printed Corded Striped Mousseline. Solid Colored Corded Striped Mousseline.

Dotted Swiss Muslins—Bargains Also

The strongest favorites of all the season's dainty cottons, yet they must share the same fate as their associates. This is a group of 16 attractive designs of white and colored dots on white and colored grounds with narrow stripes and plaids. They are 28c. a yard, though 37½c. was surely reasonable for so high a grade.

Silk Muslin "Taffetine"—25c., Was 50c.

Taffetine—the lustre of good silk, the strength of fine cotton. A beautiful new material, cool and durable. The queen of shirt-waist fabrics, charming for the Summer gown; has been selling at 50c. a yard. 4,000 yards of the same material going now at 25c. a yard.

These colors:—

Light Blue, Pink, Heliotrope, Gray, Cardinal, White, Maise, Nile Green, and Black.

Tenth street.

Silks—Remnants And Otherwise

These silks were put on sale last week, and if the advertiser had succeeded in getting their story into the news, there would be nothing left to talk about now. As it is the quantities have been reduced one-half by the lucky ones who saw, inquired, marveled and bought.

There is still excellent choosing, however, among thousands of yards of rich fancy silks, at an average of

One-half the Prices

of ten days ago.

Among these, a large quantity of pretty Swiss-made taffeta silks, at *thirty cents a yard.* These were the best taffeta values in the retail market at their last price of 46c.

There are about 300 remnants that will furnish you many surprises, if you look them over.

Rotunda.

A Showing of Shirt Waists

The main aisle is devoted to a shirt-waist showing to-day, and a most interesting place it is.

We like to make quiet little demonstrations of this sort, and note effects and comments. About all that we shall say on this occasion is that the prices on the displayed goods are

75c., 85c. and $1,

and leave the rest to you. In the presence of such beauties and such honest cheapness there can be no doubt as to the result.

The 75c. goods are of madras,—mostly in striped patterns. Cut with full front, on bias, with yoke and plaited back.

The 85c. garments are in sheer white lawn, with full front and fine plaiting, back and front.

The dollar sorts are of colored corded lawns, with polka dots and stripes, and of striped or checked lace-striped lawns, all white. Linen collar and detachable cuffs.

Lowered Prices on Pique Gowns

Few headlines could be more interesting at this time. Just at the beginning of the busiest of the going-away season, gowns like these reach their fullest value to the wearer.

These are especially pretty, and the prices not far from half what they were called fairly worth on Saturday. All in pique, exquisitely trimmed. Some of them are Paris-made;—importations of our own.

At $18, were priced up to $28
At $20, were priced up to $38
At $23, were priced up to $45

Second floor, Broadway.

Men's Handkerchiefs Rarely so Cheap

There's a large collection here of men's all-linen hemstitched handkerchiefs in which values range from 20c. to 75c. each. The higher-priced sorts in fair proportion. According to the expert's eye, they are not strictly perfect. To any one else it will be difficult to find why they are classed as "seconds." There's a heavy thread, perhaps, or a tiny knot, or almost unfindable pin-holes in each one. Those (to you) imperceptible faults condemn them, and thus

12½c. Each,

instead of 20c. to 75c.

Main aisle, Broadway.

Shoes

Wanamaker shoe stories command attention. They always tell of good quality and more than full value. Here's a new one, a true one, and worth remembering:

At $1 pair—Women's tan lace shoes; about 200 pairs; all broad widths, all sizes; good for the country.
At $1.40 pair—Men's tan lace shoes; about 300 pairs; Russia calfskin with solid oak soles.
At 20c. pair—Slippers for men and women; a new lot; fancy tapestry with carpet soles; have backs and are the usual 40c. quality.

Fifth floor.

At $3 pair—Women's black kidskin shoes; laced and buttoned; on the lasts that are popular from stock that is good with the little details of workmanship that identifies the fine shoes; complete in sizes and widths and a saving of a dollar a pair.
At $3 pair—Men's bicycle shoes of buckskin; soft as satin, tough as steel wire, ideal outing shoes for any purpose; especially good for cycling; Oxford and laced styles.

Fourth avenue and Ninth street.

Parasols—A Sale

August sunshades reduced as July begins. New, beautiful sunshades, all made for this season. A large and varied lot, rated last week from $2 to $20 each. Your selection now at $1.50, $2, $3 and $5.

Broadway.

Furniture for Summer

Arm chairs, Morris chairs, rocking chairs and couches; beautiful specimens of beautiful Summer material,—grass cloth, reed and splint. Cool, comfortable, attractive, —you know how popular. These pieces are exceptional in designs and in value:

At $4—Morris chair; solid oak frame; good quality grass cloth covering, leather gimp and nails.
At $10—Couch; good quality grass cloth covering; oak frame, good springs.
At $1—Porch rocker; maple finished frame, spindled back, woven cane seat.
At $1.25—Porch rocker; maple finished frame, reed seat and back.
At $2—Arm chair; maple finished frame, splint seat and back.
At $2.75—Arm rocker; maple finished frame, splint seat and back.

Fourth floor.

Tapestry Curtains Reduced Prices

Two handsome styles various colorings in each, are ordered to find and beautify other homes.

$4.50 kinds at $3.25. $6.75 kinds at $4.75.
Sold singly, too, for couch covers.
Handsome silk cross-stripe curtains, two and three pair lots, at $2, from $3, $3 from $4, $3.85 from $4.85, $4 from $5.75.
And other cross-stripe curtains, in various desirable colors, at $1.50 a pair, that were $2.50.

Screens, Useful and Ornamental

Effective screens with fancy shaped tops—absolutely draught-proof, hinged closely, and covered *all over* with handsome burlaps and denims. Screens that were made to sell for $4.50 to $4.75. Your choice now —and the assortment is not small—

At $2 Each

Rugs and Straw Mattings

A floor covered with fetching straw matting, brightened by Japanese or fibre rugs, is ideal for the Summer home. Not necessarily expensive, either. Hear our rates for attractive floor coverings:—

JAPANESE RUGS—20 different sizes. Prices from 50c. upward, according to size.
FIBRE RUGS—7 ft. 6 in. x 10 ft. 6 in., $6 each; a few 9 x 12, $9 each; handsome and effective.
MATTING—100 rolls of China matting; different patterns; 40 yards in a roll; $5 a roll; was $7.

Third floor.

Men's Summer Suits And Trousers

The delayed warm weather is sure to come. Our assortment of Summer suits and trousers will help you to be ready for it. All comfortable, all as light and stylish as possible. Well-made? They're Wanamaker's. And Wanamaker prices follow:

At $4 a suit—100 men's linen crash suits; would be good value at $6.
At $1.50 a pair—Men's linen crash trousers; extra value.
At $2 a pair—Men's linen bicycle trousers, new shape, best quality.
At $1.50 a pair—Men's white duck bicycle trousers, with strap and buckles; value $2.50.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, 4th ave., 9th and 10th sts

AMATEUR GOLFING CONTEST

Good Work Under Bad Conditions on the Onwentsia Grounds.

SOME SENSATIONAL MATCHES

Walter Fairbanks and J. F. Curtis Play Forty Holes—None of the Favorites Defeated.

LAKE FOREST, Ill., July 4.—To-day's play in the amateur golf tournament was remarkable for good work under adverse circumstances. The Onwentsia grounds were in poor condition from the soaking rains of yesterday and last night, the greens being soggy and dead, and the conditions were rendered still worse by showers. Notwitstanding this, some extremely low scores were made, and during the afternoon, when the west wind had partly dried up the course, golf of a sensational character was played by some of the contestants.

To Walter Fairbanks of the Overland Park Golf Club of Denver, who is a veteran of the St. Andrews Club of Scotland, and J. F. Curtis of the Essex County Golf Club of Boston belong the honor of making one of the most remarkable scores ever recorded in a golf tournament. The two golfers played forty holes before their struggle was ended in favor of Mr. Fairbanks. They were all square at the eighteenth and thirty-sixth holes. Then for four holes the two struggled, halving the thirty-seventh, thirty-eighth, and thirty-ninth holes in six, four, and seven, respectively. The Westerner finally won the fortieth in four strokes amid the enthusiastic applause of the spectators.

It looked all up with Curtis on the thirty-seventh, as he drove his ball squarely into the sand at the base of the bunker, but he lofted out beautifully with his niblick and succeeded in halving the hole. On the thirty-eighth, Fairbanks was equally unfortunate, slicing his ball and driving it into the weeds just across the water hazard, but here Curtis approached poorly, and again the hole was halved.

Other remarkable scores were made. Lynch and Lineaweaver were all square on the thirty-sixth, Lineaweaver winning in the thirty-seventh by dropping Lynch a stymie on a long approach when Lynch was apparently certain of winning, his ball being within 18 inches of the hole. H. H. Cummings, of the Swannanoa Country Club, of Asheville, N. C., and D. R. Forgan, the Onwentsia Golf Captain, decided their match on the thirty-sixth hole, Forgan winning.

One of the surprises of the day was the decisive defeat of William McCawley of the Merion Cricket Club of Philadelphia, at the hands of William Holabird, Jr., of the Glenview Club of Chicago, a sixteen-year-old boy. McCawley won the Ravinoaks Cup at Onwentsia last year and was expected to win to-day's match, notwithstanding the good form displayed of late by his young opponent. Holabird, however, played beautiful golf after the first nine holes. He was two down at the ninth, but was four up at the eighteenth, and finished the match in the afternoon with six up and five to play. To-morrow, Holabird will meet C. M. McDonald, the Chicago club expert, and, though McDonald in his present form is looked upon as almost a certain winner, Holabird's good showing will probably attract the largest gallery of the day.

McDonald had an easy time of it to-day in his match with Stuart Stickney, McDonald making the first eighteen holes in 82, and doing almost equally well in the afternoon play. Findlay S. Douglas made a runaway match of it in his play with William Waller, while W. J. Travis of the Onwentsia Golf Club, and John Reid, Jr., the intercollegiate champion, won easily over their opponents.

The result of to-day's play was decidedly in favor of the East as against the West, eleven of the winning players coming from Eastern clubs, while only five are from the West. Of these five, C. B. McDonald and W. B. Smith, the latter the runner-up in the last year's tournament over the Morris County Golf course, are looked upon as having the best chance to win the championship.

Notwithstanding the intensely disagreeable weather, a holiday crowd was present, and in the afternoon the playing took on the appearance of a society function. Hundreds of women were present, and they refused to seek the shelter of the clubhouse veranda during the rain, but followed their favorite players around the course.

Following are the scores of to-day's matches:

MORNING PLAY—18 HOLES.

Jasper Lynch, Lakewood Golf Club, vs. C. A. Lineaweaver, Philadelphia; all square.

W. J. Travis, Oakland Golf Club, vs. A. H. Smith, Huntington Valley Country Club; Travis 6 up.

John Reid, Jr., St. Andrew's, vs. T. S. Beckwith, Cleveland Golf Club; Reid 7 up.

R. Sykes, Overland Park Club, vs. A. M. Robbins, St. Andrew's; Robbins 1 up.

Findlay S. Douglass, Fairfield Country Golf Club, vs. William Waller, Onwentsia; Douglass 10 up.

H. H. Cummings, Swannania Country Club, vs. D. R. Forgan, Onwentsia; Forgan 1 up.

G. G. Hubbard, Oakley Country Club, vs. W. E. Egan, Onwentsia; Hubbard 3 up.

C. B. McDonald, Jr., Chicago Golf Club, vs. Stuart Stickney, St. Louis Country Club; McDonald 9 up.

William McCawley, Merion Cricket Club, vs. William Holabird, Jr., Glenview Golf Club; Holabird 4 up.

W. B. Smith, Onwentsia, vs. Herbert McBride, Cleveland Golf Club; Smith 10 up.

Sheldon Cary, Cleveland Golf Club, vs. J. G. Thorp, Oakley Country Club; Thorp 4 up.

James A. Tyng, Morris County Club, vs. John Stuart, Princeton Golf Club Stuart 5 up.

H. M. Harriman, Meadow Brook Golf Club, vs. W. C. Carnegie, Jr., Allegheny Golf Club; Harriman, 10 up.

Roderick Terry, Jr., Ardsley Golf Club, vs. Slason Thompson, Onwentsia; Thompson, 2 up.

J. F. Curtis, Essex County Golf Club, vs. Walter Fairbanks, Overland Park Golf Club; all square.

H. P. Toler, Jr., Baltusrol Golf Club, vs. Harold Smith, Jr., Onwentsia; Toler, 2 up.

FINAL SCORES.

C. A. Lineaweaver defeated Jasper Lynch, 1 up, in 37 holes.

W. J. Travis defeated A. H. Smith, 10 up, 9 to play.

John Reid, Jr., defeated T. S. Beckwith, 7 up, 6 to play.

A. M. Robbins defeated R. Sykes, 1 up.

Findlay S. Douglass defeated William Waller, 13 up, 12 to play.

D. R. Forgan defeated H. H. Cummings, 2 up, 1 to play.

G. G. Hubbard defeated W. E. Egan, 8 up, 6 to play.

C. B. McDonald defeated Stuart Stickney, 14 up, 12 to play.

W. A. Holabird, Jr., defeated William McCawley, 6 up, 5 to play.

W. B. Smith defeated Herbert McBride, 13 up, 12 to play.

J. G. Thorp defeated Sheldon Cary, 8 up, 7 to play.

James A. Tyng defeated John Stuart, 6 up, 5 to play.

H. M. Harriman defeated W. C. Carnegie, Jr., 10 up, 8 to play.

Roderick Terry, Jr., defeated Slason Thompson, 2 up, 1 to play.

Walter Fairbanks defeated J. F. Curtis, 1 up, in 40 holes.

H. P. Toler, Jr., defeated Harold Smith, Jr., 4 up, 3 to play.

The drawing for to-morrow is as follows: A. M. Robbins vs. John Reid, Jr., W. J. Travis vs. C. A. Lineaweaver, Findlay S. Douglass vs. D. R. Forgan, G. G. Hubbard vs. James A. Tyng, W. B. Smith vs. J. G. Throp, C. B. McDonald vs. William Holabird, Jr., Roderick Terry vs. H. M. Harriman, and H. P. Toler vs. Walter Fairbanks.

Marine and Field Club Golfers.

The special holiday handicap of the Marine and Field Club golfers was won on their links, near Bath Beach, yesterday, by H. N. Curtis in 85 strokes. He was the only player rated at scratch. Peter Fletcher, 93—7—86, and F. B. Anderson, 106—20—86, tied for second place. A. P. Clapp won the driving, putting, and approaching competitions.

SPORTS IN PELHAM BAY PARK.

Field Day of Wheeling and Yachting Divisions of the Morris Club.

The wheeling and yachting divisions of the Morris Club of East One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street held a joint field day yesterday at their Summer station in Pelham Bay Park. There was a good attendance.

The plank race afforded much amusement, the contestants being obliged to paddle a twelve-foot plank a hundred yards in the water. J. P. Smith won in 3:12 1-5, J. McDonald being a close second, and C. Stoors third. J. P. Smith also captured the swimming race, covering the hundred yards in 2:39 3-5. William Nubeck was second, and A. Riegel third. The obstacle race was won by E. Heer, with H. Nichols second, and C. Stoors third. In the hop, step, and jump event Smith once again proved to be the best man, doing 36 feet 5 inches. D. McDonald was second, with 35 feet; F. Hartvigson, third, 32 feet 5 inches, and C. Stoors, fourth, 31 feet.

During the evening a dance was given, followed by a display of fireworks.

POLO GAME AT CEDARHURST.

Rockaway Hunt Club's Second Team Outplayed by the Lakewood Contingent.

The first of the series of polo games in the two weeks' tournament on the grounds of the Rockaway Hunt Club of Cedarhurst, L. I., was played yesterday by the Lakewood Club and the second team of the Rockaway Hunt Club. The Lakewood team won. The line-up was as follows:

LAKEWOOD. No.	Hd'cp. Goals.	ROCKAWAY. No.	Hd'cp. Goals.
1. G. J. Gould	2	1. W. A. Hazard	4
2. J. Dallet, Jr.	4	2. H. P. Phelps	2
3. R. T. Collier	3	3. R. La Montagne, Jr	2
Back. P. F. Collier	3	Back. A. Francke	5
Total	12	Total	13

The game was played under most pleasant conditions, the ardor of the sun being tempered by a brisk breeze from the ocean. Many women in bright costumes witnessed the sport from the clubhouse veranda and the lawn in front of it. Among those who followed the manoeuvres of the nimble ponies with interest were Mr. and Mrs. Bloodgood, Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Outerbridge, Mr. and Mrs. James Brown, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Kilbreth, Mr. and Mrs. George C. Rand, Mr. and Mrs. Legrand Benedict, Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Porter, Jr., Mr. and Miss M. S. Burrill, Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Taylor, Mrs. George J. Gould, Mrs. Jack Dallet, Ogden Fowler, Rene La Montague, Sr., A. C. Tower, Wyllys Terry, George Hewlett, Eugene Goadby, and Daniel and the Misses Chauncey. Around the inclosure were vehicles of all descriptions, and a good sized local crowd fringed the rails and encouraged the Rockaways with their cheers and shouts.

The Rockaways were he favorites, but although individually they played with credit they were not up to form as a team. The Lakewoods were far better mounted, and on the whole played an excellent game, both as a team and individually, P. F. Collier and J. Dallet, Jr., especially distinguishing themselves. The teams, however, were bunched the greater part of the time, and evidently need a lot of practice. The summary follows:

FIRST PERIOD.

Goals.	Made by Team.	Time.
1	R. La Montagne, Jr., Rockaway	9:30
2	R. Collier, Lakewood	1:00
3	R. Collier, Lakewood	1:00
4	R. La Montagne, Jr., Rockaway	2:00

SECOND PERIOD.

Goals.	Made by Team.	Time.
1	R. La Montagne, Rockaway	5:00
2	J. Dallet, Jr., Lakewood	0:30
3	R. Collier, Lakewood	3:00

THIRD PERIOD.

Goals.	Made by Team.	Time.
1	W. A. Hazard, Rockwood	8:00
2	G. J. Gould, Lakewood	5:00

FOURTH PERIOD.

Goals.	Made by Team.	Time.
1	H. P. Phelps, Rockaway	0:25
2	R. Collier, Lakewood	5:25
3	J. Dallet, Jr., Lakewood	4:50
4	J. Dallet, Jr., Lakewood	2:00
5	J. Dallet, Jr., Lakewood	1:50

Total score—Lakewood, by allowed handicap, 1 goal; by earned goals, 9; total, 10 goals. Rockaway, by earned goals, 5.

THE SCHUYLKILL REGATTA.

Philadelphia Oarsmen Win Every Event But the Senior Double.

PHILADELPHIA, July 4.—The People's Regatta on the Schuylkill River to-day resulted in a splendid exhibition of rowing, and the local crews carried off the lion's share of the honors. The course was not smooth, but under the circumstances some excellent time was made. The most exciting event of the day was the senior eight-oared shell race between the Pennsylvania Barge Club and the Vesper Boat Club, both of this city. Vesper led by a quarter length for nearly the entire distance, but as the boats approached the finish Pennsylvania closed in, and the judges decided it a dead heat. The decision caused much dissatisfaction, the general opinion being that Vesper had won.

In the finals of the junior doubles, the Delaware Boat Club of Chicago was disqualified for fouling the West Philadelphia Club. The Institute Boat Club of Newark, in the intermediate doubles and the intermediate singles, was disqualified for failure to round the buoys.

For the eight and four-oared races, the course was one and a half miles straightaway, and for the others, three-quarters of a mile and turn. Four trial heats were rowed this morning, including junior singles and doubles. The first trial of the single shells was won by the Virginia Boat Club of Richmond, Va., the only out-of-town club to secure first position in these races.

Summaries of finals:

Junior double shell—Malta Boat Club, Philadelphia, G. F. Haertrich, Jr., and J. M. Root, Jr., won; West Philadelphia Boat Club, Philadelphia, John A. Doyle and A. S. Kappella, second. Time, 10:04.

Senior four-oar shell—Pennsylvania Barge Club, Philadelphia, won; Vesper Boat Club, Philadelphia, second. Time, 9:07.

Senior single shell—James B. Juvenal, Pennsylvania Barge Club, Philadelphia, won; Adolph Wizenegger, Passaic Boat Club, Newark, N. J., second; James Patrick, Newark Rowing Club, Newark, N. J., third; George B. Hooper, Institute Boat Club, Newark, N. J., fourth. Time, 10:33.

Intermediate double shell—Vesper Boat Club, Philadelphia, W. Wark and R. Harlfinger, won; Dauntless Rowing Club, New York, J. F. Mulcahey and F. P. Kalpa, second. Time, 10:14½.

Junior four-oar gig—Crescent Boat Club, Philadelphia, won; University Barge Club, Philadelphia, second; Virginia Boat Club, Richmond, Va., third. Time, 9:50.

Junior single shell, finals—Walter Meyers, Bachelor Barge Club, Philadelphia, won; George W. Engle, Malta Boat Club, second; W. C. McGowan, Virginia Boat Club, third; M. A. Corneil, Union Boat Club, New York, fourth. Time, 10:50.

Senior double shell—Delaware Boat Club, Chicago, James Henderson and W. Wienand, won; Bachelor Barge Club, Philadelphia, R. R. Zane and James Bond, Jr., second; Union Boat Club, New York, John Kemp and A. G. Wolf, third. Time, 9:35.

Intermediate single shell—R. Harlfinger, Vesper Boat Club, Philadelphia, won; W. J. Sweeny, Vesper Boat Club, second. Time, 11:22.

Junior eight-oared shell—Vesper Boat Club, Philadelphia, won; Crescent Boat Club, Philadelphia, second; Malta Boat Club, Philadelphia, third; Montrose Boat Club, Philadelphia, fourth. Time, 8:50.

Senior eight-oared shell—Pennsylvania Barge Club and Vesper Boat Club, Philadelphia, dead heat. Time, 8:14½.

THE HENLEY REGATTA OPENED.

Argonaut Rowing Club of Toronto to Contest in Two Events.

HENLEY, England, July 4.—The River Thames presented an animated scene this afternoon at the opening of the Henley races. There are fifty-three entries, as against fifty-four in 1898, of whom three crossed the seas.

The oarsmen of the Argonaut Rowing Club of Toronto, Canada, now here, have already made many friends and will make a bold bid for both the Grand Challenge Cup and the Stewards' Challenge Cup, though the absence of a body swing in the boat makes the English critics shake their heads. Close observers point out the important fact that their long slide makes their stroke look much shorter than it is. The Dutch crew, from Delft, arrived today, and will meet the Canadians in the first heat for the Grand. The Hamburgers also continue to attract much attention.

Most of the English crews are well up to Henley form, though none is of extraordinary merit. The Leander eight, for the Grand, is not, perhaps, quite up to the level of former crews, and many have already spotted the combined Trinity-Cambridge crew as the winners of the Grand. Balliol has greatly improved under McLean's coaching. This crew will meet Leander in the first heat, and if Balliol wins, that crew will be hard to beat in the final. Eton's claim to the Ladies' Challenge Plate is only to be contested by Radley and Pembroke, Cambridge.

Great things are expected of Blackstaffe, in the Diamonds, as usual, though Fox of Pembroke, Cambridge, is highly regarded. In the meantime Howell, the American holder of the trophy, drives his boat through the water as only he can.

In the first trial heat for the Thames Challenge Cup, for eights, Twickenham beat Cooper Hill. The Twickenhams' time was 7 minutes 35 seconds.

In the first trial heat for the Diamond Sculls, singles, Hemmerde of University College, Oxford, rowed over the course. Gaudin, the French oarsman, who was to have been his competitor, did not appear.

Bicycle Races at Trenton.

TRENTON, N. J., July 4.—About 5,000 persons witnessed the bicycle races under the auspices of the National Cycling Association at the Inter-State Fair Grounds to-day. In the professional races O. L. Stevens had things pretty much his own way, winning both the two-mile handicap and the one-mile open. Jack Colgan of Trenton, the unpaced champion of New Jersey, did an exhibition mile in 2:11 4-5.

GOOD GOLF ON MANY LINKS

R. D. Foote Carries Off the Honors at Morristown, N. J.

PERCY R. PYNE'S FINE RECORD

Special Holiday Contests at Ardsley and Seabright—Big Crowds of Spectators a Feature.

Two golf games, a brass band, and the reports of fireworks explosions in Morristown, N. J., were festivities enjoyed by the Morris County Golf Club members yesterday. Ever since the club was organized special efforts have been put forth to make July 4 particularly notable on the links.

The committee, therefore, arranged two handicap match-play contests, one of eighteen holes and the other of thirty-six holes. The former had the larger number of entries, for its demands were less exacting, but while many completed the entire thirty-six holes, they did not all turn in scores for the last half upon learning that there was no chance to win. A liberal allowance of prizes was made, three being given in each event.

R. D. Foote carried off the honors of the day. Not content with capturing the trophy in the thirty-six-hole match by a comfortable margin, he had to tie for the first prize with Percy R. Pyne, 2d, in the eighteen-hole match. Pyne won by actual scores, for he made the lowest record of the day over the long course, 87 strokes.

L. B. Garretson, another St. Paul's School lad, also played in the tournament, and as he goes to Princeton next Fall, probably both he and Pyne will soon become members of their university team. The difference in the handicap allowances between Pyne and Foote led to the tie for first place in the eighteen-hole event. It was a bogey handicap, and the players, with scores, were:

	Gross.	H'cp.	Bogey.
Percy R. Pyne, 2d—			
Out..4 5 4 5 5 5 6 4 5—43			
In...5 6 5 6 5 3 3 6 5—44			
Total	87	2	†2
R. D. Foote—			
Out..5 4 5 6 4 6 7 6 6—49			
In...4 6 6 7 5 3 5 6 5—47			
Total	96	18	†2
H. Ward Ford	94	8	0
C. B. Beckwith	100	12	0
F. M. Bacon, Jr.	94	4	*1
W. R. Thurston	102	8	*4
L. B. Garretson	99	8	*4
W. Fellowes Morgan	105	12	*4
F. V. S. Crosby	96	6	*4
J. S. Todd	112	18	*4
Arthur Whitney	117	11	*4
W. Y. Marsh	96	6	*4
W. Allston Flagg	97	3	*4
F. B. Richardson	108	7	*6
E. B. Hazeltine	118	23	*6
H. Binney	107	14	*6
B. L. Chandler	110	13	*6
G. C. Smith	120	12	*10

†Up. *Down.

Thirty-six hole bogey handicap—R. D. Foote, 4 up; C. B. Beckwith, 1 down; George Willis, 1 down; Percy R. Pyne, 2d, 2 down; F. M. Bacon, Jr., 2 down; J. J. Little, 3 down; E. T. Nichols, 6 down; F. V. S. Crosby, 6 down; W. Y. Marsh, 9 down; L. B. Garretson, 10 down; W. Fellowes Morgan, 11 down; F. B. Richardson, 12 down.

The full score by strokes of R. D. Foote, who won the 36-hole match, is:

R. D. Foote—
Out......5 3 4 8 5 6 5 5 6—47
In.......5 6 7 7 7 4 5 6 6—53—100
Out......5 4 6 6 4 6 7 6 6—49
In.......4 6 6 7 5 3 5 6 5—47— 96
Total.......196

In the evening many of the members attended the display of fireworks given by Mr. and Mrs. H. McK. Twombly at their residence near Madison.

JUSTICE GILDERSLEEVE'S PLAY.

Supreme Court Magistrate Makes a Good Score at Ardsley.

Many of the Ardsley Club members, near Dobbs Ferry, took part yesterday in the special holiday contests and kept the links merry until well toward evening. H. P. Gayley won the Class A handicap and the best score prize went to A. DeWitt Cochrane. In Class B, Homer Gibney was the winner, while Justice Henry A. Gildersleeve made the lowest actual score, and so won the prize for that honor. Miss J. L. Williamson won the women's putting match. The results follow:

CLASS A.

	Gross.	Hd'cp.	Net.
H. P. Gayley	88	9	79
F. L. Eldridge	88	6	82
A. De Witt Cochrane	82	0	82
L. B. Churchill	92	9	83
J. W. Byrd	100	12	88
J. W. Jaffrey	99	11	88
H. S. Brooks	95	6	89
Thomas Mack	105	9	96
Robert Syms	113	10	103

CLASS B.

	Gross.	Hd'cp.	Net.
Homer Gibney	102	24	78
A. E. Barron	101	19	82
A. R. Beebe	104	22	82
Parker Syms	105	23	82
H. A. Gildersleeve	100	16	84
J. A. Townsend	101	16	85
E. F. Johnson	106	19	87
J. W. Johnson	109	19	90
F. G. Stewart	129	27	102

Women's Putting Match—Miss J. L. Williamson, 40; Mrs. F. L. Eldridge, 41; Miss Lillian Brooks, 44; Miss E. Gould, 45; Mrs. Eugene Griffin, 48.

The Twelfth Regiment Band aided in the patriotic features of the day. The clubhouse was crowded with members and guests, nearly all of whom remained throughout the evening to witness the display of fireworks, which took place in front of the clubhouse, overlooking the Hudson River.

A RECORD ON FLUSHING LINKS.

George R. Leslie's Score Best Ever Made by a Local Golfer.

In the preliminary rounds of the Flushing Golf Club championship contest yesterday, Herbert R. Peck, who won the medal in the qualifying rounds, was defeated by Alex. McNeil by 3 up and 2 to play. R. H. E. Elliot defeated W. C. Fergueson by 7 up and 6 to play. Craig Colgate defeated L. M. Richmond by 3 up and 2 to play.

In the consolation division, J. D. Peterson withdrew, and W. H. Bankier won by default. C. A. Griscom, Jr., won by 3 up and 2 to play from G. Gordon; J. H. Gordon defeated W. B. Harrison by 3 up and 1 to play, and L. M. Franklin defeated C. L. Murray by 3 up and 2 to play. After the preliminary round, George R. Leslie played a nine-hole match with Herbert R. Peck. He won by 3 up. Leslie's score in this contest was the best ever made on the course by a Flushing golfer. He did the nine holes in 37, which is bogey 1 down and within one stroke of the best score made by Walter J. Travis, who holds the record for the course.

In the semi-finals, Colgate defeated G. R. Leslie by 1 up, and R. H. Elliot defeated A. McNeil by 4 up and 2 to play. This leaves Colgate and Elliot to contest for the championship in the finals.

In the semi-finals of the consolation division, C. A. Griscom, Jr., defeated W. H. Bankier, and J. H. Gordon defeated L. M. Franklin. Griscom defeated Gordon in the final and won the cup.

WOMEN PLAY GOLF AT SEABRIGHT.

Miss Guthrie Takes the Havemeyer Cup from Mrs. Clark.

F. W. Menzies and Miss Guthrie were the victors yesterday in the closing rounds of the members' tournament at the Seabright, N. J., Golf Club for the two cups given by William F. Havemeyer. Menzies met J. W. Ryle in the final round, and won by 6 up and 4 to play, the cards being:

F. W. Menzies—
Out ......5 5 4 4 4 6 6 5 5—44
In ......5 5 4 6 4 —24
Total, 4 holes......68

J. W. Pyle—
Out ....4 5 7 5 6 7 6 6 5—51
In ....6 5 5 6 5 —27
Total, 14 holes......78

The Consolation Cup was won by Even Thomas, who beat McLane Van Ingen by 6 up and 5 to play.

Miss Guthrie met in the final round for the Havemeyer cup for women Mrs. T. C. Clark, Jr., and won by 5 up and 4 to play. In the semi-final round Mrs. Clark beat Mrs. E. L. Kalbfleish by 3 up and 2 to play, and Miss Guthrie beat Miss Graham by 5 up and 4 to play.

In addition there was a men's bogey handicap, which was won by A. H. Porter, 5 down to bogey. The others who played were: R. D. Graham, 7 down; A. Symington, 8 down; L. H. Thomas, 9 down; H. G. Cortes, 10 down; J. W. Wood, 10 down; G. C. Palmer, 10 down; A. S. Barnes, 11 down; E. L. Kalbfleish, 11 down; W. S. Prentice, 11 down; M. Schiff, 12 down, and M. Pechel, 17 down.

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GOLF ON THE FAIRFIELD LINKS.

C. S. Cox Makes Net Score of 80 in Eighteen-Hole Handicap.

GREENWICH, Conn., July 4.—Two games of great interest took place at the Fairfield Golf links to-day.

In the morning the eighteen-hole medal handicap play for a cup presented by E. C. Converse took place, and C. S. Cox was the winner with a net score of 80. Dr. C. E. Marvin followed with 84, and F. C. Hilliard with 87. Following is the score:

	Gross.	H'dc'p.	Net.
C. S. Cox	84	4	80
E. Leavitt	94	4	90
J. M. Mason	101	6	95
Dr. Myles	106	10	96
E. H. Lewis	135	35	100
N. E. Mandelick	131	24	107
A. N. Adams	127	30	97
B. H. Warford	130	18	112
G. P. Sheldon	120	20	100
A. E. Outerbridge	159	30	129
H. L. Cammann	150	35	115
F. C. Hilliard	99	12	87
George A. Phelps	102	10	92
L. T. Martin	121	20	101
F. S. Armstrong	105	14	91
J. McCutcheon	116	18	98
F. M. Freeman	116	10	106
C. E. Martin	90	6	84
W. E. Carhart, Jr.	112	16	96
J. H. McKinley	98	8	90
Charles A. Moore	146	35	111
E. N. Norton	131	34	97
George B. Palmer	126	30	96

This afternoon a sweepstakes bogie competition occurred, and was won by J. W. Monteith, at a down. This was for a club cup. The summary follows:

G. W. Monteith, 9 down; J. Mason, 15; Dr. R. O. Myles, 12; George Phelps, 15; George Leavitt, 10; H. L. Cammann, 18; J. A. McCutcheon, 10; B. H. Warford, 15; N. C. Mellen, 18; G. P. Sheldon, 15; C. S. Cox, 17; F. M. Freeman, 17; A. E. Outerbridge, 18.

The score in the first contest, mixed foursome, for the Vice President's prizes, has just been announced. Mrs. F. Palmer and Findlay Douglas scored 3 points; Mrs. Alexandre and Paul Bonner, 2 points, and Miss Rowland and J. Mason, 1 point. The score:

	Gross.	H'd'c'p.	Net.
Mrs. Palmer and F. Douglas	105	8	97
Mrs. Alexandre and Paul Bonner	116	8	108
Miss K. Rowland and J. M. Mason	111	0	111
Mrs. F. M. Freeman and J. S. Gillespie	113	0	113
Miss Adams and C. P. Armstrong	138	20	118
Miss L. Johnson and N. Mandelick	133	30	103
Miss N. Hoyt and E. W. Russell	144	20	124
Mrs. Lewis and W. Waterman	139	18	121
Miss M. Potter and W. E. Carhart, Jr.	137	15	122
Mrs. Hilliard and Mr. Hilliard	133	10	123

This was Douglas's last game before he departed to participate in the Onwentsia tournament.

HICKS WINS MAXWELL GOLF PRIZE.

Makes the Best Score in the Nassau Country Club Tourney.

W. L. Hicks, in the golf tournament of the Nassau Country Club at Glen Cove, L. I., yesterday won the chief trophy presented by H. W. Maxwell. The Consolation Cup was won by J. W. Johnson, who beat H. S. Beard at the nineteenth hole, after a tie game. Beard in the semi-final round defeated Miss Ruth Underhill, who was the only woman competitor in the match. The players and scores in the various events were:

Maxwell Cup.—Semi-Finals.—W. L. Hicks beat H. W. Maxwell by 6 up and 5 to play; A. C. Humphreys beat E. C. Robertson by 4 up and 3 to play.

Final.—Hicks beat Humphreys by 5 up and 4 to play.

Consolation Cup.—Semi-Finals—H. S. Beard beat Miss Ruth Underhill by 3 up and 2 to play; J. W. Johnson beat S. P. Hopkins by 4 up and 2 to play.

Final—Johnson beat Beard by 1 up in 19 holes.

CLASS A, HANDICAP.

	Gross.	Hdc'p.	Net.
J. B. Coles Tappan	94	10	84
H. W. Maxwell	103	13	90
W. L. Hicks	91	0	91
H. P. Taller	98	6	92
H. L. Pratt	104	8	96
Mr. Hopkins	108	12	96
A. C. Humphreys	107	8	99
C. E. Robertson	110	10	100

CLASS B, HANDICAP.

	Gross.	Hdc'p.	Net.
W. V. Hester	112	30	82
J. W. Johnston	103	18	85
J. V. Koch, Jr.	103	16	87
H. S. Beard	107	16	91
Walter Perry	123	25	98
E. H. Sayre	122	20	102
William Beard	121	18	103
H. W. Thayer	123	16	107

MIXED FOURSOME.

	Gross.	Hdc'p.	Net.
Miss Richardson and A. Holland	62	14	48
Mr. and Mrs. J. B. C. Tappan	60	12	48
Mrs. William Beard and J. C. Powers	54	5	49
Mrs. W. V. Hester and H. L. Pratt	62	12	50
Miss Ruth Underhill and W. L. Hicks	51	0	51
Mr. and Mrs. Howard Maxwell	67	16	51
Mrs. H. L. Pratt and W. V. Hester	70	18	52
Miss Bell and H. Humphreys	70	6	64

On the Richmond County Golf Course.

Two interesting golf matches were played yesterday by the members of the Richmond County Country Club on their Staten Island links. James Park and Mrs. F. Phillips won the mixed foursome event, and M. G. Shaw took the prize in the men's handicap in a net score of 81, from 10 handicap. The players and the net scores in the mixed foursome were: James Park and Mrs. F. Phillips, 88; C. W. Taintor and Mrs. Van Rensselaer, 91; H. M. Baldwin and Miss J. Park, 92; J. R. Chadwick and Mrs. Chadwick, 95; C. T. Stout and Miss McNamee, 95; A. E. Paterson and Miss M. Park, 102; F. Wonham and Mrs. Wonham, 104; L. B. Stoddart and Mrs. Stoddart, 118.

Golf Match on Staten Island.

Vincent Hockmeyer won the Harbor Hill Club golf handicap yesterday on Staten Island and in a net score of 82, from 8 strokes handicap. C. C. Baldwin, E. J. Shriever, J. E. Leavitt, and E. B. Crowell tied at 83 net for second place. In the putting contest Ralph McKee was the winner. Otto Hockmeyer won first place in the long driving match.

Sweepstake Golf Handicap at Rye.

A sweepstake golf handicap was held at the Apawamis Club, Rye, N. Y., yesterday, with the following results:

	Gross.	Hd'cap.	Net.
Herbert A. Sherman	87	..	87
Frank Wiggins	88	..	88
M. Ballou	89	..	89
George S. Dearborn	105	14	91
H. B. Eddy	105	14	91
U. D. Eddy	106	10	96
S. B. Mathews	105	5	100
H. H. Wiggin	113	12	101
A. C. Gwynne	117	12	105
H. W. Cooper	119	14	105

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THE PHILIPPINE QUESTION

Address by St. Clair McKelway at Glen Summit, Penn.

THE CASE FOR EXPANSION

Anarchy Must Be Averted in the Islands—The Natives Need to be Controlled—Value of Minorities.

GLEN SUMMIT, Penn., July 4.—St. Clair McKelway delivered the Independence Day address here. He spoke on National expansion, and made a powerful defense of the Government's policy in the Philippines. He said in part:

"A year ago to-day I talked to you in this place. Before I began what I had to say I read to you dispatches, at that moment received by me, telling of the destruction of the Spanish fleet off Santiago. The news was better preface or prelude than man could make. Evens wrote that introduction. Events write with a strong pen and a lasting stroke. They had already written at Manila, not merely a victory, but, as Victor Hugo said of Waterloo, 'A change of front of the universe.' At Manila, the continuance of past influences was made impossible. By the victory at Santiago the progress of new forces was made certain. We were, and are, all agreed that reactionary and rapacious rule on this side of the sea has come to an end. We were, and are, of one opinion that the same rule on the other side of the sea shall not be restored. Our Nation is responsible for the destruction of that rule at two wide apart sections of the world—one of them near to us, and one of them far from us.

"No contention about the justice, the necessity, the preventability, or the inevitability of the war with Spain is now in order. The war with Spain has come and it has gone. One might as well debate any other fact which has occurred in the history of a man, such as birth, or marriage, or death. Finalities are finalities. Mark me, I say the war with Spain is over. Another war may have come out of that war. But the war with Spain is over. The consideration of that war is irrelevant.

"Right or wrong, just or unjust, wise or foolish, avoidable or unavoidable, the war with Spain, as a fact, and as a past fact, devolves on us duties and responsibilities. We may not be of one mind as to what they are. But we do admit that there are duties and there are responsibilities laid on us because of that war which were not on us before that war, but to which, on account of it, we must be faithful. Among those duties is the one of standing by the irreversible acts which our nation, as a nation, has done and has agreed to do.

OUR TITLE TO THE PHILIPPINES.

"Spain's title to the Philippines, however acquired and however abused, had been recognized by the world as a fact for hundreds of years. Spain was the only country on the earth that could transfer that title with the consent of the world. At the time of the transfer to the United States of her title in the Philippines, Spain could not transfer them in right to the Filipinos. They had no Government. They had no pretense of a Government. They had had a pretense of a Government under Aguinaldo, and that Government, through him, had transferred to Spain all color or claim to title which it had, or affected to have, for $400,000, received by him and receipted for by him. He and his followers had voluntarily taken themselves out of the country, leaving Spain in acknowledged and undisputed double title to the Philippines—a title, first by discovery and conquest, and secondarily by purchase. The United States demolished the power of Spain in the Philippines and acquired from Spain the only title in existence at that time—the only title then recognized or since recognized by the world in those islands.

"For the betterment of the Philippines Spain had appropriated about $40,000,000. Quite half of it had been stolen by her agents, as their habit was; the other half was represented in substantial benefits for the country. By the treaty we paid back to Spain the unstolen half of the $40,000,000 which she had appropriated for that country. That explains the $20,000,000 we stipulated to pay and have paid. Those who say that with it we bought the Filipinos mint their thoughts in their own baseness, in the conception of the purchasability of flesh and blood, and would palm that infamous coin against our credit in the markets of the moral world. Their proposition is as facile as it is foul and false. They make it because they seem to love it, I regret to say. By reiteration they have, perhaps, come to believe it, under the rule that the first and the worst victims of any falsehood are the authors of it. The finest thing in the determination of our duties consequent upon the late war with Spain, except the resplendent declaration concerning Cuba, is this voluntary restitution to Spain by the United States of the $20,000,000 invested for the Filipinos in their islands by Spain in the form of substantial benefits for the people there.

THE FILIPINOS' OPPOSITION.

"But we have been opposed in that country. Yes, we have! And by those who are led as the dupes and tools of the men who sold all their interest in the cause of their country to Spain, as already told. Yes, we have been, and are, opposed there, by men whom the United States will not buy and to whom the United States forces have refused to lay down their arms! Yes, we are opposed there by gangs led by men who have attempted the poisoning of the wells in our camps; who have sought the massacre of the wives and children of our officers in their beds; who have mutilated the remains of our dead; and who have tortured such of our men as have fallen into their hands as prisoners. Yes, we are opposed there by those who, under the congenial inducement of brigandage or under the forced forms of conscription, have been banded into a fugitive army by freebooters, by land pirates, and by those whose records, as the sellers of their cause to crueler and to meaner conquerors, have already been shown!

"I regret this opposition! I deplore this resistance! But it was not of our making, or of our provoking. And it must be of our ending, if anarchy is to be averted, and if either as owner or trustee, in the name of the world, in the Philippines, we are to plant civilization, to hold Christianity, and to establish, first, the boon of order, secondly, the rights of law, and, thirdly, the benignity of liberty regulated by law in that unhappy archipelago! States and counties, at times, suffer from local violence, but our army is everywhere a peacekeeper and a lawkeeper and a safety to our people. That it yet must be to the misled Filipinos.

"To read charges that our President is doing King George's work and that Aguinaldo is doing Washington's work, that our Government is a tyrant and our soldiers are incendiaries and murderers and butchers, for saving their lives and the property and the flag of our Nation from barbarous and treacherous and murderous enemies—to read or to hear these things strains patience and kindles retaliation. But to keep patience and to reject retaliation are by far the best. The words thrown at us are words of temper and disappointment and misunderstanding. Their violence is their indictment. Their bitterness does more injustice to the real and better natures of those who employ them than it does even to the cause at which it is leveled. Ravings should stir to pity, and not to wrath. Those who thus rage and rave sincerely think that we are imposing, on a bright and brave people, entitled to and capable of freedom, government without their consent. If you and I thought that, our language would be intemperate, and we, too, might temporarily become insane.

THE NATIVES NEED TO BE RULED.

"But we do not think it. It is not so, my countrymen. Events have cast our troops, our ships, and our flag where flag and ships and troops signify for those there exactly what they signify to us here—regulated liberty, equal law and safety through benign order, order the first condition of all other good possible in heaven or on earth. We began no aggression. We even repelled none—till we had too long endured too much. We stood ready to institute administration under the very conditions and by the very agencies provided by those people themselves. The most and the best of them wanted that done. They welcomed us—and do welcome us. They knew and they know that the stability of every influence on which life, solvency, peace and security—to say nothing of progress and of enterprise—depend requires our presence to create fitness for government, without which so-called self-government is a curse; to create the indispensable readiness for rule—in advance of rule, to assure the intelligence that makes consent an intelligible expression, and without which consent itself could be formulated into no definable choice. Our Declaration of Independence was the authorship of a people fit for and worthy of it. That people needed the apprenticeship of Christianity and local rule that fitted them for the declaration. To infant children men's clothes and men's rules are a satire and a hardship. To people in the infancy of development control is as necessary as to children, and license would be as ruinous.

"The Filipinos who parrot principles and practice arson, murder, and mutilation may impose on remote abstractionists. They impose on none to whom the serious work of the world is a serious thing, on none who believes that the American soldier or the American sailor, everywhere else the exemplar of order and of justice, has not by some malign miracle ceased to be so in the Philippines.

VALUE OF MINORITIES.

"In treating of the transition of the United States into a world power, I have sought candidly to show the involuntary and irreversible character of the facts which make it so. We may be indebted to the present embittered minority, as we have to other embittered minorities in the past. They have restrained majorities from their own excesses. That is probably the unwitting good which the present embittered minority will unconsciously do. We will deny to them no proportion of praise which history may show to be theirs on that account. But as a majority we must go straight on recognizing the unalterability of results under any circumstances. Our Nation met with more opposition from former—and larger—minorities within its people to the extension of our domain beyond the Mississippi and to the Pacific and along the Rio Grande than it encounters now. But no programme of arrest of growth was ever even mooted—and none ever will be in this case. Expansion is Destiny. Destiny is Duty. Duty is as inexorable in its demands as it is inciting in its calls and rewarding in its results. And Duty and Destiny alike comprise the purpose of Jehovah in His dealings with America and with the world."

AMERICANS IN THE ORIENT.

Ex-Mayor Matthews of Boston Says Their Influence Can Predominate.

BOSTON, July 4.—The city's formal exercises to-day were held at Tremont Temple at 10 A. M. Nathan Matthews, Jr., ex-Mayor of Boston, delivered the annual Fourth of July oration, taking for his subject "Expansion." He said in part:

"The question is not whether we shall let the Filipinos govern themselves; but whether we shall allow a small portion of them to misgovern all the rest. We have no more right to abandon these islands and their occupants to savage or semi-civilized misrule than Dewey had to scuttle his ships after the battle of Manila. As trustees we cannot resign.

"The practical duty of the United States, which no amount of historical misinformation will enable us honorably to avoid, is to re-establish peace and civil order in the Philippine Islands, and to do it at once; and then to formulate a scheme of government for the islands, framed for the sole purpose of promoting the material welfare and political progress of their inhabitants. Precedents for the administration of some of the islands may be found in the history of the United States Territories; suggestions for the government of others may be offered by the experience of other countries in similar undertakings. The main difficulty to be apprehended is not in devising plans of government, but in the execution of them.

"We have only to seize and wisely use the advantages furnished by the unexpected issue of the war with Spain to make our influence in the East predominant, at least to the extent of securing complete and equal opportunities in the coming development of China, for the surplus knowledge, energy, labor, and capital of the people of the United States. Larger opportunities for the activity and employment of that increasing proportion of our people who are educated beyond the requirements of manual labor will arise; and a great reduction in the tariff upon imports, particularly the materials of manufacture, may be regarded as among the certain results of the expansion policy. The renewed ambition to enjoy our proper share of foreign commerce will bring about the reform of our navigation laws and the presence of our flag once more in every port on earth.

"The American people never yet have failed on great occasions. They will not now. They will not permit the foreign policy of the country to be determined by considerations based on selfishness or fear. They will not shirk the duties or lose the opportunities which Providence has placed before them. They will cross the Pacific. When there, may they act so wisely and so justly by all the great interests committed to their care that in after ages the chief anniversaries to be celebrated by the regenerated and grateful populations of Oceanica and China will be those of the battle of Manila and the Fourth of July."

GLEN ISLAND IN COLLISION.

Sinks One Lighter and Damages Another—Slight Panic Among the Steamer's Passengers.

The 300-ton lighter Escort, owned by the lighterage firm of L. Boyer's Sons of 90 Wall Street, Manhattan, lies in ten fathoms of water at the foot of South Fifth Street, Williamsburg. Her sister lighter, the Lillian B., had a corner of her bow torn away and her deck planks ripped off, as a result of a collision with the Glen Island boat Glen Island of the Starin Line yesterday. The Escort was cut in two as if she were made of paper instead of the stoutest timbers and planking.

The accident happened on the first morning trip of the excursion boat, in what is known as Havemeyer's Basin, between South Fifth and South Third Streets, and was due, it is said, to a misunderstanding of the pilot's signals or the failure of the bellcord to work properly. There were about 1,500 passengers on board the Glen Island, all having been taken on at Cortlandt Street, and at the time of the accident many of them were so frightened that they refused to continue the trip, returning to their homes. Many who were on the uptown pier refused to go on the Glen Island, and were taken on board by a later steamer, hearing that the Glen Island was unable to continue the trip. The steamer did so, however, and made her regular runs throughout the day.

There was an ebb tide, which runs very strongly at this point, and the steamer failed to make the pier on her first attempt. Then came the misunderstanding of the signal bells to the engineer below, account differing as to the number of bells rung to reverse, go ahead, or at half speed. At any rate, the Glen Island crashed into the Lillian B., which, with half a dozen other lighters, was anchored inside the big slip, with a number of tugs also close at hand. The blow turned the steamer's head away, and, going at full speed, she rammed the Escort, cutting her squarely in half.

There were screams from the passengers and a panic, which was quickly quieted by the officers of the boat. Fortunately, there was no one aboard the Escort at the time, and she had been relieved on Monday of between $25,000 and $30,000 worth of sugar in barrels. The Lillian B. had about $50,000 worth of sugar in barrels aboard, but beyond the damage to her corner was uninjured. She was in charge of a mate. The damage to the sunken lighter, which was smaller than the Lillian B., could not be learned yesterday. The nose, forward deck planks, and the starboard and port bulwarks of the Glen Island were carried away or torn up.

Neck Broken by a Fall Down Stairs.

O'Connor Smith, sixty years old, of 531 West Thirty-fifth Street fell down a flight of stairs in the vacant factory building at 534 West Thirtieth Street some time during Monday night and was killed. He was employed as a watchman in the building, and was found lying dead yesterday morning at the foot of a stairway leading from the second to the first floor. His neck had been broken.

Falls Dead While Eating.

Peter Blake, fifty-seven years old, an orderly in Ward 40 of Bellevue Hospital for twenty years died suddenly yesterday while sitting in a saloon at First Avenue and Twenty-sixth Street. He was eating a sandwich with another orderly in the hospital when he gasped and fell to the floor. Death was due to heart disease. Blake was a Grand Army man.

New York Social Club's Outing.

The New York Social Club will hold its annual outing Sunday, July 9, at Arnold's Park, Winfield, L. I. The Brevott Athletic Club will have its games there at the same time. There will be a tug of war, bicycle races, fat men's races, and the outing will conclude with an exhibition cake walk by Murphy Barnett, who is going to walk for the championship. Several prominent cake walkers will compete.

THE INTERNATIONAL PARK.

Commissioners Try to Make the Thousand Islands the Ideal Spot for Anglers—Laws Are Defied.

THOUSAND ISLANDS, Clayton, N. Y., July 4.—The State Commissioners of Fisheries, Game, and Forest were at the islands a few days ago to examine the dozen or so little islands and points of the mainland that have been purchased and set aside as a reservation. They found the docks completed, and gave orders for the erection of pavilions, one on each reservation, to be one story high and 30 by 40 feet ground measurement. This practically completes the work of the Commissioners, so far as the "International Park" is concerned.

Two years ago last Winter the State Legislature appropriated $30,000 for this park, and provided that any portion of the money that was not expended at the end of two years should revert to the State. But the Commissioners were too clever to be caught in this trap, and drew out the balance unexpended, something less than $2,110, just before the expiration of the period. This balance will be used to pay the balance due on the docks and for the pavilions.

The so-called "International Park" will be convenient for picnic parties, but its chief benefit is prospective rather than present. There are so many unoccupied islands now that it hardly pays to hunt around for a State island before pitching one's tents. The American Canoe Association was put to some inconvenience by the "park." For four consecutive years the association had held its annual mid-Summer meet on the lower end of Grindstone Island. The location was ideal, and the association intended to return to the same place. But the State bought this point and made it a public park. That spoiled it for the canoeists, because they insist on seclusion and privacy. Consequently the association will camp across the boundary line, on a Canadian island, to which they can obtain exclusive rights by the payment of a small fee.

The International Park has aroused considerable interest, as it was one of the rare cases wherein an American State made direct arrangements with a foreign power. The State of New York has control of the American half of the Thousand Islands. The Dominion, and not the Province of Ontario, in which the islands are situated, has control of the Canadian side. In the United States the several States retain all power not specifically granted to the Government. But in Canada the Government retains all power not specifically granted to the several Provinces.

The Dominion has retained control of its fisheries and also owns the islands that have not been sold. Hence, the State of New York was obliged to enter into an agreement with the Dominion of Canada, while the United States Government and that of the Province of Ontario were mere onlookers. By this arrangement the Dominion agrees to reserve an equal number of islands, and a joint closed season for fishing has already been put into effect.

By stocking the waters of the Thousand Islands every Spring, and by enforcing the closed season, and the regulations against netting and against excessive catches, the Commissioners of Fisheries believe that the fishing will steadily improve. It is to be hoped that it will, for it has been growing worse for many years. The islands occupy a part of the St. Lawrence River where it broadens out as it leaves Lake Ontario, and the fish with which the river has been stocked can easily migrate out into the lake or down the river. That is a decided disadvantage when an attempt is made to give the waters of the Thousand Islands an abundance of fish. But there is another equally serious difficulty. It is estimated that during the Summer season there are fully twenty-five thousand people living on the islands. Every man, woman, and child has a fishing line, and is always after the poor fish, catching them by fair means or foul. The law says that no person shall catch more than twelve black bass in one day, and that no bass less than ten inches in length shall be taken. This is a good law, but it does not prevent people from fishing all day, and throwing back all but the best twelve. Perhaps they are alive when they go back, and perhaps they are not.

A stranger to the Thousand Islands would be surprised to see the amount of fish shipped away by express. Some of it goes to the angler's friends, of course, but probably more goes to dealers. Many people at the best hotels here are said to pay their entire expenses in this way. This may be profitable, but it is not sport, and the State has been, and still is, spending its money on these waters for the benefit of pure sport. The State wardens and the agents of the Anglers' Association prevent any flagrant violations of the laws, but it is impossible to prevent the unsportsmanlike actions of so many people. Public censure may ultimately check it, law never will.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

WESTERN ROADS SUE SCALPERS.

Ask Courts to Enjoin Traffic in Christian Endeavor Tickets.

DETROIT, Mich., July 4.—Injunction proceedings have been begun in both the United States and county courts on behalf of several railroads to prevent ticket scalping during the Christian Endeavor convention.

In the United States Court bills of complaint were filed by the Wabash, New York Central, and the Grand Trunk, naming as defendants six prominent local ticket brokers. Judge Swan in each case issued a temporary restraining order enjoining the defendants from buying or selling any of the special Christian Endeavor excursion tickets, and fixed July 10, the closing day of the convention, as the date for the argument upon bills for permanent injunction.

In the County Court bills to the same effect have been filed on behalf of the Michigan Central, Chicago and Grand Trunk, Flint and Père Marquette, and Detroit, Grand Haven and Milwaukee Roads. Judge Lillibridge also granted temporary injunctions, and will hear arguments on a permanent injunction Wednesday.

The ticket brokers have retained counsel, and at to-morrow's hearing will quote a decision of the Texas Court of Appeals to the effect that the anti-scalping law in that State is unconstitutional.

The hearing to-morrow will probably bring up the validity of the local municipal ordinance passed during the Grand Army of the Republic National Convention. Under that ordinance brokers can secure a license authorizing them to engage in ticket brokerage. The local brokers took out a license at that time, and have been operating under it since, paying $10 annually for the privilege. The licenses run to Aug. 1, covering the present convention.

Shorter Route to Brighton Beach.

Announcement is made that, beginning to-day, a shorter and quicker route to Brighton Beach from New York and all parts of Brooklyn will go into effect on the Flatbush Avenue-Brighton Beach line of the Brooklyn Heights Railroad. From Brooklyn Bridge the route will be by cars of Fulton Street, Court Street, Atlantic Avenue, Flatbush Avenue to Prospect Park, and thence by the Brighton Beach Railroad direct. The return will be by the Brighton Beach Railroad to Prospect Park, Flatbush Avenue, Atlantic Avenue, Boerum Place, and Adams Street to New York.

Denver & Rio Grande Train Wrecked.

LEADVILLE, Col., July 4.—The second section of the Denver and Rio Grande Passenger Train No. 2, from the west, was wrecked by a broken rail eight miles west of this city. Ten persons were injured, but none of them seriously. The train was running over the Colorado Midland tracks on account of a wash-out on the Denver and Rio Grande Road.

BARBER'S SHOP PATRONS ROUTED

St. Cloud Hotel Awning Ablaze and Half Lathered They Rush Out.

The awning over the barber's shop of the St. Cloud Hotel, Broadway and Forty-second Street, took fire yesterday morning when half a dozen patrons were in various degrees of advancement with their daily shaves.

They heard the engines come, and saw enough of the fire to convince themselves that the street was the safer place. Half lathered and wrapped in towels, they all ran out. The fire did not amount to much, and the loss was under $25.

Dinner to Senator Depew.

Senator Chauncey M. Depew, who is expected to arrive in the city on Saturday from his visit to Europe, will be the guest of honor at a dinner to be given at the Republican Club on the evening of Julyl 12. It is announced that the affair will be extremely informal and that Senator Depew will be the only speaker.

THE FOURTH AT MANILA

Great Celebration of the Day at the Capital of the Philippines.

ALL NATIONALITIES JOIN IN

Children of Filipinos, Spaniards, and Chinese Sing "America" in a Mixture of Dialects.

MANILA, July 4.—There was a great celebration of the Fourth here to-day with fireworks, bands, speeches, and decorations everywhere, all nationalities participating. The foreign ships and Consulates, including the Spanish, raised their colors in conjunction with the Stars and Stripes. The flagship Baltimore fired a National salute at noon.

All nationalities enjoyed what the Spanish papers termed "the fiesta of North America." Newsboys shouted Fourth of July editions, soldiers paraded the town, throwing fire crackers from the batteries on the water front. In the afternoon the Luneta was crowded with Americans, Filipinos, and Spaniards. There were thousands of pedestrians and hundreds of carriages which went there for the concert, directed by Bandmaster Carl Oindt of the Sixth Artillery Band. A hundred Filipinos played American airs.

Several hundred boys and girls, Filipinos, Spaniards, and Chinese, from the public schools, dressed in their best clothes, each carrying an American flag, sang "America" in a curious mixture of dialects. Chaplain Knudsden of the Washington Regiment read the Declaration of Independence.

The officers of the United States cruiser Baltimore gave a reception and dance this evening, which was attended by the Foreign Consuls, the officers of the foreign warships, and all the society of the army and navy circle. A general celebration at night navy circle. Col. Denby presided at the celebration at the Soldiers' Club, where O. F. Williams, United States Consul General, and others delivered addresses. The officers of the Colorado regiment gave a reception at the regimental barracks, and there were several dances during the evening. A general celebration at night was rendered impracticable by the law requiring the streets to be cleared at 8:30 o'clock.

PROF. SCHURMAN COMING HOME

Leaves Manila for Hongkong To-day—The Commission to Meet at Washington in the Fall.

MANILA, July 4.—To-morrow the Bennington will take Prof. Schurman, President of the United States Advisory Commission for the Philippines, to Hongkong, from which point he will sail for Japan, to pay a short visit there before leaving for the United States. Admiral Dewey, Col. Denby, Prof. Worcester, and Prof. Schurman will meet in Washington in the Autumn to compile a report of the commission's labors.

The commission recently investigated the question of currency and the Chinese problem, as it presents itself here. A large majority of business men wish to continue on a silver basis. There are a few, however, who favor a gold basis or the adoption of the Japanese system.

The Filipinos are anxious to exclude Chinese labor. On the other hand, many large employers prefer Chinamen, asserting that they are more efficient, although the element of cheapness doubtless influences this view.

AGUINALDO AND THE SPANIARDS.

Some Prisoners May Be Released, but the Friars Will Be Held.

MANILA, July 4.—The negotiations between the Spanish officers and Aguinaldo at Tarlac concerning the Spanish prisoners in the hands of the Filipinos have resulted in a partial agreement. According to unofficial reports the insurgents have promised to release the sick soldiers, who number several hundred, and the civil officials, but they intend to keep the friars, expecting that the Church will finally pay a heavy ransom.

It is reported that the civilian prisoners are being concentrated at Tarlac and Aparri, as well as some of the other ports recently opened, from which they could be shipped to Manila. The Spaniards assert that the Filipinos are impressing all the military prisoners into engineering, hospital and clerical work.

GEN. FUNSTON LONGS FOR HOME.

Says the Kansas Twentieth Is Entitled to Relief from Duty.

TOPEKA, Kan., July 4.—Gov. Stanley to-day received a letter from Brig. Gen. Funston, in the Philippines, saying that intercession with the President for the return of the Kansas Twentieth by State officers will be appreciated. Gen. Funston desires to avoid the charge of insubordination in the request to get home, but says:

"The soldiers have done their full duty. They have fought as no other regiment has fought, and it is not strange that they should now be worn and weary. They have stuck to their posts, every man of them, and are entitled to relief. Now that so many regular troops are here, I believe the Kansas boys would like to get home. Not a man of them has asked me to take this liberty. I simply do it because I am sure the men would appreciate it. They have been at the front constantly, and bear the marks of the rough campaign."

Continuing, Gen. Funston says: "I wish Kansas people, all the people of that great State, could have witnessed the advance of the Kansas boys. Nothing bewildered them. They were always going forward, through jungles, over intrenchments, wading streams, tearing down wire fences, and battering down earthworks, never hesitating, and never looking back. It was an inspiring and glorious sight. The Kansas grit was always in evidence, and the pride of Kansas should be her gallant sons who so creditably acquitted themselves in these conflicts."

GENERALS IN THE PHILIPPINES.

The Return of Volunteer Regiments Causes No Changes in Rank.

WASHINGTON, July 4.—It is said at the War Department that the return of the volunteer organizations from the Philippines will have no effect on the rank of the volunteer general officers now on duty there. The number of general officers depends, not on the particular organizations in the service but on the total number of men.

The law provides for one Major General to every 12,000 men. There will be in the joint establishment, when the present recruiting arrangements are completed, about 78,000 men. There are now three Major Generals in the regular establishment—Miles, Merritt, and Brooke. Commissions as Major Generals of Volunteers are held by Shafter, Otis, Lawton, and MacArthur. This arrangement probably will stand, as there is a fraction over the quota of men for six Major Generals.

There are now on duty in the Philippines the following Brigadiers in the order of seniority named: Bates, Young, Schwan, Hall, Wheaton, Grant, Hughes, and Ovenshine. It is understood that these will all retain their commands. It is not believed that the increase in the joint establishment will necessitate the appointment of any more Brigadier Generals, there being already a surplus in Cuba and elsewhere who have been cared for under the provision of the six months' volunteer law. Gens. Funston, Smith, and Hill are ordered home, so that they are removed from consideration so far as the campaign in the Philippines is concerned.

CONSUL PRATT SUES HIS DEFAMERS.

Resents the Publication of the Alleged Aguinaldo Interview.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 4.—The steamer Coptic brings the following advices from Singapore relative to the alleged promises of United States Consul Pratt regarding Filipino independence.

"Mr. Spencer Pratt, United States Consul, has taken legal action to disprove the alleged interview, in which he was said to have promised the Philippne leaders independence if they would help the United States against Spain. The story is published in most circumstantial and detailed form in the new edition of John Foreman's book on the Philippines, one of the best known and widely read books about the country. Foreman recently issued a revised and enlarged edition, this interview being among the new features of the book.

Consul Pratt has sued the publishers in Singapore for libel on the ground that the story of the Aguinaldo-Pratt interview is false, and, moreover, injurious. The Supreme Court of the Straits Settlements has granted an injunction against the publishers, Messrs. Kelly & Walsh, Limited.

The Court finds that the story of the interview is false and libelous, and the further publishing thereof is prohibited by order of the Court.

This injunction is valid throughout the Straits Settlements. Further proceedings of a formal nature will be required to extend it to all British territory.

Consul Pratt intends to carry his suit to the United States. He will bring action against a number of papers of the United States and will endeavor to show that the telegrams published in the same were the output of an anti-American bureau existing in Hongkong, which has done much toward injuring the good name of the Consular Service in the Orient.

AGUINALDO'S INFLUENCE WANING.

A Spanish Priest Predicts that His Power Soon Will Be Broken.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 4.—A copy of The Japanese Times secured from the steamer Nippon Maru gives an account of the arrival at Yokohama of two Spanish priests who lately escaped from the insurgent camps in Luzon. One of the fathers, who is described as an authority on island affairs, said that the power of Aguinaldo would be broken immediately on the arrival of American troops to garrison towns that are taken. The priest's name is Filipe Buencamino. In an interview he said:

"Aguinaldo is remorseful. His influence is gone and he often sits alone and cries over the miserable condition into which he plunged his people. There is dissension in his army and bands are out for plunder, and willing to murder. They are as dangerous to the leader as to Americans.

"The bandits are the men with whom the Americans will have to deal. In order to down them, it will be necessary to keep a large army in the field until the thieves are captured or killed."

Otis Reports Transportation Plans.

WASHINGTON, July 4.—The War Department has received the following message from Gen. Otis:

Manila, July 4.

Adjutant General, Washington:

California infantry and artillery number 1,400, and discharged men take Sherman, now loading at Negros. Warren takes Colorado, 1,100; now preparing preparatory papers. Difficult to lighter transports in typhoon now prevailing. Grant unloaded; in four days will take on Idaho, North Dakota, and Wyoming, 65 officers, 1,500 men, with other discharged men. OTIS.

MEXICAN DEBT CONVERSION.

First Foreign Loan Ever Offered in This Country—Signing of the Formal Contract Announced.

Announcement of the signing of the formal contract for the conversion of the entire foreign debt of the Republic of Mexico was made yesterday. The financiers who are to undertake the conversion, which involves $113,500,000, are J. Pierpont Morgan & Co. of New York, S. Bleichroder, the Deutsche Bank, and the Dresdner Bank, in Germany, and J. S. Morgan & Co. of London. The scheme will convert Mexico's foreign debt, which now bears interest at 6 per cent., by the issue of new bonds at 5 per cent. interest. These, it is explained, have the advantage of being in sterling or in dollars, 4.85 exchange, at the option of the holders, and payment in America would be in United States gold coin of the present standard of weight and fineness. In London and Germany the bonds are offered only to the holders of the existing bonds, but it is understood that a certain amount will be offered in New York for subscription for cash only, and that the prospectus inviting these subscriptions will be issued by Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co. within the next fortnight. The bonds are secured by a pledge of customs duties.

This will be the first foreign loan ever offered in the United States, and its success crowns the financial policy of President Diaz, which was inaugurated in 1885. Then Mexican gold bonds, which are now over par, were quoted at only 19 in Europe. The negotiations for the conversion of the debt, conducted by J. J. Limantour, Mexico's Minister of Finance, were concluded a month ago. The loan will be financed in Mexico by the National Bank of Mexico. If the original agreement is held to the loan will mature in 1944, and £13,000,000 of it will be taken at 96, less 1 per cent. for commission, and the remainder as an option at 97, less 1 per cent. commission.

SHOT CHILD INSTEAD OF MAN.

Girl Probably Mortally Wounded by a Revengeful Card Player.

Theodore Merzierio's throat was cut during a fight over a card game a year ago, and he saw his assailant, Nicolo Angelino, for the first time since, on East One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, yesterday. He immediately drew a revolver and fired five shots at him. None struck him, but one hit Camillo Demaria, two years old, of 526 East One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, in the abdomen, and she probably will die from the wound. She is in the Fordham Hospital. Merzierio escaped.

The little girl who was wounded had been celebrating the day in front of her home by shooting a cap pistol. When she saw the man take out a large revolver, which made so much more noise than hers, she went forward, delighted at the explosion it made. At the third shot she fell, bleeding, and her dress was stained crimson in a minute. The child was carried into the house. The father started out to look for Merzierio. The man who did the shooting is small, and has a long scar on his throat.

JULIUS MARSINGER FOUND.

Missing Fresh Pond Boy Had Not Been Kidnapped.

While Acting Captain Gaus of the Hamburg Avenue Station, Brooklyn, was in Myrtle Avenue, near the city line, yesterday morning, he saw a wagon approach from the direction of Queens County. In the vehicle were two persons, one of whom, the police official noticed, answered the description sent out of eleven-year-old Julius Marsinger, missing for two weeks from the home of his parents, at Fresh Pond, L. I. Gaus stopped the rig, and the boy proved to be the missing lad. Gaus took the boy and the man in whose company he was, as well as the wagon, to the police station, where the man said he was Henry Ulrich, nineteen years old, of Ozone Park, L. I. He denied he had kidnapped the boy.

He said that two weeks ago, while on his way home, the boy approached the wagon and asked for a ride. Afterward Marsinger said he wanted to go along, and Ulrich took him. Ulrich's story was borne out later by that of his mother, who told the police that on the day Marsinger was brought to her house the boy said he had come voluntarily. The boy corroborated Ulrich, and said he expressed a willingness to go along. Gaus took Ulrich and the boy to Flushing, in which township, the offense, if any, had been committed.

POLICE SYSTEMS OF BIG CITIES.

Inspector Hartnett of Chicago Says More Men Are Needed.

John J. Hartnett, Inspector of the First Division of the Chicago police, is at the Park Avenue Hotel.

"I am here partly on pleasure and partly on business," said the Inspector to a reporter for THE TIMES yesterday, "and before my return home I shall study the workings of the New York, Boston, and Philadelphia police systems.

"In my opinion, there are not sufficient policemen in any of the big cities. The force in Chicago consists of 4,000 men, and it should be increased 50 per cent. We have twenty-seven miles of streets north and south and eight miles east and west to cover.

"We have found much improvement in the working of the force by the adoption of what we call the block system. In the thickly settled portions of the city a patrolman has a post two blocks long and one block wide. He is supposed to patrol that faithfully, and is held responsible for anything occurring on his post. Previously the posts extended for about half a mile on a single thoroughfare, and the officers were too apt to neglect the side streets. The operations of the 'long' and 'short' man caused us to make the change, and it has worked well.

"Boston has only 1,000 policemen; it should have 3,000. New York's force should be increased by 2,000. An ounce of prevention is always better than a pound of cure."

THE BIG STORE A CITY IN ITSELF

SIEGEL COOPER CO.

SIXTH AVE. 18TH & 19TH STS.

MEET ME AT THE FOUNTAIN

Groceries.

That Big Model Grocery Department of ours carries at all times a large and complete stock of all that is good to eat, and its prices are the lowest in the market for goods of equal merit. These quotations for to-day will bear out our assertion:

Sugar: H. & E. Standard Refined Granulated Sugar, lb. . . . 5c

Cleveland's Baking Powder, ½-lb. can, 12 1-2c

Dressings: Durkee's Salad Dressing, delicious mayonnaise, bot. . . 18c

Lard: Pure kettle-rendered Leaf Lard, 5 and 10-lb. pails, lb. . . . 7c

Molasses: New Orleans Molasses, pure and unadulterated, golden color, gal., 40c

Fruits: Fancy glass jars Raspberries, Pears, Apricots, extra selected fruit, preserved . . . 18c

Oil: Finest Italian Oil, ½ gal. cans, 89c

Herring: Marshall's Kippered Herring in tomato sauce, can . . . 12c

Cocoa: Van Houten's imported Dutch Cocoa, can 16c

Flour: Hazel or Siegel-Cooper Co.'s XXXX Patent Flour, contains more gluten and makes more bread to the barrel than any other flour; per bbl. 4.25

Gelatine: Cooper's Gelatine, 2 oz. pkge. 5c

Coffee: Our Mocha and Java Coffee, so well known that the coffee epicure will at once recognize the aromatic flavor and pungent taste of this world-renowned coffee; 4 lbs., 1.00; lb . 28c

Tea: New lot fancy garden-grown Teas, Formosa Oolong, Gunpowder, English Breakfast, India and Ceylon; per 5 lbs., 2.00; lb. 43c

Canned Vegetables: Standard red ripe Tomatoes, Sugar Corn, String Beans or Succotash; doz., 80c.; can 7c

Soups: Franco-American or Hazel assorted Soups; qt. cans . . 22c

Prunes: Santa Clara Valley Prunes, extra meaty; 4 lbs. 25c

Sardines: Imported Sardines, in oil; can. 7c

Cheese: Roquefort Cheese; lb . . 33c

Lobster: Hazel Lobster, only choicest parts selected; can. . . . 26c

Canned Fruit: Hazel Extra California Fruit, Yellow Crawford or Lemon Cling Peaches, Bartlett Pears, Egg or Green Plums selected from those portions of California where the soil and climate are best adapted to the development of these fruits; 3-lb. can., doz. $2.50, can 22c

Raisins and Currants: Loose California Muscatel Raisins or English Cleaned Currants, 1 lb. . . . 5½c

Bottled Goods: Crown Pickles, Assorted, Gherkins, Chow or Mixed, pt. bot. 8c

Soap: Armour's White Soap, cakes 3½c

Hazel Family Soap, finest on the market, 60 1-lb. cakes in box, $2.65; cake. 4½c

In the Market: Fresh Caught Weak Fish or Flounders, lb. . . . 4c

Mackerel: Selected Spanish Mackerel, lb. 10c

Lettuce: Fancy Large Boston Lettuce, 2 heads 5c

Cherries: N. Y. State Cherries, 3 lbs. 25c

Tomatoes: Jersey Red Ripe Solid Tomatoes, basket 5c

Musk Melons: Rocky Ford Colorado Musk Melons, each . . . 5c

Pork for Roasting 7c

Wines and Liquors.

The Wines and Liquors sold by the Big Store will be found to be as represented; if not, you can have your money back. Do you know of any other dealer who will make you an offer like this and live up to it? Here are some specials for to-day; they're all good and cheap:

Sir Robert Burnett's Tom Gin, bot. 69c

Martini & Rossi Vermouth, bot. 47c

Hazel Malt Extract, equal if not superior to any on the market, doz., $1.50; bot. 13c

Blackberry Brandy, fine for medical use, gal., $1.50; bot. . . . 35c

California Port, Sherry, Angelica and Muscatel excellent quality, recommended by physicians for purity, also a fine tonic and blood maker, gal., $1.50; bot. 40c

Natoma Brandy, 6 years old, gal., $3.00; bot. 70c

Creme de Menthe, large bottle, usually sold at $1.00 per bot.; this sale 59c

Pennsylvania XXX Rye Whiskey, gal. 1.85

Monongahela Rye Whiskey, gal 2.35

Monticello, a pure, old and first-class whiskey, gal. 2.85

Finch's Golden Wedding, Guckenheimer Pure Rye and Gibson Rye Whiskey, superior quality, 1892, gal., $3.25; full qt. bot 90c

BEER IN THE NAVY YARD.

Its Appearance Spoils a Ball Game and Lands Holiday Tars on the Brooklyn.

There is a suspicion in the minds of some of the officers of the cruiser Brooklyn that there exists an underground method of communication between the Cob Dock, in the navy yard, and some one of the Williamsburg breweries. They can arrive at no other solution of a mystery which engaged their attention yesterday. The mystery involved the unaccountable appearance of a fat keg of cool lager beer at a ball game between a team representing the cruiser Brooklyn and the Miltons of Manhattan. Where this beer came from, and through what agency it made its appearance, are questions which no one can or will answer satisfactorily.

As for the Jack Tars who drank the lager beer, they were as much surprised at its appearance as anybody. They know that there is an inviolable rule which forbids sailors and marines bringing beer into the yard, and they would never even think of violating such a regulation. The beer as they viewed it was a gift from fairy hands. At all events, the beer was there, and its presence served to break up the ball game and involve a lot of disgusted bluejackets in official disgrace.

The game was well under way when the mysterious keg made its appearance, in a secluded corner, near the home plate. Whereupon there was a fierce contention among the sailor ball tossers as to whose turn it was to do the catching. The argument was waxing warm when the measured tramp of feet indicated the coming of a guard of marines from the Brooklyn. There had been a traitor in the ranks of the ball players.

Then was performed a most remarkable feat in the beer drinking line, for when the guard reached the scene the keg was as dry as a bone, and the only traces of its contents visible were overlooked flecks of froth on the beards and mustaches of the innocent-looking jackies.

The Sergeant in charge of the guard declared the game forfeited to the Miltons, and the members of the bluejacket nine, to their intense disgust, were rounded up and marched back to the ship, where they were kept for the rest of the day.

While the officers are puzzling over the mystery of the keg of beer, the jackies are interested merely in establishing the identity of the "squealer." There is a ducking in store for the traitor when he is discovered.

Investigating Precinct Prisons.

The escape of the Tocci brothers from the West Forty-seventh Street Police Station last Sunday morning has caused Chief Devery to order an immediate investigation of the cells and surroundings of all the precinct jails in the city. Sergt. Thomas O'Brien, in charge of the Department of Repairs and Supplies at Police Headquarters, began yesterday a tour of rigid inspection. He visited the Oak Street, the Church Street, the Leonard Street, and Macdougal Street Police Stations, and inspected all the doors of the cells and the approaches. In addition to this the Inspectors sent out their staff Sergeants to the various stations in their precincts and made independent investigations. Capt. Thomas of the West Forty-seventh Street Police Station says his detectives are still after the missing Tocci, and he thinks that he will be captured.

Blind Woman Killed by a Fall.

Mrs. Ellen Sheridan, a widow, sixty-five years old, of 403 East Eighteenth Street, fell out of a window at her home late Monday night and broke her neck. The woman was totally blind. She lived on the second floor of the house, a tenement, with two sons and a niece. One son and the niece were not at home when the accident happened, and the other son, Peter, was asleep. It is thought in trying to find a chair she stumbled out of the window. An ambulance surgeon was summoned, but he said the woman had been instantly killed.

IOWA LAND CASE SETTLED.

Thousands of Acres Involved in Old Grants to a Railroad.

DUBUQUE, Iowa, July 4.—Judge Shiras of the Federal Court has decided the famous O'Brien County (Iowa) land case by ruling that the title in the disputed land is vested in the innocent purchasers. A land grant was given to the Sioux City and Pacific Railway, conditioned on the construction of the road into Minnesota. Building was stopped at Lemars, Iowa. The road had sold much to settlers, but the courts decided that failure to extend forfeited the grant, and the United States Supreme Court sustained the decision. The lands were reopened, and settlers went in and seized the property purchased from the railroad.

After many years of litigation the court now enters a decree holding that the original purchasers are entitled to retain the land occupied by them. This decision involves title to 20,000 acres of the best farm land in Iowa.

LIVELY CHASE AFTER A DRIVER.

Policeman's Mishap Allowed a Man Who Ran Down a Child to Escape.

John Rosa, nine years old, of 339 West Thirty-seventh Street, was knocked down and run over by a horse attached to a carriage yesterday at Eighth Avenue and Thirty-eighth Street. The child was but slightly hurt, and went home. The driver of the horse, a negro, escaped. The child was run over accidentally, but the negro became frightened and whipped up his horse. Several men saw the accident, and chased the carriage. Among them was Policeman Ozad. He saw a bicycle standing at a fence. He mounted it, and tried to ride after the escaping negro. But the cobbles were in poor shape, and after going a few yards, he fell. When he arose his trousers were beyond repair. He tried to continue the chase on foot, but had lost too much ground, and he had to give it up.

The negro drove very fast to Sixth Avenue, and then to Broadway and Twenty-fourth Street, where he suddenly drew up at the Albemarle Hotel. Bicycle Policeman Dobson saw the negro stop suddenly and run into the hotel. He ran into the hotel after him, but could not find him. Dobson took the horse and carriage to the West Thirtieth Street Police Station.

Councilwomen Elected in New Jersey.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., July 4.—The annual borough election of Lincoln was held to-day. In Lincoln, women are entitled to vote at the municipal elections. Sixty-seven ballots were cast to-day, of which thirty-one were by women. The women also hold office, as Councilwomen. Two were elected today. They were Flora P. Wrech and Marian Vandyke. The idea of allowing women to vote and hold office was evolved at Lincoln some years ago as a land-booming scheme.

Opposed to Sunday Freight Trains.

PROVIDENCE, July 4.—Frederick R. Hoard, a merchant, wants the Consolidated Railroad to stop running freight cars on Sunday, and to this end has had the company summoned to court. Notice has been served on the company's representatives in this city that answer must be made before the Supreme Court on Saturday as to why an injunction prohibiting the handling of freight on Sunday should not be issued.

Plans for New Kebo Valley Club.

BAR HARBOR, Me., July 4.—The Board of Directors of the Kebo Valley Club has voted to make an offer to the Arcadia Park Company for the purchase of the entire Kebo Valley grounds. If this offer is accepted the club will at once begin construction of its proposed big golf clubhouse, on the site of the burned building, subscriptions for which came in liberally.

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"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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TWELVE PAGES.

THE TRUE POLICY.

It is well to have a view of our work in the Philippines by one far enough away to see more clearly than we at home can see. The Spectator of London supplies it.

This journal, as is well known, has always been a most friendly and intelligent critic of America. It has an unbroken tradition of kindness for us going back to the civil war, when it was almost the only English paper that understood the real issue in that tremendous contest. During the Spanish war it was at once sympathetic and sensible, and it hailed our entry on the task of bringing Western influence to the Orient with hearty welcome. It has not, however, at any time concealed its knowledge of the difficulties we must face or the hard lessons we must learn in the costly school of experience. To some of these it now calls attention. It thinks that we are "too much in a hurry," and that we do not clearly see what we can, and, in the end, must, do We are paying nearly all our attention to fighting and are not doing that in the only way that can bring real success Of Gen. OTIS it says that he appears to observers in England to be "a bad organizer." "He seems to think that sending detachments to fight their way through a tropical country is equivalent to conquering it, whereas he should proceed step by step, establishing posts or forts as he goes on, cutting roads between them, and setting up civil authority in every fresh district occupied. Above all, he should set himself to create native regiments who will spare his Americans fatigue duty, who will divide native interest, and, above all, who will not die off like flies in Winter."

The essence of this comment is entirely just, though it may not be the fault of Gen. OTIS that he has not the policy which is plainly lacking in Washington. It is only too true that the Administration does not feel nearly as clearly as it is felt in the country at large, that the main object of our operations in the Philippines should be the establishment of civil government in the islands, to which the use of force ought to be a means only. As The Spectator says: "It is by good administration, supported by force, and not by force alone, that the Philippines must be pacified and changed into semi-civilized lands, in which, though the people are half savage, external order is complete, and the means of becoming prosperous are in all men's hands."

It is true, as also The Spectator points out, that we have not the traditions for this kind of work, that we have not the men trained in such traditions, and that we have no school in the home service from which we can draw them at a moment's notice. Nevertheless, we have two advantages that would be of great value if we had the sense to use them. We have the experience of Great Britain to study, which embraces the story of precisely the kind of faults and mistakes that we are now making. And we have a large class of able, intelligent, acute, and adaptable business men whose services we can have if we will comply with the necessary conditions. These conditions are neither obscure nor difficult. They are in substance that politics shall be put aside, that the career shall be open to merit, that tenure shall be reasonably secure, that the pay shall be proportioned to the work required—in a word, that the business we have in hand shall be undertaken in a sound, business-like manner. It is probably literally true that the establishment of peace, order, and a fair degree of prosperity in the Philippines could be obtained with great certainty if the task could be assigned to a syndicate of business Americans. Our readers could name a half dozen men engaged in large affairs in various parts of the country who would be sure of success in the enterprise if it were turned over to them. This, of course, is not practicable, but it is perfectly so to apply the principles and methods which these men would be sure to adopt. We stumbled on a man who did apply them in Santiago and with striking effect. The Leonard Wood type is by no means rare in the United States. What is rare is the willingness of those in authority to use men of this type. Doubtless we shall compel their use in the long run, for the American people will in the end insist on the best, but the sooner they insist in this matter the better.

THE WILD TEXAN.

Gov. HOGG of Texas, in Tammany Hall yesterday, was as gay and exciting in his gambols as the most frisky fugitive from the cattle yards, and the managers were no more successful in dealing with him than the average policeman in lassoing the bovine Texan.

The Governor raised uproarious cheers from his audience for free silver and for "the chivalrous, the dauntless, the matchless American, WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN." Now he will probably go home and report that the rank and file of "the greatest political organization on earth" are for 16 to 1 and BRYAN. In a sense, he will be right. The men who crowded Tammany Hall yesterday are strong partisans. They remember the platform and the candidate of 1896 with the same blind enthusiasm they showed in supporting them then. If the same man is put on the same platform next year and the machine accepts them, as in all human probability it would, these men would be as strong in their support as ever, and as helpless.

It does not follow that the New York delegation to the next National Convention will not oppose both free silver and the nomination of BRYAN with entire unanimity and the utmost vigor. That will be determined by the leaders and not by the audience of yesterday or others like them. The leaders know that under the guidance of the zealot from Texas the party will go to sure and overwhelming defeat. They knew that defeat awaited them in 1896, and they marched with their party because there was nothing else for them to do. They cannot afford to bolt openly in National matters. It would be too likely to cost them their control of the organization and the rich spoils that go with it. But they do not like defeat, and they will do their best to stave it off. Gov. HOGG has, perhaps, made it a little harder for them, but he has not advanced the chances of Mr. BRYAN'S election a little bit.

THE TROUBLES IN THE TRANSVAAL.

Perhaps the clearest account of the troubles in the Transvaal that has appeared, in a more moderate compass than that of a volume, is that which Mr. SIDNEY BROOKS has contributed to the current number of The North American Review. But it is more than a description, or even than a diagnosis, for it proposes a remedy.

The real trouble, as we have pointed out in these columns, and as Mr. BROOKS shows in detail and emphasizes, is that the Boer Republic is an anachronism in the modern world and is bound to disappear when the modern world catches up to it. The northward march of Great Britain in South Africa began long before Mr. CECIL RHODES. It began, and the Boers began to retire before it, as long ago as "the Great Trek in the thirties, of which President KRUEGER is the last survivor." British annexation followed, under stipulations which, as Mr. BROOKS is free to admit, were so far from being fulfilled on the British side that the Boers were very near being justified in taking up arms to establish their independence, as they succeeded in doing. After Majuba Hill, except for a small faction actuated avowedly by the motive of revenge, the British would have been well enough content to let these particular sleeping dogs lie, and they might have lain undisturbed to this day but for the discovery of gold and the beginning of gold mining.

Then the conflict became truly irrepressible between the pastoral Boers, ignorant, brave, pious, and domineering, and the English-speaking incomers, intelligent, brave, by no means so pious, and not less domineering. Then began the struggle against what Mr. RUDYARD KIPLING has called "mule rule" in the Transvaal and what Mr. CECIL RHODES, who may be called an "applied" Kipling, undertook to overthrow by measures which certainly did not err on the side of scrupulousness. The Boer became as much out of place in what he held to be his own country, as much of an "anatopism," as he already was an anachronism in the modern world at large. As Mr. BROOKS puts it, with singular felicity, the Boer came to occupy the position of "the patriarch Abraham in Wall Street." The Boers are in fact an Old Testament people, a pastoral and patriarchal people, with a tribal God, though, for that matter, as Mr. KIPLING has shown in a famous poem, the Greater Britons also have a tribal God. But the end of such a struggle could not be doubtful, except to the most ignorant of the Boers. It is unlikely that their leader has any real doubt about the issue, any real hope of making the conflict last much beyond the term of his own life. It cannot be many generations, now that civilization has caught up to the Transvaal, before it will be as impossible to distinguish from his English-speaking neighbors the descendant of the Dutch settlers of South Africa as it now is to distinguish the descendants of the Dutch settlers of North America.

So that President KRUEGER'S ultimatum, which he would not allow to be even discussed, is of no real account. It cannot stand. The independence of the Transvaal is doomed by the march of events. Since this is so, says Mr. BROOKS, and this is his prescription, why not admit in words what is doomed in fact, if by so doing you can secure the satisfaction of your real demands, the redress of your real grievances? The only thing that stands in the way is the stipulation in the London convention of 1884 that the Transvaal shall make no treaties without the consent of the Queen. This is the only visible and tangible shred of the British "suzerainty," upon which Sir ALFRED MILNER was nevertheless instructed to insist at Bloemfontein, and his insistence upon which did as much to wreck the conference as the mulishness of the Boer President. As Mr. BROOKS says, it is not the London convention that prevents the Boers from making treaties with foreign nations that threaten injury to Great Britain. It is the British ascendency in South Africa which makes it dangerous to enter into such engagements. The fear that British prestige would be impaired by frankly abandoning a claim that amounts to so little seems chimerical. It seems quite absurd for the British Empire to stand haggling on a point of dignity with a hundred thousand degenerate Dutchmen, when the real injury that is done to British prestige is done by the fact that the Boers can and do inflict substantial injuries and intolerable indignities upon the Britons within their gates. If, by waiving the pretense of "suzerainty," these injuries and indignities can be prevented, then, argues Mr. BROOKS, by all means let the "face" of President KRUEGER be saved and the complete independence of the Transvaal be acknowledged. Most of his readers will be inclined to agree with him and to hope that the British Government will be moved to adopt what seems so sensible and practical a view.

THE OLD ADAM.

Through the din of the voices of the carpers, the wailing of the pessimists, and the rustle of ATKINSON'S pamphlets we now and then hear the ground-tone of natural man not too far regenerate. There are eyes yet unbleared by too long gazing upon the close-held torch of civilization that are capable of lighting up at the strokes of a strong arm in a fight; and voices that dare to praise the deeds and men of present time.

Harper's Weekly has the hardihood to devote a full page of its issue of July 1 to pictures illustrating "three instances of the superb courage of American troops." One is FUNSTON'S passage of the Rio Grande under Filipino fire; the second is the charge upon the insurgent earthworks at Bagbag, and the third is the advance over the half-destroyed railroad bridge near Santo Tomas. These are what used to be called glorious deeds. Some part of our people have lately been taught that they are deeds of shame, and we suppose they hang their heads when they read about them. In every age but this tales of courage in battle have stirred men's pulses and commanded their admiration. Now we are far more sophisticated, and as a good many of us have concluded that the battles are bad, some are teaching that the courage is bad, and those who still admire it childish and ridiculous.

A most powerful conservative force that blocks the way of the new philosophy is the incorrigible enthusiasm of the young women about uniforms. Peace societies are easily organized among elderly ladies, but the girls still look with dancing eyes on "les militaires" and scramble for gilt buttons. They are a hopeless case, we fear, and the persistence in their gentle bosoms of the passions that moved early woman when she dwelt in a cave and was gowned in peltries visibly retards the peace movement. The young women are an interesting class and of immeasurable influence in human society. It is hard to persuade men to leave off doing the things they admire.

Mr. OWEN WISTER, who rises in considerable might, tramples on the preachments of the carpers and rebukes with a rich and cheering voice the general preference for woe. His poem, "My Country: 1899," published in the issue of Harper's Weekly above referred to, cannot be neglected by any American who purposes to know the best things his countrymen are doing. If Mr. WISTER had put more time and care into his work we should say that his poem was a splendid note in the prevailing dissonance. It is a high and clear song, and it comes from the heart of a man. If the ear must often disapprove the form, the substance rouses the interest of the healthy-minded American reader and gives him pleasure.

Mr. WISTER must be set down at once as an expansionist. For instance:

Yet when fell the stroke of speeding doom,
When that night-diving and assassin hand
Had stabbed my back in dark Havana's gloom.

The rhythmical requirements of verse do not exclude the theory of an internal explosion. The assassin-hand theory must have been the deliberate choice of Mr. WISTER: and that ranges him with those who deem the war not wicked and its results not despisable. The Maine is the crucial test.

But Mr. WISTER'S convinced Muse sweeps him up to a pitch of courage where the truth comes boldly out. It is Uncle Sam, the personified American people, who is speaking:

I am no monk—Spain's lighthouses are they—
Nor doting scholar, fed with midnight oil;
My beacon burns the fire of urgent day,
Each striding dawn unveils new-risen toil.
And jostling follies sway not me, nor foil
My set and forward journey, nor compel
My hand from tasks that fell unsought, but justly fell.

What means "No governing without consent
Of governed"? Mark you, did Secession say
She craved our rule? These islands, impotent
For aught save prowling rapine and affray,
Unripe yet rotten, what consent know they?
Shall I then leave this riot's murk and throb,
Permit one specious phrase to pedestal the mob?

Consent of governed? 'Tis a word that sits
'Twixt moral equals. Like "God's instrument"
Which many shout and are found wrong, it fits
Conclusions; it is proof, not argument.
Had man such bombast suffered to prevent
Control of force by force, why man had sat
Naked in caves, a shaggy proletariat.

Let tongues discordant wail and prophesy
Lo here! lo there! Thy duty's thus, and so;
Behold thy path!—securely still walk I:
Myself's the single duty that I know.
For this, through four unswerving years of woe
I freed the slave: For his sake? No! my own;
For this same sake again flung down Spain's despot throne—

While Europe's Christian and concerted Kings
Found for their sake Armenia must bleed.

The extreme creed of expansion is at last set forth in this confident strain:

So I shall stand. And since fresh comers crowd
Magellan's ocean till it spreads no more
A shield of emptiness, but wears a cloud
Of nearing menace to my world-long shore,
My Asia-fronting beach, I'll be before
The times: upon these islands I shall post
My watch and citadel, lest my word turn to boast.

Mr. WISTER'S reactionary verse, like the exasperating fondness of the young women for gold lace, tends to augment and prolong the labors of our brethren who would indemnify Spain for an unprovoked war and stand aside to let AGUINALDO go his cut-throat pace. A song enters the hearts of thousands who wouldn't look at a pamphlet. A hero's picture raises a fond commotion where an anti-imperialist oration would produce a leaden numbness.

The people of the South and West want a larger circulating medium, but BRYAN, if elected, could not give it to them. The banking system is lamentably deficient in those sections, and there is $500,000,000 less banking capital there than in 1860. National banks do not thrive in agricultural communities because money all congests in the commercial centres of the country.

These are the words of Mr. JOSEPH J. WILLETT, President of the State Bar Association of Alabama, and a Democratic politician of influence. He undoubtedly states correctly a real need of the people of his section. They do want more circulating medium, if it be of the right sort, which is the best sort only. He has the sense to see that BRYAN cannot give this, nor could the Democratic Party, in full power in all branches of the Government give it through the inflation of Government currency. The reason why currency is at times scarce in the remoter regions and congested in the financial centres is not that there is not enough of it, but that it is fixed in amount. All the paper money except the bank notes has been issued by the Government. It is actually in excess of legitimate needs, but it cannot be contracted and again expanded according to the requirements of trade. Only a sound, constantly redeemed bank currency can so adjust itself. When the gold standard is firmly fixed, the adoption of such a currency will be the next and imperative step.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Erected in days when dependence upon the newspapers for information about current events was much less nearly complete than it is now, the old Custom House has looked down upon many great assemblages of business men and financiers, gathered in front of its heavy columns to express opinions or take formal action on matters of public moment. This habit was established while the building was still the Merchants' Exchange, and it was perpetuated long after the Government acquired possession. By far the most impressive of these meetings was the one which took place at noon on Saturday, April 15, 1865, the day on which the news of President LINCOLN'S death was printed by the morning papers. Nothing had been planned, except a consultation of prominent citizens in the office of Collector SIMEON DRAPER, but at 11 o'clock a common impulse had brought apparently the whole of down-town New York into the streets commanded by the Custom House, and the necessity for changing the conference into a great public meeting was obvious. The great throng was composed of men with grave faces, in many cases wet with tears, and all in a state of intense though restrained excitement. Even at that moment, however, Copperhead sentiments attempted to find expression, but after one CHARLES ANDERSON had been with difficulty saved from lynching, the few people in the multitude whom the assassination did not horrify found it convenient to keep silent. Exactly at noon the notable men who had met in the Collector's office appeared on the balcony of the Custom House, and with Mr. DRAPER himself as President, the meeting was called to order. The proceedings opened with a prayer by the Rev. Dr. VERMILYEA, and then speeches were made by ex-Gov. JOHN A. KING, Judge EDWARDS PIERREPONT, Major Gen. B. F. BUTLER, United States District Attorney DANIEL S. DICKINSON, Major Gen. PECK, Gen. GARFIELD, MOSES H. GRINNELL, L. E. CHITTENDEN, and half a dozen others. The people were most moved by the words of BUTLER and GARFIELD, for they, more than the others, emphasized the need for instant destruction of all plotters against the Government. GARFIELD'S speech was especially eloquent, and he was wildly applauded when he declared that the murder of LINCOLN had removed the one great man who stood between rebellion and stern, blind, implacable justice.

—Possibly the ride which CHARLES MURPHY took on a bicycle "paced" by a locomotive may be of some practical utility after all. Of course, it showed absolutely nothing as to the rider's speed as a wheelman, properly so called, and its direct effect was only to make clear the gross absurdity of the whole system of pacing, but The Scientific American is inclined to think that the speed which the assisted bicyclist attained may impress upon mechanicians the advantages to be derived from paying more attention to the air resistance encountered by rapidly moving bodies. MURPHY'S "wonderful mile" proves that an extraordinarily large amount of every bicyclist's available strength is used, not for propulsion, but in moving the air away from before him. The real bicycle record is a mile in 1 minute 53 4-5 seconds. With human "pacing" to partially protect the rider from his self-made gale, this has been reduced to 1 minute 31 4-5 seconds. When a locomotive was used, and the rider was protected in front, above, and on both sides by a wind shield he moved in practically still air, and established a record, such as it was, of something under a minute. That is, if a man can ride a mile in two minutes, plowing his own way through the air, he can probably increase his speed 100 per cent. if he has no atmospheric resistance to overcome. MURPHY'S achievement, declares the paper mentioned, "raises the question as to whether the form of all vehicles that move at high speed should not be modified so as to present the least possible resistance to the wind. This is particularly true of locomotives and cars, and it is conceivable that some light form of sheathing extending from the cars nearly to the rails, and from car to car, might materially aid in reducing the air resistance." The case might be more strongly put than that. At present locomotives, steamboats, and similar machines are constructed with little or no effort to decrease the retarding influence of the air's inertia. The amount of that retardation has long been well known, theoretically, but nobody has paid much attention to it. Perhaps MURPHY'S ride will set people to thinking, and it will require not great genius to avoid the doing of a lot of unnecessary and unprofitable work. Engine builders should not follow the scow model any more than yacht designers

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—Judging from the Denver papers, Colorado is in a towering rage with the enterprising individuals who are planning to send to the Paris Exposition a huge statue made of gold and worth innumerable dollars. Unfortunately, however, Colorado's anger is excited, not by the idea of constructing and exporting such a statue—than which few ideas could be more vulgar and barbaric—but by the apprehension that somebody not a resident of Colorado is plotting to get a part or all of the advertising which the Coloradans had expected themselves to monopolize. In consequence of this the moans and screams of Denver excite only amusement, slightly darkened by disgust, and the sympathy which it apparently expects to get will be entirely lacking from all minds in which respectable aesthetic tastes have begun to sprout. It they attempt to defend the gold statue scheme, as a scheme, by recalling that PHIDIAS himself used this material when Greek art was in its perfect flower, the easy answer is that neither PHIDIAS nor his countrymen asked admiration for his Zeus or his Athene because of the price the statues would bring if broken up and sold by weight. Occasional stray barbarians visiting Olympia or Athens may have taken that view of the statues, even when they were first put in place, and certainly they did so after the Greeks had tired of being great, but that was hardly a reason for expecting the super-sophisticated Parisians to refrain from sneering at a figure most distinctly and obviously not made by a PHIDIAS, and impressive only when put in the scales. Colorado has a perfect right to exult over the richness of her mines, and as good a right to evidence that wealth at the coming fair, but if she takes good advice she will send her gold in some other form than that of a huge yellow girl, and she will prevent anybody else from putting her name on said monstrosity. Thus will she avoid ignoble squabbles as to whence the gold in the statue came, as to its solidity and purity, and as to the advertising to be derived therefrom.

—Two letters printed in The Kosciusko (Miss.) Star-Ledger tell the story of a graceful act performed by a resident of this State and of the cordial appreciation it has received from a resident of Mississippi. In the first letter, Mrs W. H. H. GERE of Syracuse informs Judge C. H. CAMPBELL of Kosciusko that she has forwarded to him a sword which was taken from his brother, Col. JAMES CAMPBELL, when that officer was captured at Lookout Mountain, and which ever since has hung on the wall of Mrs. GERE'S house, crossed with a sword once carried by Col. DAVID IRELAND, the Union officer into whose hands it fell after the great battle. Mrs. GERE wrote that after determining to return the weapon she had much difficulty in finding where the relatives of its former owner lived, but this she finally did by the assistance of Congressman J. J. BELDEN. In reply, Judge CAMPBELL expresses the warmest thanks to Mrs. GERE for restoring the sword "to the keeping of one who will treasure it in affectionate remembrance of a beloved brother," and he says that "the act of restitution will be gratefully remembered by many who share with me the pride and affection naturally inspired by the memory of the youthful kinsman whose chivalry and devotion to the cause he loved won him deserved rank and honors and were attested by his death in the prime of early manhood and in the line of duty." The letter concludes by declaring that the sword will be the more valued because "it comes back to its home and friends as a token of the burial of sectional prejudices; an emblem of good will restored among those who do honor to the memories of heroes like Col. DAVID IRELAND of New York and Col. JAMES A. CAMPBELL of Mississippi, by uncrossing their swords and letting each weapon henceforth abide with its friends, thereby giving to each a charm whose brightness cannot be obscured by the rust that time may stamp on its blade."

DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The Fourth of July being the anniversary of the putting forth by our Revolutionary fathers of the Declaration of Independence, absolving themselves "from all allegiance to the British Crown," the political disciples of the school of Jefferson might make it a most fitting occasion to declare their independence in their own political party. When those in have departed from the faith, and enunciate other principles of party belief, it is high time to reorganize the party ranks. We might go through a long recital of party grievances, enough to call up the spirit of Jefferson from his resting place at Monticello, and there ought to be a bold and clear declaration of rights heard everywhere, or we shall pass away as a political party, as did the early Federalists and Republicans.

If those who come together in the next Presidential Convention shall repeat the folly of those who were in the last, it will lead to a more signal defeat. The denunciations of President Cleveland for righteously insisting that the laws of the United States would be enforced against ruthless violators of them, and the unsound views of finance, would not be tolerated then, and can never be supported by patriotic citizens, who will never allow party to rise above country. There can be no gain in seeking to embarrass the President in the present war. The Tories in the Revolution lost their opportunity to become glorious. The Federalists went down in attempting to oppose the war of 1812, as did the Whigs in arraying themselves against the Mexican war. Those who favored the South in the rebellion committed a great blunder, as they were in spirit against the Constitution, and it is far more shameful now to argue that Aguinaldo is in the right.

Has the Democratic Party failed to be the party of the people? We say emphatically, no. We think there should be outspoken expressions. Is it commendable to see a person going around the country to advocate himself for the Presidency? Need we any better proof of unfitness? Are we narrowed down to such a candidate? Is there not in every State more than one capable of acquitting himself well in that noblest office in the gift of our countrymen? Ought not the people to look to it that they are not misrepresented again? We shall hope to see a great change in another year, and that we shall have candidates worthy of our suffrages, whom we can with pride triumphantly elect.

J. HERVEY COOK.

Fishkill-on-Hudson, N. Y., July 4, 1899.

RUSSIA'S PEACE POLICY.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The peace conference which the Russian Czar has brought about will be either a flat fizzle or a solemn farce performed for the benefit of Russia. It is possible that the Czar is sincere in wishing for universal and permanent peace in the world, but though he is the autocratic ruler of the Russian Empire he will not be able to prevent Russia from carrying out whatever policy best makes for her material aggrandizement. Russia, like every other great nation which is healthy, wants the earth, and will get it if she can. If it is necessary to fight for it she will not hesitate to fight if she feels that she has a reasonable chance of winning.

It happens that at the present time Russia is not as well prepared for a serious war as she will be a few years hence, and if the other nations who are her rivals can be bamboozled into letting her alone until she gets good and ready to beat them, she will be very glad to bamboozle them. Time is Russia's great ally; she is growing much faster than her only European rival, England; ten or even five years hence, when she has completed her Siberian railway and gotten her finances in order, she will be stronger than England, and able to beat her in the struggle for Asia, the possession of which will advance her far in the direction of world supremacy. If with this peace conference she can lull to sleep England's suspicions of her designs until the time comes that best suits her for action, and when, perhaps, the present entente between England and America will have cooled off, she will do a good stroke of diplomacy. The real guiders of Russia's policy are willing to support the probably sincere (but possibly crazy,) Czar in his sentimental project for the sake of the diplomatic advantage to be gotten out of it.

It is to be regretted that America has allowed herself to be drawn into this slick Russian scheme. Even if it were likely to turn out anything better than a farce we have no call to be in it. We have no large standing army the support of which is burdening our people, and our disposition is naturally peaceful enough; we do not fight unless we have to, and when we do we fight as humanely as is consistent with winning.

Russia hopes by means of this peace conference to promote her plans for world supremacy, but we have every reason to block those plans, instead of furthering them, as our able and upright, but diplomatically untrained envoys at The Hague are likely to do, urged on by the shoutings of the unthinking sentimentalists on this side of the water. We have ourselves a claim on the inheritance of the earth which the sober sense of our people recognizes, and though our people are subject occasionally to sentimental spasms, those spasms will never be severe enough to prevent them from following the guidance of their sober sense and pressing that claim when the proper time comes. England and America are co-heirs to the earth and the fullness thereof, and Russia in contesting this inheritance (which she certainly intends to do,) becomes the mortal enemy of both of us. If she gets possession of Asia she will become in a short time stronger than either one of us alone, and possibly than both of us together. The stronger she becomes the more difficult it will be to down her, and downed she must be or she will down us.

Instead of attending a general peace conference, (Russian style,) it would be much to the point for England and America alone to hold a war conference to make arrangements for tying up Russia to the north pole or some other safe fixture before she gets too large and troublesome, while they go ahead and make regulations for the management of their inheritance.

This Russian peace conference has been X-rayed by Kipling, the poet laureate of the Anglo-Saxon race, in his poem "The Truce of the Bear." Any one who has doubts about its true inwardness will do well to read carefully this X-ray poem. E. E. C.

Brooklyn, May 21, 1899.

THE FUTURE OF TRUSTS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In the popular discussions of the economic subjects "capital," "labor," "trusts," &c., a noticeable feature is the total elimination of one great and fundamental fact or natural relation—the relation of man to the land—a relation which, if severed, would cause all human activities to cease and man himself to disappear. This relation is at the present time an evolution from a past when man, a pastoral being, roamed from place to place, seeking greener pastures and fresher waters—taking that only which the land gave him, the simple usufruct thereof. He was a user of land, not an owner of it. His possession was occupancy, not ownership. Later, after he had long settled down into fixed habitations, this idea or rule of usufruct, though hidden under the débris of the feudal system, still, in a much-manacled state, it remained embodied in the laws governing his relation to the land. In the old Mosaic law and to-day we have a ghost of it left in our rule of eminent domain. Aside from this, our American land system has become practically that of a monopoly.

"Trusts" are monopolies, and may be roughly defined as the absolute control, by one person or set of persons acting in unison, of a means of livelihood or opportunity to labor. They may be divided into two kinds—major, those which control land or natural opportunities to labor, and minor, those which control industrial enterprise or artificial opportunities to labor. Or the former may be called landed monopolies; the latter, industrial monopolies. In common parlance, the term "trust" is generally restricted to the latter. Notwithstanding the present plethora of trusts, it is hard to find one which is absolute. Its absolutism is modified by a certain incompleteness in its control of the separate units which it is its endeavor to unite under its authority. One of these units is the land, the source of all wealth.

The statement that our land system is a monopoly may be denied by many who observe that much land is held in small holdings by people whose daily occupations place them in antagonism to monopolies. It is true, nevertheless, for both the large and the small land holder hold their lands by the same tenure, absolutely, subject only to one restriction, the rule of eminent domain. The system has not yet reached the point of greatest danger to society, but when the many small holdings shall have become, as they are rapidly becoming, absorbed into the few large holdings, then shall we see the evil thereof, and then, too, shall we see the trust at the zenith of its prosperity and power. If this tendency is a permanent one, it is only a question of time when the trust, though it may meet with many preliminary periods of disaster, shall rise triumphant and absorb the land and the proceeds thereof, and the people working under a servitude little better, perhaps, than that of the Israelites of old, will turn for deliverance—where? For where will they find an unappropriated desert to welcome them? Let us hope that a new Moses and a new Aaron may come forth to help them in their need. C. B.

Windsor Locks, Conn., July 2, 1899.

NOISY BOYS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Although I am English and of but little more than two years' residence here, I would like to say a word on the above subject. It seems to me boys are what their elders make them. Like all other human beings, they will follow a leader. If the choice of that leader is left to the boys, so much the worse for us "grown-ups." The young "dare-devil" is always most fascinating to his fellows.

It may be asked: Do I think the American boy worse than the English?

To this I answer, not naturally. Boys are boys all the world over, but the English system of dealing with them is, I think, somewhat different to that in vogue here.

I one day asked a Brooklyn school Principal why those in his position did not endeavor to awaken more esprit de corps among their boys in the matter of outside conduct. His reply was that anything having the slightest appearance of religious teaching had to be carefully avoided.

Now, I presume this state of things is due to the jealous rivalry of churches. Between several religious stools the young soul comes very badly to the ground, so to speak.

This should not be. The conduct of boys in the streets is most certainly a proper subject for the schoolmaster to talk about. I have in mind a certain headmaster of one of these large English middle-class schools who makes a point of persistently talking to his boys on this subject. His manner of doing so, too, is such that he has a large majority of the boys constantly on his side. No boy likes to be caught doing what is not considered "the thing." Doubtless most of your readers have heard of the way Napoleon is said to have cured an epidemic of suicide in his army by simply saying a man who committed suicide was a coward.

This goes to show that boys only need to hear the right thing said by the right man, at the right time, in order to be guided in any direction desired. Suppose it were reported, for instance, that a certain naval hero had remarked that the robbing of orchards, street stone throwing, and such indiscretions were peculiar to the land of bull fighters, few boys, however badly disposed, would run the risk of earning the name of the unpopular nation!

In conclusion, I would like to make a suggestion. The schools are closed and Summer is here. There are many thousands who cannot afford to take their children away to the country, and yet do not come within the "fresh-air fund" limit. They are people, in short, who can spare a dollar or two during the Summer to take their children for occasional outings. To make that "dollar or two" go a little further than under existing conditions, cannot the transit companies be prevailed on to offer some special facilities?

By avoiding business rush hours and congested lines of traffic it would pay these companies well to carry school children to some of the many large open spaces within the city limits at a half or a third even of the price now charged.

"Let us live a little for our children" and take them where they can run, jump, shout, play ball, chase butterflies, or even fire off crackers and squibs without imperiling modern civilization.

ALFRED WALKER.

Brooklyn, July 2, 1899.

EDUCATION OF THE NEGRO.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The space that you have given daily for the reports of the Educational Conference, which has just closed at Capan Springs, Va., shows that the conference must have been remarkable in many respects. I have read these reports with increasing interest. They show two things; the one is that great progress has been made in the planting of colleges for the education of the negro race, and the other is that the white people of the South are just waking up to this fact. The speakers did not hesitate to express the thought that "the imperative need of the South is the education of the white race." This is an open and healthy confession, growing out of the rapid development of negro character and education, for, say these speakers, the white race must always be the dominant race. To maintain this place we must not only keep up with the negro in the acquisition of wisdom, but we must go ahead of him.

Whether it is a predestined fact that the white race of the South is to be forever the dominant race remains yet to be revealed. If the black man has made such strides in education, art, science, law, medicine, music, and industry in thirty years as to cause the great educators of the South to come together to devise plans how to get means to educate the white race of the South so that it may remain the dominant race, what will these educators do when the negroes shall have had 1,000 years of growth in American civilization?

Dr. J. L. M. Curry has made a thorough study of negro education. He is troubled. He begins to advise his white brethren. He begins to devise for them a better way. He calls about him some prominent Northern men. He tells them that much money has been squandered by Southern negro educators, by the great churches of the North, and that something must be done to remedy this evil. He advises the appointment of an Executive Committee, of which he is to be Chairman. The duty of this committee shall be the supervision of the entire educational system of the South. In order to know the exact facts, a paid agent is to be employed to visit the schools of the South, to investigate them, and to report to the Executive Committee which ones are worthy to receive the bounty of the givers. The duty of the Executive Committee is to notify Northern philanthropists that this or that school is worthy or unworthy. This leads us to ask the ulterior motive. Is it not to dry up the hearts of Northern philanthropists against negro institutions? Is it not to turn the money that has gone to build up negro colleges into a different channel? For one of the resolutions distinctly states that the duty of this committee is "to guard against the haphazard and harmful use of money contributed at the North for negro education." Does this committee not know that almost all of the negro schools and colleges in the South have Episcopal supervision? Does this self-constituted committee dream that the great Methodist Episcopal Church, the Protestant Episcopal Church, the Baptist Church, the Presbyterian Church, (North,) the Congregational Church, which have for many years conducted so wisely schools for the negroes of the South, and held so faithfully trust funds for this purpose, will allow it to meddle in their schools? If so, this committee is far mistaken.

If the white people of the South are not able to educate their children, let them come North and beg for money, the same as the black man does. It is too late in the day to wake up and begin to find fault with and to criticise the methods of the Church Boards for Freemen and our colored brethren themselves, who are trying to elevate their own people. Let the colored brethren open wide their own eyes, send their children, in the future as in the past, to the best schools, colleges, and seminaries in the world, and no power on earth can rob them of their divine and civil rights. Yours for God and humanity,

P. BUTLER THOMPKINS.

New York, June 25, 1899.

NUGGETS.

Pleasant Outlook.

"Will you have fireworks on the Fourth?"

"I think so. Visitors are coming and cook is getting ready to leave."—Chicago Record.

Aids to Knowledge.

He—Do you think that you could learn to love me?

She (musingly)—I don't know. How much salary do you get?—Somerville (Mass.) Journal.

The Bitter Part of It.

"Some philosopher says: 'The contented man is never poor; the discontented never rich.'

"That may be all right as far as the man himself is concerned, but it's discouraging to be a member of a contented poor man's family."—Chicago Times-Herald.

Ready for Luncheon.

"I was going to ask you to take luncheon with me to-day," said one Board of Trade man to another, "but Slims says he has invited you. Sorry he got in ahead of me."

"What time do you lunch?"

"At 1."

"How fortunate. Slims takes his at 12. I'll be with you."—Detroit Free Press.

Association.

The old colored man was watching the horseless carriage spin down the street, and remarked:

"I reckuns dat mus' be one er—uh—one er dem autoselmas."

"It's an automobile."

"Dat's it. I allus was gittin' dem two towns mixed, but I knowed it war some-ers in Alabama."—Washington Star.

THE CRY OF THE LITTLE PEOPLES

Richard Le Gallienne in London Chronicle.

I.

The Cry of the Little Peoples went up to God in vain:
The Czech, and the Pole, and the Finn, and the Schleswig Dane.

We ask but a little portion of the green and ancient earth:
Only to sow and sing and reap in the land of our birth.

We ask not coaling stations, nor ports in the China seas,
We leave to the big child-nations such rivalries as these.

We have learned the lesson of time, and we know three things of worth:
Only to sow and sing and reap in the land of our birth.

II.

O leave us our little margins, waste ends of land and sea,
A little grass, and a hill or two, and a shadowing tree;

O leave us our little rivers that sweetly catch the sky,
To drive our mills, and to carry our wood, and to ripple by.

Once long ago, like you, with hollow pursuit of fame,
We filled all the shaking world with the sound of our name;

But now we are glad to rest, our battles and boasting done,
Glad just to sow and sing and reap in our share of the sun.

III.

And what shall you gain if you take us and bind us and beat us with thongs,
And drive us to sing underground in a whisper our sad little songs?

Forbid us the very use of our heart's own nursery tongue—
Is this to be strong, you nations, is this to be strong?

Your vulgar battles to fight, and your shopman conquests to keep,
For this shall we break our hearts, for this shall our old men weep?

What gain in the day of battle—to the Russ, to the German, what gain,
The Czech, and the Pole, and the Finn, and the Schleswig Dane?

IV.

The Cry of the Little Peoples goes up to God in vain,
For the world is given over to the cruel sons of Cain;

The hand that would bless us is weak, and the hand that would break us is strong,
And the power of pity is naught but the power of a song.

The dreams that our fathers dreamed to-day are laughter and dust,
And nothing at all in the world is left for a man to trust.

Let us hope no more, or dream, or prophesy, or pray,
For the iron world no less will crash on its iron way;

And nothing is left but to watch, with a helpless, pitying eye,
The kind old aims for the world, and the kind old fashions die

INDEPENDENCE DAY ABROAD

Many Foreign Countries Join in the Celebration of the Fourth.

BRILLIANT EVENT IN LONDON

Banquet of the American Society at the Hotel Cecil Attended by Many Distinguished Men.

LONDON, July 4.—More than 400 guests attended the banquet of the American Society in London at the Hotel Cecil this evening, and a brilliant galaxy of ladies viewed the function from the gallery of the banqueting room. As a display of patriotism and Anglo-Saxon goodfellowship, the affair was not excelled even by the famous banquet given last year. While the interest of that occasion was stimulated by the great naval victory at Santiago, to-night's festivities were signalized by the introduction of Mr. Choate, the United States Ambassador, to fellowship in the society. They were also rendered additionally significant by the presence of United States Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, who introduced the Free Cuba resolution in the Republican Convention at St. Louis, and of United States Senator Hanna, and William McKinley Osborne, United States Consul General in London, both of whom sustain the closest personal relations with President McKinley.

The banqueting room was richly flagged with the American and British colors, and a huge American eagle was perched upon a pedestal immediately behind the Chairman, J. Walter Earle, President of the society. On the right of the Chairman sat Cardinal Herbert Vaughan, Archbishop of Westminster, and on his left Mr. Choate. At the same table sat also the Earl of Rosse, the Earl of Dartmouth, the Earl of Warwick, Admiral Sir Richard Tracey, President of the Royal Naval College; Lieut. Gen. Sir Henry Brackenbury, President of the Ordnance Committee; United States Consul General Osborne, James Boyle, United States Consul at Liverpool; Lieut. J. C. Colwell, Naval Attaché of the United States Embassy; Henry White, Secretary of the Embassy; Col. Samuel S. Sumner, United States Military Attaché; H. N. Allen, United States Minister to Korea; Samuel L. Clemmens, (Mark Twain,) and Bishop Hendrix.

After the toast to the Queen, which was proposed by Mr. Earle, the Rev. Dr. Henry Montagu Butler, Master of Trinity College, proposed the health of President McKinley, referring to him eloquently as "a President who rules in an unequaled atmosphere of love and personal esteem."

Mr. Newton Crane toasted the United States Ambassador. Mr. Choate responded in the most dignified and statesmanlike address he has yet delivered in England, praising the Anglo-Saxon alliance, but assuring Americans that they cannot be English and asserting that an American must be an American. "When an American, on hearing that I was to come to England," said the Ambassador, "cried out 'God save the Queen,' he completed my outfit, for, when a man couples 'prosperity to the American people' with that other sentiment, he gives an American Ambassador the fullest credentials and all the diplomacy he needs."

The speaker declared that the Anglo-American alliance was no new thing, as was evidenced by the lowering of British flags in the Channel Fleet on the death of Washington, by the sorrow for Lincoln, and by the honest grief at the demise of Garfield. He referred also in eloquent terms to England's sympathy during the recent war with Spain, and concluded his remarks by proposing "The Day We Celebrate."

Senator Lodge responded with a most patriotic expression of the determination of the American people to carry on and carry out the war in the Philippines, "not selfishly but for the civilization of that people."

Mark Twain also responded to the same sentiment, keeping the company most of the time in peals of laughter, but closing with this reference to the alliance: "Wherever one soldier finds himself beneath the shelter of the other's flag, he knows he is not an alien, but a kinsman of the blood and at home."

Cardinal Vaughan responded to "The Community of English-speaking Nations," saying that the destiny of the new century depended on the question whether the despotic power now looming in North Asia or the liberty-loving Anglo-Saxon was to control the great, uncivilized East.

The Americans here observed the Fourth with great enthusiasm. Numerous American flags were displayed and many of the business houses closed and gave the employes a holiday.

Ambassador and Mrs. Choate celebrated the day with receptions both at the United States Embassy and at their residence. Each of the buildings was tastefully decorated with flags and flowers representing the National colors. The guests at the Embassy included Sir William Collins, the Queen's Master of Ceremonies; Samuel L. Clemens and Mrs. Clemens, Senator and Mrs. Mark A. Hanna, Senator and Mrs. Henry Cabot Lodge, William M. Osborne, United States Consul General, and Mrs. Osborne.

The reception at the Choates' residence was attended by 1,500 persons, including many English people and a number of the leaders of the International Council of Women. Some boys from the United States training ship Monongahela, now at Plymouth, who were present, attracted much attention. A band played on the terrace. Among the guests were the Duchess of Marlborough, Lady William Beresford, Sir William Vernon-Harcourt, Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal, the Canadian High Commissioner; Mr. and Mrs. Gilbert Parker, Mr. and Mrs. Stephen Crane, Mr. and Mrs. John Drew, Mesdames Ronalds, Mackay, Rider Haggard, and Frank Leslie; Gen. and Mrs. Wheaton, G. F. Choate, and Admiral and Mrs. Kinahan.

CORDIAL WORDS FROM FRANCE

M. Millerand Pleads for Reciprocity—Ex-President Harrison Talks of America's Foreign Policy.

PARIS, July 4.—There was a grand reception this afternoon at the United States Embassy, which was beautifully decorated with flowers, tropical plants, and flags. Nearly the whole American colony attended.

At the annual banquet of the American Chamber of Commerce at the Grand Hotel the Minister of Commerce, M. Millerand, in addressing those present, said:

"In inviting each year the Government of the French Republic to be represented at the banquet in commemoration of the independence of the United States the American Chamber of Commerce at Paris testifies to the fidelity and to the strength of the memories which unite one to the other the two sister Republics. It is permitted to them on the threshold of a new century to invoke with legitimate pride the memory of the immortal period during which one saw at a few years' distance a young and grand people born into independence and a nation already old break—you know at the price of what efforts—the forms of the past to install in her midst the régime of liberty and of justice which she had just contributed to founding on the other side of the Atlantic.

"From the time of the playing of this memorable drama which is still moving the world these two great peoples have each followed their fortunes. By different means, which involve the most profound difference of origin, method, and race, they have sought for the solution of the same problem, to organize the government of a free democracy, mistress of herself. What more moving, more comforting spectacle than that of our two Republics moving forward at an equal pace for the peace and happiness of the world toward the conquest of new progress.

ARGUMENT FOR RECIPROCITY.

"Never, I am happy to say, were the bonds of amicable sympathy which unite the two people more strong and more close. Yesterday President McKinley was kind enough to once more render public homage to the zeal with which our Ambassador at Washington faithfully executed the instructions of his Government. He was a year ago an intermediary to facilitate the conclusion of peace. Each day which draws us nearer to the grand feast of labor to which France has invited the nations of the world sees an increase in the number of the members of your colony, which is one of the delightful features of our Paris.

"Finally, we are permitted to hope that in a few days from now a definite agreement will have been reached on the subject of French products in the United States, and also in regard to American products in France, giving them the most favored nation treatment. In addition to the fact that the extraordinary development attained by all branches of the Federal industry demonstrates that an excessive harshness would henceforth be without object, it would seem equitable as much as politic, I think, not to refuse certain advantages to a nation which, like France, purchases in the United States three times more primary material and merchandise than she sells to the United States. It is the task and the honorable mission of negotiators to perceive and to place ahead of private interests the interests of the public. The general understanding which we hope for will only be the consequence and the conclusion of the entente by which, from 1898, the two Governments decided to apply the reduced American tariff and the minimum French tariff to a certain number of products.

"It is pleasant to accomplish a duty of gratitude in thanking, in the name of the Government, the American Chamber of Commerce for the spontaneous report that Chamber has been kind enough to furnish to aid the course of these negotiations. Gentlemen, I lift my glass to the American colony, to the Chamber of Commerce, to the American Republic, and to its President."

The banquet was a great success, which was due largely to the presence of many distinguished Americans. Ex-President Benjamin Harrison, the guest of honor in the programme, was unable to be present owing to indisposition, until the speech-making was well under way, but there were 600 persons, all told, at dessert.

Mr. Peartree, President of the Chamber of Commerce, read the following dispatch, which he had just received from President McKinley:

"I heartily reciprocate your good wishes and hope that our cordial relations with France may endure and become stronger year by year."

Letters were then read from M. Waldeck-Rousseau, the French Premier, and M. Delcasse, French Minister of Foreign Affairs, expressing their regret at not being able to be present. After a brief speech, in the course of which he referred to the efforts of the American Chamber of Commerce in Paris on behalf of the reciprocity treaty between the United States and France, Mr. Peartree proposed the health of President McKinley, then that of President Loubet of France, and finally that of Mr. Harrison.

By this time Mr. Harrison had arrived. Rising amid cheers, he said he had feared that indisposition would prevent him making a speech, and he had therefore written one, intending to ask some friend to read it for him, but as he had been able to put in an appearance he would read it himself, which he proceeded to do. Mr. Harrison said:

GEN. HARRISON'S ADDRESS.

"The observance of this anniversary in France has a peculiar interest to us, as we celebrate the event in the land of Lafayette, the land whose sympathetic interest in a poor, struggling people did so much to convert the declared right to be free into freedom. The Americans have grown strong, but they have not ceased to be grateful. When America forgets her debt she will be unworthy and incapable of international friendship.

"We have other friends, but none whose friendship involves enmity to France. We are pleased when she is prosperous and grieved when she is troubled. The United States is most favorably situated for the cultivation of peaceful relations with all other nations. In the affairs of the nations beyond seas no question of the balance of power has ever disturbed us. Our neighbors could not contest our supremacy, but we will never use our power to their disadvantage.

"The United States has not set its eyes upon distant possessions. America has never failed, either in Greece, Armenia, or South America, to make it known that she reprobated cruelty and persecution, but she has not felt that she has a commission to police the world. She would gladly have welcomed a settlement of the Cuban question by the establishment of a humane, just, and liberal government under Spain, if that had been possible.

"We have incurred responsibilities there and in the Philippines, and we shall not fail to discharge them at any cost. It is too late to debate the question whether it were wiser to carry out in the Philippines a purely naval campaign or the question whether destiny or our own choice involved us there. We have assumed responsibilities toward a peaceable people there, toward Spain, and toward the world. We must establish order as a preliminary to the consideration of any question as to the ultimate destiny and disposition of the archipelago.

"We are very proud of the magnificent achievements of our navy and army, and are glad if European misapprehension as to our naval construction and seamanship is removed. We are glad if a truer appreciation of the vast war resources of the United States prevails—glad only because it gives security in the hemisphere in which we are placed, not because it is a threat to Europe.

"American diplomacy has been, I think, peculiarly sentimental. Our moral intervention for the oppressed and our late intervention by arms, have been in the interest of liberty, not gain. We see opening before us the wide door of commerce throughout the world, and it must not be thought unnatural, in spite of differences and strife, if a peculiar friendliness is felt by us for those of our own language and race across the channel; but no one has suggested that for this either Great Britain or the United States should assume all the quarrels and animosities of the other. The friendship of the United States for England is not enmity for the rest of the world.

"The United States is now more than ever in sympathy with every practical suggestion tending to diminish the influence of arms in the determination of international questions. Arbitration halted because of the difficulty of finding a purely judicial tribunal that would consider international questions with the same indifference and the same impartiality that characterizes courts in the trials between individuals. When such a tribunal is attained, disarmament will be near. America will hail that day." [Prolonged applause.]

BREWER AND PORTER SPEAK.

Justice Brewer of the United States Supreme Court, one of the Venezuelan Boundary Arbitration Tribunal, said:

"All true Americans do a little boasting to-day, but for once I want to look forward instead of backward. Great and splendid have been the achievements of the century, but the soldier still stands at the door. The conference now in progress at The Hague discloses the fact that disarmament has not yet arrived. This must not be. The question for the next century is not the question of power to kill, but power to save. By just such a degree as the Venezuelan tribunal shall commend itself to the impartial judgment of the great court of public opinion, by just so much will it help to advance the day when the might of the sword shall yield to the right of the judge.

"The principle of arbitration is here to stay, and, despite all opposition, it will triumph. The conference at The Hague, the uncompleted treaty between England and the United States for a permanent judicial tribunal, and the Venezuelan arbitration are all prophetic of its ultimate success. The Judge will replace the soldier, and right will replace might. God grant that the hero of the new civilization may be an American!"

Gen. Horace Porter expressed his pleasure in meeting so many prominent representatives of the sister republic, and in seeing the intertwined flags, reviving hallowed memories of days when the two nations were so closely associated in history. He referred to the American school children's gift of a monument to Lafayette and the American women's statue of Washington about to be presented to France as a fitting return for the generous gift of the statue of Liberty.

"May the peaceful relations thus typified," said the Ambassador, "exist forever. The present anniversary is most significant, since, by a brief, triumphant, and remarkable war, America believes she has taken an advanced stride in history, in the true interests of good government, civilization, and human liberty. It has been wisely said that the calm before a storm is peace of man's making, but the calm after a storm is peace of God's making. This is peace after storm, and it is hoped and believed that it will never again be broken."

THE PARIS EXPOSITION.

Prof. Benjamin D. Woodward, Assistant Commissioner to the Paris Exposition of 1900, made a speech on the progress of the Exposition and announced that the French Cabinet had just decided that the French Government would co-operate in the celebration of July 4, 1900, which, he said, would henceforth be designated as United States Day at the Exposition. As President McKinley presses a button at 7 in the morning in the White House, its action at noon in Paris will release from the top of the Eiffel Tower, Prof. Woodward asserted, "the largest American flag ever manufactured in New England."

Baron Russell of Killowen, Lord Chief Justice of England and a member of the Venezuelan Tribunal, responded to a toast, and there were other speakers. All the addresses were received with the greatest enthusiasm.

M. Decrais, Minister of the Colonies, was present to represent M. Delcassé, and the Cabinet was still further represented by the presence of M. Pierre Baudin, Minister of Public Works. Among the well-known Americans present were Chief Justice Fuller, of the United States Supreme Court; Henry Vignaud, Secretary of the United States Embassy; J. K. Gowdy, United States Consul General; Dr. Harris, Mr. Phelps, Edmand Foss, and all the Presidents of the various Chambers of Commerce in Paris. Music was provided by a band of the Republican Guards.

SALUTE BY BRITISH WARSHIPS.

The Monongahela Honored at Plymouth—A Signal Boy Killed.

PLYMOUTH, England, July 4.—The presence here to-day of the United States training ship Monongahela was the occasion for an interesting ceremony in the harbor at noon. All the British warships were decorated with flags, and the American ensign was run up to the mastheads and saluted with twenty-one guns, to which the Monongahela responded.

A fatality marred the celebration. When the signal boy ascended to the masthead of the British second-class cruiser Arrogant to clear the halyards, fast to the Stars and Stripes, which had apparently become foul of some of the rigging, the lad fell to the ship's deck and was killed.

HOLIDAY DINNER AT MARIENBAD.

The Duke of Orleans Contributes to Minister Harris's Entertainment.

MARIENBAD, Bohemia, July 4.—Addison C. Harris, the United States Minister to Austria-Hungary, and Mrs. Harris, dined a number of Americans to-day in honor of the Fourth.

The Duke of Orleans, pretender to the French throne, who is taking the water cure here with his wife, created a great diversion during the day with the first automobile seen here. He succeeded in getting his machine on the sidewalk and ran down an old woman.

The Day Celebrated at Pretoria.

PRETORIA, July 4.—The day was celebrated here on a large scale, Rear Admiral Howison and Capt. Cooper, with the other officers of the United States cruiser Chicago, participating. F. W. Reitz, the Transvaal Secretary of State, called upon C. E. Macrum, the United States Consul, and tendered the congratulations of the Executive of the South African Republic.

Minister Dudley Celebrates in Peru.

LIMA, Peru, July 4.—Mr. Irving B. Dudley, the United States Minister, and Mrs. Dudley, gave a very successful reception in honor of Independence Day this afternoon at the United States Legation. The American Minister and his wife are socially very popular, and the function was largely attended.

American Reception in Rome.

ROME, July 4.—The United States Chargé d'Affaires, Lewis M. Iddings, First Secretary of the Embassy, gave a reception this afternoon at the Hotel Continental, which was largely attended. Most of the Americans in the city were present.

FOURTH OF JULY IN HAVANA.

Popular and Military Celebrations Followed by a Banquet—Some Discordant Utterances.

HAVANA, July 4.—By noon to-day every Chinaman in Havana was aware that money could be made by selling firecrackers. Consequently little work was done in the laundries before sunset. The Prado and other streets of Havana were as noisy, doubtless, as any quarter of New York, Chicago, or San Francisco. Cuban youngsters caught the infection, and invested many a dime in firecrackers. Some enthusiastic Cuban annexationists hired a band, gave 300 American flags to boys and men who would march, and then paraded the streets for two hours, drawing large and cheering crowds.

At noon a salute of forty-five guns was fired at Cabanas Fortress. The Eighth United States Infantry paraded, while the regimental band played National airs. At Camp Quemados, the headquarters of Gen. Lee, the Seventh United States Cavalry paraded. The regimental band discoursed suitable music, and in the afternoon a programme of sports was carried out.

More than three hundred persons attended the banquet in the Tacon Theatre this evening. Among those present were Governor General Brooke, Gens. Ludlow, Chaffee, Wilson, Lee, and Gomez, Señor Perfecto Lacoste, the Mayor, the foreign Consuls, and most of the army officers stationed in the neighborhood of Havana. After the toast to President McKinley, which the company received standing, Governor General Brooke responded to "The United States of America." Gen. Adna R. Chaffee, the Governor General's Chief of Staff, responded to "The United States Army," Lieut. Lucien Young to the United States Navy," Gen. Lee to "The Army and Navy on Foreign Service and Our Wives, Sweethearts, and Babes at Home," and Ernest Lee Conant, legal adviser to the Military Governor, to "Independence Day." The theatre was splendidly decorated and illuminated.

Gen. Enrique Collazo, in a long letter to-day, compares the American annual celebration with present conditions in Cuba, dwells upon the assistance which the French gave to the Americans during the Revolutionary War, and contrasts the subsequent behavior of the French with that of the Americans in Cuba. He says: "The Americans came to teach us the sublime right of personal freedom. Let us learn what is valuable and forget what is vicious. Let us imitate them day by day in their love of liberty."

The editorials in the local press are generally devoted to the Fourth of July. La Lucha exhorts the Americans to "restrain their arrogance." La Discusion congratulates the Americans upon their happiness, and says: "Let them not forget that Cubans possess the same love of liberty that caused Washington to begin the creation of that Nation which stands to-day a monument to his name." El Reconcentrado says: "We also have our Fourth, which it is not necessary to compound with the happiness of the Americans. To-day we are really servants and slaves. We cannot mix in the festivals of a free people."

The Day at Santiago.

SANTIAGO, July 4.—This has been a quiet day in Santiago. Owing to the strictness of the quarantine against yellow fever, no Fourth of July celebration was allowed. The situation in respect to the fever, however, seems somewhat improved. Although five new cases were reported among the troops, all are understood to be of the mild type. This morning the Spaniards held a solemn mass in the cathedral for the repose of the sailors lost in the destruction of Admiral Cervera's squadron. It had been feared there might be some trouble owing to the display of the Spanish flag, but these apprehensions were not realized.

The Fourth Observed in Jamaica.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, July 4.—There was a general display of American and British flags on the public and private buildings to-day. Visits to the United States Consulate were popular. The same state of affairs prevailed at Port Antonio.

BELGIAN CRISIS POSTPONED.

Proposal to Refer Electoral Bills to a Committee Accepted — Trouble Averted by King Leopold.

BRUSSELS, July 4.—The members of the Right in the Chamber have unanimously agreed to the Government proposal referring the Electoral bills to a committee of all parties. The Left has also assented, with a resolution limiting the time of the committee's deliberations. It is believed this will solve the trouble for the present.

In the Chamber of Deputies to-day, M. Van den Peereboom, at the opening of the session, reiterated the Government's strong desire to effect a conciliation and pacify the public mind. He continued: "The Government considers that there is ground for entertaining the counter-electoral proposals suggested by various members and submitting them to a committee on which all parties will be represented. The Government, in the meanwhile, is prepared to consider the necessary steps to accomplish the desired understanding."

M. Van der Velde, Socialist, on behalf of the two parties of Leftists, supported the Ministerial proposal, which he declared was equivalent to the withdrawal of the Government scheme. The country, he continued, had thus achieved a signal victory. He said he was convinced that the only solution of the existing party differences was an appeal to the country, either through an early election, a dissolution, or a referendum. In conclusion, M. Van der Velde declared that the parties of the Left would remain united in order to combat any attempt of the Government to resume offensive tactics, and to prevent any fresh party coup.

M. Woeste declared that the Rightists would remain equally united for the defense of Constitutional liberties.

At a large meeting held in the Theatre Flamand this evening the speakers exhorted the populace to continue the fight for universal suffrage. A number of civic guards entered, with arms reversed. One of them said: "We had ten cartridges—too many for seven ministers."

The chief credit for preventing a serious crisis is due to the moderating influence exercised by King Leopold. The situation was so grave that some of the burgomasters declined to be responsible for order if an agreement were further delayed, and there was every intention to declare a state of siege. The King, however, finally prevailed upon M. Van den Peereboom to withdraw the unpopular bill. It is still doubtful, however, whether the committee will be able to come to an agreement. Should it fail, the trouble will be renewed, but quiet is insured for a fortnight.

In the provinces the agitation had risen to such intensity that the miners began exploding dynamite cartridges against the residences of the Clericals in the coal districts. Much property was damaged, but no personal injuries are recorded. On all sides the Government is regarded as having capitulated. It is felt impossible that another attempt should be made to enforce the offending bill upon the country.

PROVINCIAL COUNCILS EXCITED.

Electoral Reform Demonstrations at Liege and Antwerp.

LIEGE, July 4.—The opening of the Provincial Council here to-day was attended by great confusion. The Governor General M. Pety de Thozee, in closing his speech used the words "Long live the King," whereupon the members of the Left shouted "Long live universal suffrage! "Long live the Republic!" The Royalists made a counter-demonstration, and the sitting was closed amid a tumult.

ANTWERP, July 4.—At a meeting of the Provincial Council to-day a Councilor belonging to the Left proposed a resolution in favor of the rejection of the new Electoral bill. A Rightest Councilor protested that the resolution was censure of the Government. The remark was the signal for an uproarous outburst in the public galleries, where there were shouts of "Down with the Government!" "Down with the Thieves!" "Down with the Priests!" and the "Marseillaise" was sung.

THE COUNCIL OF WOMEN.

Delegates Entertained by Lady Rothschild and Lady Aberdeen.

LONDON, July 4.—Most of the members of the International Council of Women were present at the garden party which Lady Rothschild gave in their honor this afternoon.

This evening the Countess of Aberdeen gave a farewell reception to the delegates at the galleries of the Royal Institute of Painters in Water Colors, in Piccadilly.

BRITISH PACIFIC CABLE PLAN.

Conference in London Said to Have Reached an Agreement.

LONDON, July 5.—The Daily News says this morning:

"We understand that the Pacific cable conference has arrived at a satisfactory basis. The general principles of the scheme have been provisionally agreed upon and will be communicated to the Colonial Governments. Unless a hitch occurs, the cable will be an imperial affair in the fullest sense of the word. Probably a board of delegates will be appointed to settle the details and take the preliminary steps."

SPANISH MOBS STILL ACTIVE.

Further Disturbances at Alicante, Valencia, and Barcelona.

MADRID, July 4.—At Alicante to-day a mob stoned the stores whose owners refused to close. The Octroi offices were set on fire by the rioters.

During a cavalry charge at Valencia, a Frenchman who attempted to raise a French flag at a window was injured.

BARCELONA, July 4.—The disturbances were resumed here this morning. Many stores were compelled to close and the horse car service was suspended. As the lines are worked by an English company, it is reported diplomatic representations will be made to the Government on the subject of the damage sustained.

MRS. CAVENDISH-BENTINCK ILL.

Chimes in Parliament House Stopped to Avoid Disturbing Her.

LONDON, July 4.—Mrs. William George Cavendish-Bentinck, underwent a serious operation Friday and was in so critical a condition that the chimes of the big clock in the tower of Parliament House, Westminster, have since been stopped nightly, so that the patient would not be disturbed. She is better to-day.

William George Cavendish-Bentinck is the eldest son of the late Right Hon. George Augustus Frederick Cavendish-Bentinck. He married Miss Elizabeth Livingston of Staatsburg, N. Y., in 1880. Their town house is at 3 Richmond Terrace, Whitehall, not far from the House of Parliament. They have two daughters.

The Czar's Policy in Finland.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 4.—While refusing to receive the Finnish deputation, the Czar has issued a rescript declaring that when he ascended the throne he took up the sacred duty of watching over the welfare of all the people under the Russian sceptre, and deemed it well to "preserve to Finland the special fabric of internal legislation conferred on it by my mighty forefathers." His Majesty then expressed the hope that the loyal devotion of the Finns "would be proved to the satisfaction of their Governor General."

Disastrous Explosion Near Odessa.

BERLIN, July 4.—A dispatch from Odessa announces that a dynamite cartridge exploded near there to-day while the excavation of a coal mine was in progress, and that forty-four persons were killed and twenty wounded.

Maurice Grau at Windsor Castle.

LONDON, July 4.—Maurice Grau dined this evening at Windsor Castle. Afterward he presented the opera "I Pagliacci" before a large gathering of royalties.

Lords Pass London Government Bill.

LONDON, July 4.—The House of Lords to-day passed the third reading of the London Government bill.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

Mrs. Leslie Carter is thinking of appearing in "Macbeth" next Winter.

It is now announced definitely in London that Ada Rehan will act the principal part in the Autumn drama at Drury Lane.

Ida Conquest has been selected to play the heroine's part in William Gillette's "Sherlock Holmes," which will open at the Garrick Theatre in November.

It has been announced that Effie Ellsler will play Glory Quayle in the second "Christian" company, which will go out next season. J. M. Colville is to play John Storm in the same company.

Cissie Loftus denied last night the report that she was going to live in America. "I have been here seven months, though," she said, "and I only came to stay six weeks." The report was that she would return to England to fill a few engagements, and then make this country her home.

Besides "Robespierre," the repertory of Sir Henry Irving, Miss Terry, and their company in their American tour next Autumn and Winter will include "The Merchant of Venice," "The Bells," and "A Story of Waterloo," in addition to "Nance Oldfield" and A. C. Calmour's play in verse, "The Amber Heart," in which Miss Terry will be the principal performer. The last named play has never been acted in this country.

A series of popular orchestral concerts, under the direction of Conductor Franz Kaltenborn, to be rendered by a selected orchestra of forty pieces, will begin in the St. Nicholas Garden, at Columbus Avenue and Sixty-sixth Street, July 6, at 8:15 P. M. The management announces that the concert will be held on the opening night, rain or shine. The garden, the Winter name of which is the St. Nicholas Rink, has been decorated and ornamented.

The management of Koster & Bial's roof garden gave a surprise to the patrons of the place last evening. It planned as an offset to James Lederer's across-the-street singer at the Casino a patriotic coup. Last night was chosen as an appropriate time for it. Two well-dressed women entered one of the boxes near the stage, at 10 o'clock, and without attracting particular attention. They were recognized by a few persons as Miss Josephine Sabel and Miss Cissie Loftus. At the end of an acrobatic act, Miss Sabel arose in the box and sang, with full orchestra accompaniment, "The Star-Spangled Banner." It gained considerable applause.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

If there ever was a dies non for society in town, yesterday was certainly the occasion. Even the clubs were deserted. In the entire length of Fifth Avenue, from the Metropolitan down to the Union, there were not at one time twenty men known in the social world. The Knickerbocker was empty, the Union had very few, and the Calumet hardly a handful. All over the country there were house parties and celebrations, and sports and games of all kinds, and the telegraphic accounts of them this morning make interesting reading. Newport celebrated the Fourth of July with dignity, and there were numerous luncheons and dinners, and Admiral Sampson's party was properly and patriotically fêted. Oyster Bay was crowded with the residents of the different Long Island resorts, and the dance at the yacht club on Centre Island was a great success. In Long Island, these days, it is the fad to drive five, ten, or twenty miles to an entertainment, a dinner, or a dance, and many of those who have country seats there have not thought it worth while to move for the Summer.

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The seashore was decidedly the coolest spot. All along the Hudson it was hot, but that did not stop the ardor of the guests of Col. and Mrs. John Jacob Astor or of the Levi P. Mortons. There was almost a cold wind along the Jersey coast, and besides the various dances given at the different hotels from Atlantic City to the Highlands, there was the golf handicap at the pretty Seabright Club, which was crowded all day. Southampton had a dance, and there were like functions at the Casinos of Easthampton and Westhampton. At New London the two hotels gave dances, and there was also a patrotic celebration at the Casino. The Garden City Golf Club was the scene of a very interesting game, notwithstanding the departure of so many champion players for Chicago. The disagreeable incident of finding a suicide, an incident of Monday, which fell to the lot of Mrs. Smith Hadden and Mr. James L. Kernochan, who did heroic work in trying to bring the man to life, did not interfere with the general gayety. And while town was gasping for air, and those who had to remain therein tormented beyond measure with the license of fireworks, there was much in other places perhaps to compensate for the most uncomfortable and noisy celebration in New York.

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The Fourth was also observed by many citizens as the day for their start for Europe. There were two boats with filled passenger lists—the Aurania and the Kaiser Wilhelm—and there will be two more this morning. Booked on the Kaiser Wilhelm were Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Vanderbilt and Miss Post, who are going for quite a cruise. The Conqueror, Mr. Vanderbilt's yacht, left some days ago, and is now waiting in France for them. Among the other passengers were Mr. C. C. Cuyler and Miss Cuyler, Miss Livermore, Miss Delano, Mrs. John L. Gardner of Boston, who, with Miss Lena Little, the singer, will pass a long season in Venice; Mr. and Mrs. F. N. Goddard, Mr. and Mrs. John Henry Purdy, Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Sands, Henry B. Livingston, and E. D. Leavitt, Jr. On the Aurania were booked Kenneth Robinson, Mr. and Mrs. C. T. Harbeck, Charles L. Peabody, and Mr. Ernest Rudolph Gunther.

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Mrs. Henri Cutting and her son, Mr. Bayard Cutting, Mr. and Mrs. R. Fulton Cutting, and Miss Cutting, are among the many passengers who are booked to sail to-day. Mr. William Cutting and his mother, Mrs. Brockholst Cutting, will also sail shortly. Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Mackay are due in London the second week in July, and they have also sent word that they would be at Newport at their new cottage not later than Thursday. Mr. Mackay's business has been such as to prevent his getting away. His mother will go within a week to her new Scottish castle, where she will give some very handsome entertainments this Summer, and it is doubtful if the young couple will join her.

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There are any number of parties arranged for to-morrow to see the race between the Columbia and the Defender. The entire fleet of yachts in the bay and around New York, and nearly all those now at Newport will have a meeting place. The new Corsair will have on board a large party, of which J. Pierpont Morgan will be host.

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At the Larchmont Yacht Club last evening, the Fourth of July was celebrated in a delightful manner. The grounds were illuminated, and there were fireworks and dancing. At Indian Harbor there was also a celebration, and the Country Club in Westchester was crowded the entire day, and many luncheons and dinners were given there. Ardsley had golf, and so had Baltusrol, and the Morris County Club had a band which played in the afternoon, and a golf contest during the day.

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The Teutonic, which should have landed its passengers this morning, has among others on board Mr. Henri J. Barbey, who with his family will pass the Summer at Bar Harbor; Mr. and Mrs. Price Collier and Miss Collier, Mr. and Mrs. Herman B. Duryea, who have been abroad for three weeks, and who are to be at Southampton; the Count Gherardesco, Mrs. H. M. Gillig, Mr. and Mrs. George Legg, Mr. and Mrs. J. Roosevelt, Lieut. Col. and Mrs. H. R. Woods, and R. A. and Miss Wyckoff. Mr. and Mrs. George Vanderbilt were also booked on the same ship.

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There are but few movements of well-known people of fashion to chronicle. The Newport season has commenced, and so far there have been many dinners and a few picnics. Among the fads of the year are the luncheons and suppers given at the Club at Gooseberry Island. These, for the most part, are stag affairs. Mr. James Van Alen will give a farewell dinner there on Sunday. The club after this year will be rebuilt, and it bids fair to be extremely popular with the very wealthy set.

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London is divided into many sets, some of which are very characteristic. Among these is the Roman Catholic set, to which the great Duke of Norfolk belongs. Lady Bute, the wife of the Marquis of Bute, the original of "Lothair," gave a small and early dance at her rooms on the 22d. The town house of Lady Bute has a large garden attached, with magnolia trees, which were lighted with electricity, and many of the guests wandered around admiring the many beautiful plants. Lady Bute wore gray with all her diamonds, and the Marquis had on his Order of the Garter. All the representatives of the great Roman Catholic families in London were present. Among the guests were the Duchess of Buckingham, Lady Balfour, Lady Mary Pepys, Lady De La Warr, and the Dowager Lady Mar.

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Another very charming entertainment of a like calibre was given in Paris by M. and Mme. Perier, who are among the old French Protestant families, and who have also around them a set in which the members of their religion predominate. The Periers have a magnificent place, with a park at Auteuil. They gave a café concert in the open air, and the stage and grounds were illuminated with snakelike lines of electric light. At the end of the performance there was dancing, which lasted until daylight. The women all wore garden party gowns and small bonnets, and the men were in tweeds. A number of Americans yet lingering in Paris were present.

Woman's Body in the East River.

Policeman Fitzpatrick of the Morrisania Police Station, found the body of an unknown woman in the East River off Ferry Point yesterday afternoon. The body was brought ashore and sent to the Morgue. It is that of a woman thirty years old, five feet ten inches tall, 150 pounds in weight, with white, regular teeth, brown eyes, and long brown hair. It was clad in a blue silk jacket, a dark calico waist, a dark cloth skirt, two dark gray petticoats and black laced shoes. The police accept the theory of suicide.

Mr. Gould's Launch Broke Down.

The launch attached to George J. Gould's yacht Atalanta, which is anchored in the East River, off Twenty-sixth Street, was disabled last night by the breaking of machinery immediately after it had landed the last of the twenty-five guests Mr. Gould entertained on his yacht during the evening. Mr. Gould's yacht was handsomely trimmed with 500 electric lights, and presented a handsome sight as it stood out in the river.

Advance order is required if you wish to be sure of getting THE NEW YORK TIMES editions of Saturday, with Review of Books and Art, and Sunday, with Illustrated Magazine Supplement, Henry Norman's cable letter from London, and other features.—Adv.

AUTHOR DIES IN A HOSPITAL.

William Harrison Clarke Found Ill in a Garret in Rose Street.

William Harrison Clarke, who had been a compositor, reporter, author, and editor, died in the Hudson Street Hospital on Monday night, shortly after he had been taken there. He was found dying in a garret at 55 Rose Street. The housekeeper, who is an Italian, said that he had been living there more than a year, and did his printing in his rooms. He was a very quiet man, she said, and had few visitors. He paid his rent regularly, but two months ago he was taken sick with consumption, and since then had not paid any rent. A little girl from a neighboring grocery brought him daily some milk and soup, and light food, but he ate very little.

He wasted almost to a skeleton, and on Monday he became so sick that the police were informed, and he was taken to the hospital. The Coroner gave a permit for the removal of the body to the Morgue. One of Clarke's books was entitled "The Civil Service Law," published in New York in 1888.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Alexander Taylor Goodwin.

Alexander Taylor Goodwin died on Monday at his Summer home in Larchmont Manor. Until five years ago he was one of the best-known lawyers of Utica, and since then had practiced his profession in this city. His city residence was at 128 West Forty-third Street. He had been ill for more than a year, but was able to visit his office regularly until three weeks ago. Mr. Goodwin was born Aug. 9, 1837, at Savannah, Ga., but had lived in the North since his boyhood. He was graduated from Rutgers College in 1855, and then went to Utica, where he studied law in the office of Roscoe Conkling. Although he was a Southerner, he remained in the North throughout the civil war and his sympathies were with the Union. He was elected Recorder of Utica in 1864 and re-elected two years later. He served as State Senator from the Utica district from 1876 to 1880. In 1887 he was nominated for County Judge of Oneida County, but was defeated. In 1890 he was elected Mayor of Utica for a term of two years. He was a delegate to the Democratic National Convention of 1888, and in 1892 he was a Presidential Elector on the Democratic ticket and cast his vote for Grover Cleveland. Mr. Goodwin was prominent in the Masonic order and was the first President of the Board of Trustees of the Masonic Home and Asylum at Utica. He devoted much time to the work of establishing the institution and raising the funds to free it from debt, and in recognition of his services he was elected a life member of the Grand Lodge of the State of New York. He was a Trustee of the Utica Savings Bank and a Director of the Oneida National Bank of Utica, and was a member of the Larchmont Yacht Club, the Lotos Club, and the Fort Schuyler Club of Utica. He was one of the founders of St. Luke's Protestant Episcopal Church in Utica, and also of St. Luke's Home and Hospital in that city. Mr. Goodwin is survived by a widow and one daughter, Mrs. Lancaster Morgan of Brooklyn. The funeral services will be held to-morrow at Utica.

Frances Mary Lathrop.

Frances Mary Lathrop, the widow of Dr. George Alfred Lathrop, died yesterday after a brief illness in her seventy-fourth year, at her residence, 29 Washington Square. Mrs. Lathrop was the mother of the late John Parsons Lathrop, and also of Francis Lathrop, the painter. Francis Lathrop's best work is the large mural painting over the altar piece in St. Bartholomew's Church. Mrs. Lathrop was a member of the Cercle Causeries de Lundi, and often wrote essays which were delivered at the fortnightly meetings.

The Rev. William Henry A. Dornin.

The Rev. William Henry A. Dornin, rector of St. Bridget's Roman Catholic Church, Jersey City, died at St. Mary's Hospital, Passaic, N. J., yesterday from a complication of diseases. He had been ill since January. He was born in New York Oct. 14, 1851, and removed to Newark when he was seven years old. He was educated at St. Charles's Seminary, Ellicott City, Md., and at Seton Hall College, South Orange, N. J., where he was ordained May 22, 1875, by Archbishop Corrigan, who was then Bishop of the Diocese of Newark, N. J. Father Dornin was rector of St. Peter's Church, Belleville, for fourteen years, and was appointed rector of St. Bridget's Aug. 16, 1893. His parents are dead. His only sister is a nun, and is known as Sister Teresa Aloysius.

Obituary Notes.

WILLIAM GOODSMITH, financier, and for the last thirty years the manager of the Newberry estate, which gave to Chicago the Newberry Library, died Monday evening at his residence in Chicago. Mr. Goodsmith was born in Baltimore in 1823. In 1849 he went to California, where he accumulated a fortune in a gold mine.

NELSON MILLERD, who died at his home in South Clinton Street, East Orange, N. J., on Sunday, was the senior member of the wholesale grocery firm of N. Millerd & Co., whose place of business was in Duane Street, Manhattan. He was born at Ballston Spa, N. Y., in 1884, and came to New York when a youth. He engaged in the grocery business, and built up the firm of which he was the head. He retired in 1892. He had been ill several years. He is survived by a widow. He was for many years a vestryman of St. Ignatius Protestant Episcopal Church, in New York, and retained his membership. The funeral will take place this afternoon.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

CARL H. SCHULTZ'S Waters Combine highest effervescence and agreeable taste with absolute PURITY and correct composition. Orders to Carl H. Schultz, 430-444 First Av., N. Y.

If you lack appetite try half a wine glass of Angostura Bitters before dinner. Dr. Siegert's the genuine, imported from South America.

E. & W. "ZUNI." E. & W.
A warm weather collar.

DIED.

BOWDOIN.—Suddenly, at Elberon, N. J., on Monday, July 3, Fanny Kingsford, beloved daughter of Temple and Helen Parish Bowdoin, aged 4 years.
Funeral services at Elberon, N. J., Wednesday, 6 P. M.

BULLARD.—Suddenly, at Short Hills, N. J., on Sunday, July 2d, 1899, John Lincoln Bullard, in the 59th year of his age.
Funeral services will be held at Christ Church, Short Hills, N. J., Wednesday, July 5th, on the arrival of the train leaving Christopher and Barclay Sts., New York, at 12:50 P. M.
Boston and New Bedford papers please copy.

HARTLEY.—Suddenly, at Great Barrington, Mass., the Rev. Isaac S. Hartley, aged about 69.
Funeral services Thursday, 3 o'clock P. M. Interment at Greenwood Cemetery Friday.

LAMBERT.—At 8 West 35th St., New York City, on Sunday, July 2, 1899, Isabelle Chesterman, wife of Dr. Walter Eyre Lambert, and daughter of the late Amelia C. Van Buren.
Funeral services at the Church of the Transfiguration, East 29th St., on Wednesday, July 5, at 10 A. M. Interment at Trinity Cemetery.

LATHROP.—On July 4, at 29 Washington Square, after a brief illness, Frances Mary, widow of George Alfred Lathrop, M. D.
The funeral service will be held at St. Bartholomew's Church, Madison Av. and 44th St., at 11 A. M. on Thursday, July 6.

LLOYD.—On Sunday, July 2, Francis G. Lloyd, Jr., "Fritz," youngest son of Francis G. and Matilda Herbert Lloyd, in his 13th year.
Funeral services at the residence of his parents, 4 West 53d St., on Wednesday, July 5, at 10:30 A. M.

MILLERD.—On Sunday, July 2, Nelson Millerd.
Funeral services at his late residence, 47 South Clinton St., East Orange, N. J., on Wednesday, July 5th, on arrival of train leaving foot Barclay and Christopher Sts. at 3:30 P. M.
Saratoga and Ballston Spa (N. Y.) papers please copy.

NEELY.—On Monday, July 3, at La Grange, Ill., Eleanor Morgan, wife of Floyd S. Neely and daughter of Eleanor and the late George W. Morgan.

POPE.—On Sunday, July 2, at his residence, 325 West 56th St., Charles R. Pope, in the 68th year of his age.
Funeral private.
St. Louis and Toronto papers please copy.

ROOME.—On Sunday, July 2, 1899, Laura, widow of the late A. P. M. Roome.
Funeral services at her late residence, No. 202 West 74th St., on Wednesday, July 5, at 11 A. M. Interment private.

SEWELL.—On June 18, 1899, at Tangier, Morocco, Harold Van Vorst, youngest son of Robert V. V. and Amanda Brewster Sewell, aged 1 year 9 months and 8 days.

A.—THE KENSICO CEMETERY.
Private station Harlem Railroad; 43 minutes' ride from the Grand Central Depot. Office, 16 E. 42 St.

Schedule for Vacation Schools.

The Board of Education has issued the schedule for the vacation schools. The play grounds of the following schools will be open from 8:30 to 12:30 and from 1:30 to 5:30, beginning Monday, July 17; Nos. 16, 17, 27, 37, 41, 57, 80, 82, 86, 96, 105, 106, 107, 120, 121, 131, 135, 137, 141, 151, and 158; and in the afternoon only, in Nos. 1, 2, 7, 20, 34, 42, 75, 92, 147, 160. Registration will take place Wednesday and Thursday, July 12 and 13, from 9 A. M. to 1 P. M., in vacation school houses Nos. 1, 2, 7, 20, 34, 42, 75, 92, 147, 160. There will be a kindergarten in each school.

DEATHS REPORTED JULY 4.

Manhattan and Bronx.

Ages of one year or under are put down one year.

Name and Address.	Age in Y'rs.	Date Dth. July
BACIGALUPO, G., 216 Thompson St.	42	1
BOEHM, Solomon, 82 E. Broadway	78	3
BROOKS, Lulu, 234 W. 53d St.	3	2
BEATTIE, Emma, 205 W. 63d St.	29	3
BURNS, Michael, 109 E. 120th St.	45	4
BARBIERI, Louis, 27 Park St.	59	3
CRANE, Catherine, 230 W. 18th St.	31	2
CLAIBORN, James L., 30 Cornelia	49	3
COHEN, Becky, 233 Broome St.	19	3
COUGHLIN, Ellen, 206 E. 73d St.	35	3
CLAIR, William, 199 Elizabeth St.	1	2
CALLAHAN, Joseph, 207 E. 126th St.	82	3
DELANEY, Mamie, 346 E. 105th St.	35	2
DUNN, Mary A., 204 E. 84th St.	51	3
DOWNEY, Margaret, New Rochelle, N. Y.	34	3
DREHER, Hinda, 243 Delancey St.	1	4
DUSENBERRY, Mary, 405 E. 46th St.	9	4
FAIG, Charles, 417 W. 41st St.	3	3
FICKEN, George, 105 W. 101st St.	37	3
GRANOVITZ, Ida, 168 Essex St.	1	3
GABERMAN, C. F., 325½ Rivington	1	3
HADERMANN, Helene M. E., 233 3d Av.	1	3
HOPPER, Henry, 112 E. 54th St.	61	2
HUGHES, Annie C., 416 W. 47th St.	1	3
HAYES, Lotta, 169 Charles St.	2	2
HANSING, Louisa, 1 Batavia St.	55	1
KELLY, Agnes, 525 W. 40th St.	2	3
KAMMER, William, 428 W. 48th St.	19	3
KARSUNKE, Otto, 128 E. 28th St.	25	3
LOCASCIO, Lily, 79 James St.	1	3
MULDOON, John, 252 W. 19th St.	3	3
MAYER, Jacob, 187 2d St.	23	2
MEINECK, Philip S., 713 3d Av.	31	2
MURRAY, Mary, 233 W. 19th St.	40	1
MOROS, Fischel, 125 Monroe St.	1	3
MURPHY, John, 532 E. 89th St.	80	3
MARRON, Anna, 19 Beach St.	59	3
MAYER, Rosina, 326 E. 22d St.	63	4
MICHELLE, Rosie, 19 Stanton St.	32	4
McKENNA, Mary E., 856 1st Av.	35	2
McMANUS, Catherine F., 452 Grand	48	2
McCARTHY, Thomas, 58 Leroy St.	3	3
McMURRAY, Thomas, 508 W. 19th	50	2
O'ROURKE, Bernard, 161 St. Ann's Av.	27	3
PARKER, Maria, 417 E. 24th St.	58	2
POPE, Charles R., 325 W. 56th St.	67	3
PRATT, Mary Ann, 213 E. 70th St.	87	3
REILLY, Thomas, 343 E. 77th St.	1	3
RAWLEY, Samuel, 373 W. 23d St.	31	2
ROBINSON, Mary, 856 5th Av.	31	3
RIEHLE, Jacob, 422 E. 79th St.	52	2
RUHLE, Henry E., 517 E. 16th St.	50	2
SYKARA, Anton, 541 E. 72d St.	39	2
SCHWARTZ, Harry, 47 Eldridge St.	33	4
SAMUELSON, Dora, 174 Orchard St.	6	3
TAYLOR, Alfred, Brooklyn	59	2
TAYLOR, William, 446 W. 28th St.	3	3
TIMMERMANN, Caroline E., 334 E. 6th St.	40	4
URWITZ, Lena, 116 E. 11th St.	44	2

Brooklyn.

Name and Address.	Age in Y'rs.	Date Dth. July
ALMGHREN, Edna L., 564 Humboldt	1	3
ANDERSON, Louis, 36 Broome St.	48	2
ANDERSEN, Barghold, 661 Henry St.	1	1
BARBERIO, Marie, 365 Metropolitan Av.	1	2
BOWMAN, Jerome, 201 19th St.	65	3
BOOCOCK, Georgina M., 175 Woodruff Av.	70	2
BEECHNER, Charles, 101 Utica Av.	31	2
BEYER, Edna, Homeopathic Hospital	1	2
BENNETT, Gerald, 27 N. Elliott Pl.	1	3
BOFARDI, Joseph, 42 Carroll St.	1	3
BRUST, Albert, 286 Wallabout St.	1	2
BERGEN, Joseph, 235 Huron St.	1	4
CASTORINA, Unijionta, 131 N. 4th St.	1	3
CURRAN, Robert, 387 Hicks St.	1	3
CONNELL, Margaret, 273 Willoughby Av.	19	3
COHEN, Mollie, 189 Boerum St.	1	3
CROTTY, Charles E., 170 Schermerhorn St.	32	1
CREHAN, Mary, 138 St. Nicholas Av.	1	3
CUTTER, Gardner F., 623 Vanderbilt	13	2
DAVIS, Isy, 89 Ewen St.	1	3
DILLON, Mary, 78 Banzett St.	1	3
DAMGEN, Anthon, 663 Park Av.	8	2
DUNSIACH, Hugh, Kings Co. Hosp.	50	30
ENCK, William, 27 Sumner Av.	1	3
ELIAS, Baby, 230 Greene Av.	1	3
EBERT, Thomas, 311 Hamburg Av.	1	3
FRY, Beulah F., 680 McDonough St.	9	3
FRIEDLEIN, Joseph, 1,444 Broadway	2	3
FOSTER, William J., 818 Atlantic Av.	1	3
FEELY, James P., 32 Chapel St.	28	1
GANNON, James F., 37th St. and 13th Av.	1	3
GREEN, James H., Kings Co. Hosp.	38	2
GREENSPEL, Louis, 176 McKibben	1	3
GODWIN, Charles E., 63 Ashford St.	24	2
GIBBS, William, 560 7th Av.	62	3
GOFFERT, Fred, 165 Ellery St.	1	3
GALLETHY, John M., 481 Humboldt	1	2
HILSZ, Anne, 592 Hart St.	1	3
HILL, Elizabeth A., 392 Lafayette Av.	79	2
HAGERTY, John, St. Peter's Hosp.	23	3
HUDSON, Katherine, 135 Frost St.	1	3
HUTCHINSON, Edward, 1,389 Bedford Av.	49	3
HANLEY, Edward, 192 John St.	1	2
JAGER, Tillie, 492 Bushwick Av.	11	1
JOHNSON, Agnes, 187 2d St.	1	2
KAPLAN, Aaron, 204 Graham Av.	1	3
KLEBUCH, Louis, 70 N. 8th St.	1	2
KERN, Frida, 235 Himrod St.	1	3
LEWIS, Charles E., 32 Front St.	57	1
LONDERGAN, Mary, 101 15th St.	54	3
LUCHT, Adam, 100 Humboldt St.	71	1
MARKS, Pearl, 175 McKibben St.	70	3
MONTANIERRE, Peter, 24 Jackson	1	3
MAHON, Julia, 270 Elton St.	1	3
MULLER, Gerhard T., 81 Oakland St.	1	3
MANGOLD, Maria, 152 George St.	1	2
MURPHY, Nicholas, 17 Luquer St.	34	2
MORGAN, Lester E., 285 5th Av.	1	2
MULCAIRE, Alfred E., 815 E. 12th St.	1	2
MANNING, Bartholomew, 120 1st Pl.	1	2
MORAN, Jennie, 279 Hudson Av.	33	2
McCARTHY, Josephine, 65 Floyd St.	1	3
McENERNEY, Kate, 118 12th St.	1	3
McGARRY, Frank, foot of Bond St.	5	1
NETH, Martin, St. Catharine's Hosp.	48	3
NOLL, Margaret, 242 Central Av.	30	1
NAROUSH, Joseph, 299 Kent Av.	1	2
NUNGESSER, Rudolph, 179 Middleton St.	1	3
NICHOLSON, Patrick, 308 Metro. Av.	33	2
OHLAND, Ethel M., 117 Marion St.	1	3
ORLANDO, Angelo, 527 Carroll St.	5	2
POPE, Grace, 487 Adelphi St.	1	3
O'MALLON, Otto, 191 Sands St.	1	4
O'CONNOR, William J., 29 Joralemon St.	27	2
PETERSON, Carl W., 1,231 St. Mark's Av.	1	2
PHILLIPS, Hawley R., Homeo. Hosp.	50	1
PICKIELEK, Jacob, 193 22d St.	39	3
PORCHER, Sarah E., 100 Vanderveer St.	35	2
QUICKER, John, Livonia and Osborn St.	75	2
QUINLAN, Irene, 480 Hicks St.	1	2
RUVOLO, Cormello, 301 Bond St.	1	3
RUOFF, Frank, 189 Adams St.	1	2
RASCHDORF, Emil M., 251 Barbey St	1	2
RUTSCHMANN, Charles, 42 Morgan Av.	21	2
SMITH, Rachel M., 113 Decatur St.	95	2
SMITH, John J., 111 North 6th St.	1	1
SOMMER, John, 169 Ten Eyck St.	78	1
STANTON, Patrick H., 85 Prospect St.	28	2
SCHULTZ, Albert, 166 Skillman Av.	1	3
SIRAPEGO, Philip, 373 Prospect Pl.	1	3
SHERWOOD, Paul, 138 Guernsey St.	1	3
TAGGERT, Catharine, 139 Skillman Av	63	1
TROUTMANN, Christina, Luth. Hosp.	77	2
TUSCHINSKY, Frank, 151 N. 6th St.	1	3
TRACY, Genevieve, 664 4th Av.	1	2
TURNER, Frank, Consumptives' Home	26	2
TAYLOR, William V., 215 Franklin St	1	3
TEAHAN, Susan E., 881 Classon Av.	1	3
VERSFELT, Helen K., Fort Hamilton Av. and East 5th St.	1	3
WAY, Marie, 230 South 1st St.	1	3
WATSON, Maria, 1,518 Broadway	2	3
WIEGAND, Elsie, 287 Front St.	2	3
WEIDEMEYER, Arthur, M. E. Hosp.	1	2
WALTZKO, John, 79 North 7th St.	1	3
YOUNG, John, 118 Suydam St.	1	3
ZWISLER, Joseph, 206 Ten Eyck St.	1	3

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KNICKERBOCKER A.C. GAMES

University Men Chosen to Compete in English Contests.

SEVERAL RECORDS ARE BROKEN

Individual Championship of the Metropolitan District Union Won by J. F. Powers of Worcester.

BAYONNE, N. J., July 4.—With a total percentage of 6,203 in ten events, J. Fred Powers of St. Paul's Lyceum Athletic Association of Worcester, Mass., won the individual championship of the metropolitan district, Amateur Athletic Union, this afternoon at the Knickerbocker Athletic Club games, held on the Bayonne Field.

Powers did not equal the record made in 1897 by L. P. Sheldon of 6,244½, but surpassed last year's record of 5,543, made by E. C. White. Kraenzlein did not compete. E. C. White of the New York Athletic Club finished second, with 4,646½; Albert Sanderson of Toronto, Ontario, finished third, scoring a percentage of 4,359¾. J. E. Moran, Star Athletic Club of Manhattan, was last, with 4,033¼ percentage. The track was in good condition and the oval likewise, the day being intensely hot, although there came refreshing breezes from Newark Bay, adjoining the grounds.

J. T. Harrington, A. M. Rice, and C. M. Rotch of Harvard were picked for the English contests.

C. K. Palmer of Yale University broke the Yale and Harvard University records in the two-mile special run, scratch. He won by a rod over H. B. Clarke of Harvard, who beat H. W. Foote of that university about four rods. Palmer's record time is 0:10:00 3-5. The Yale record time formerly was 0:10:07, and the Harvard record time, just lowered, was 0:10:11 4-5.

Another feature was the Harvard-Yale broad jump, scratch, also for the selection of a man for the English competition. C. D. Daly of Harvard won upon a jump of 22 feet 3⅛ inches; J. H. Harrington of the same university jumped 20 feet 10¼ inches, and Cady of Yale 20 feet 2⅛ inches.

William B. Curtis of the New York A. C. was the referee, being an authority upon percentages. The Games Committee consisted of President James E. Sullivan, J. H. Sears, and John D. Adams of the Knickerbockers. The handicapping, like that of the Memorial Day games at Bayonne, could have been improved upon. Harry S. Cornish did the starting. In the evening there was a pyrotechnic display.

Just four individuals contested the all-around championships of the Amateur Athletic Union's metropolitan district—J. Fred Powers of St. Paul's Lyceum, Worcester, Mass.; E. C. White, New York A. C.; J. E. Moran, Star A. C., New York, and Albert Sanderson, Toronto, Ont. Ten track and field events were scheduled for these championships, results being figured upon the percentage basis. A. C. Kraenzlein of the New York A. C. failed to compete, although he was rated the favorite. It was said he sprained a wrist last Thursday while practicing pole vaulting. The individual championship contests were from scratch, being the chief feature of the carnival, excepting several special races.

White won the one-hundred-yard dash in the slow time of 0:10 3-5, finishing one yard ahead. His opponents were a yard apart.

In the half-mile walk, four laps to the mile upon a cinder path, Moran set a fair pace, the first three men making a close finish, Powers winning by the narrow margin of one-fifth of a second.

In the open handicap events G. H. Hofman of the Knickerbockers, with 7 yards, ran the one-hundred-yard race in 10 seconds.

William Rogers of Brooklyn captured the two-mile bicycle handicap in 0:55 3-5, being enabled to win by 210 yards allowance, defeating by three rods the scratch man, Jack Townsend of the Knickerbockers.

There was a very close finish between first and second men in the half-mile run, handicap, won by H. P. Smith of Yale, who had 10 yards. Herbert E. Manvel, unattached, started from scratch, and secured third place, two yards behind.

The mile run, handicap, was an interesting contest, and was won by James Sheran of the Knickerbockers by four rods at least. Sheran had 70 yards allowance. Gus Hahn of Albany, with 85 yards, just beat out C. B. Spitzer of Yale, who had 15 yards. Spitzer's time was 4:37 4-5.

In the college high jump, to enable the committee to select the remainder of the team of Harvard and Yale athletes who will compete against Oxford and Cambridge, A. M. Rice of Harvard won, clearing 6 feet ⅞ inch. C. M. Rotch of Harvard was second, with a jump of 5 feet 11⅞ inches.

Crescent Athletic Club nine of Brooklyn defeated the Knickerbocker Athletic Club team in a close and interesting contest. Score by innings:

Crescent A. C.	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	3	0	—5
Knickerbocker A. C.	1	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	—4

Batteries—Dissosway and Vorhis for Knickerbockers, Chauncey and Smith for Crescents. Umpire—Dr. W. F. Rea.

Event.	Powers.	White.	Moran.	Sanderson.
100-yard run	811	832	783	762
Putting 16-lb. shot	669¼	392½	340	473
Running high jump	832	544	480	208
880-yard walk	568	488	565	567
Throwing 16-lb. hammer	539	496½	306¾	465¾
Pole vault for height	736	..	..	430
120-yard hurdle	640	605	485	445
Throwing 56-lb. w'ht	217½	313½	79½	..
Running broad jump	824	408	429	400
One-mile run	366	567	565	609
Total percentage	6,603	4,446½	4,033¼	4,359¾

Summary of individual championships:

100-Yard Run—Won by E. C. White, New York A. C.; J. Fred Powers, St. Paul's Lyceum, A. A., Worcester, Mass., second; J. E. Moran, Star A. C., Manhattan, third; Albert Sanderson, Toronto, Ontario, fourth. Time—0:10 3-5.

Putting 16-Pound Shot—Won by Powers; Sanderson, second; White, third; Moran, fourth. Distances: 40 feet 1⅜ inches, 36 feet ¼ inch, 34 feet 4¼ inches, 33 feet 3 inches.

Running High Jump—Won by Powers, 5 feet 11 inches; White, second, 5 feet 2 inches; Moran, third, 5 feet; Sanderson, fourth, 4 feet 3½ inches.

880-Yard Walk—Won by Powers; Sanderson, second; Moran, third; White, fourth. Time—4:28 4-5.

Throwing 16-Pound Hammer—Won by Powers, 106 feet 8 inches; White, second, 103 feet 1½ inches; Sanderson, third, 100 feet 6¾ inches; Moran, fourth, 87 feet 3¾ inches.

Pole Vault, for Height—Won by Powers, 10 feet 4½ inches; Sanderson, second, 8 feet 9⅜ inches; Moran waived his trial; White ruled out for using up trials in practice.

120-Yard Hurdle—Won by Powers; White, second; Moran, third; Sanderson, fourth. Time—0:18.

Throwing 56-Pound Weight, for Distance—Won by White, 21 feet 6⅝ inches; Powers, second, 19 feet 6⅜ inches; Moran, third, 16 feet 7⅛ inches. Sanderson did not qualify.

Running Broad Jump—Won by Powers, 21 feet 8½ inches; Moran, second, 17 feet 7¼ inches; White, third, 17 feet 4½ inches; Sanderson, fourth, 17 feet 3½ inches.

One-Mile Run—Won by Sanderson; White, second; Moran, third; Powers, fourth. Time—5:36.

Total percentages, individual championships, as shown in detail by the table appended: Powers, 6,203; White, 4,646½; Sanderson, 4,359¾; Moran, 4,033¼. Note—The announcer reported these totals, (found inaccurate by the newspaper scorers, who agreed,) showing White, 4,446; Moran, 4,112.

Summaries of handicap and open events:

100-Yard Run, Handicap.—Won by G. H. Hoffman, Knickerbocker A. C., (7 yards;) Herbert E. Manvel, unattached, (6 yards,) second; D. McCullough, Sea Side A. C., (8½ yards,) third. Time—0:10.

One-Mile Bicycle, Novice.—Won by Harry Bennett, Brooklyn; Peter West, National A. C., second; A. P. Laverdine, Manhattan, third. Time—2:36 2-5.

Two-Mile Run, Special.—Won by C. K. Palmer, Yale; H. B. Clarke, Harvard, second; H. W. Foote, Harvard, third. Time—10:00 3-5.

Two-Mile Bicycle, Handicap.—Won by William Rogers, Brooklyn, (210 yards;) Jack Townsend, Knickerbocker A. C., (scratch,) second; D. J. Quille, Bayonne, (20 yards,) third. Time—4:39.

440-Yard Novice Run.—Won by F. A. Feurbach, West Side Y. M. C. A.; M. S. Crosby, Jersey City, second; J. Crittenden, Knickerbocker A. C., third. Time—0:55 3-5.

880-Yard Run, Handicap.—Won by H. P. Smith, Yale, (10 yards;) G. C. Wood, New York A. C., (38 yards,) second; Herbert E. Manvel, unattached, (scratch,) third. Time—1:55 3-5.

One-Mile Run, Handicap.—Won by James Sheren, Knickerbocker A. C., (70 yards;) Gustavus Hahn, Albany, N. Y., (85 yards,) second; G. B. Spitzer, Yale, (15 yards,) third. Time—4:24 1-5.

College Broad Jump, Scratch.—Won by C. D. Daly, Harvard, 22 feet 3⅛ inches; J. T. Harrington, Harvard, second, 20 feet 10¼ inches; G. Cady, Yale, third, 20 feet 2⅛ inches.

College High Jump, Scratch.—Won by A. M. Rice, Harvard, 6 feet ⅞ inch; C. M. Rotch, Yale, second, 5 feet 11⅞ inches; no third.

AS TO BURKE AND QUINLAN.

English Team Manager Sees No Objection to Their Amateurism.

LONDON, July 4.—A dispatch from New York, which has appeared in the sporting papers, announcing the disqualification of Burke and Quinlan from competing in the college athletic contests, has caused comment in university athletic circles. Mr. C. N. Jackson, the Purser of Hertford College, Oxford, who has charge of the Oxford-Cambridge team, is quoted as saying in an interview:

"Oxford or Cambridge would never have entertained, on such insufficient evidence, the raising of any objection to Burke's amateur status. Undoubtedly, in 1895, when the New York and London Athletic Clubs contested, if the newspapers were correct, Burke transgressed the racing rules as recognized in England. But no notice was taken of the matter at the time by the officials on either side or by G. Jordan, the competitor most affected.

"The clause in the challenge requiring a list of the competitors to be filed with the Secretary of the Amateur Athletic Association of Great Britain prior to July 22 puts the matter in the hands of the Amateur Athletic Association, and not in the hands of Oxford and Cambridge. We only hope that if they object to Burke and Quinlan they will do so before the men sail, July 5. I am sure, from experience with Yale in 1894 and 1896, that her standard of amateurism is thoroughly satisfactory, and I should be very sorry to say a word against her amateur status or anything against a Harvard student. In fact, much could be said commending the efforts of the American college Faculties to put amateurism on a sound basis."

J. T. Roche, Captain of the Harvard athletes that are to sail with Yale men for England to compete against Oxford and Cambridge men, when asked regarding a cabled report from London that two of his men—Burke and Quinlan—had been disqualified, said:

"We are going to take Burke and Quinlan with us, and you can bet we are not going to spend $500 if they are disqualified. I have no official knowledge of this reported disqualification, and you can say that it is not true. It is simply newspaper talk."

T. E. Burke, the runner reported disqualified, said:

"I don't know anything about it. The first I saw of this was in a newspaper."

Mr. Quinlan said that the same thing applied to his case.

READY TO BEAT THE ENGLISH.

Harvard and Yale Men Sail Prepared to Do Their Best.

"We must beat those Englishmen; that is all there is to it!" exclaimed Harvard's champion broad-jumper, C. D. Daly, last night in the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

"That's right," replied Coach Lathrop; "if we don't do it in one thing, we must do it in another."

That is the spirit of determination with which the Harvard-Yale athletic team is starting for England to-day. They will sail on board the American liner St. Louis, which will leave her pier at the foot of Vesey Street at 10 o'clock this morning, and on July 22 they will meet a team made up of men from the two great English universities of Oxford and Cambridge.

The teams from both Yale and Harvard participated yesterday afternoon in trial contests at Bergen Point, the details of which are given in another column, after which the final selections for the joint team were made as follows: One-hundred yard dash, C. Dupee and F. A. Blount of Yale and J. T. Roche and F. J. Quinlan of Harvard; quarter-mile run, B. Boardman and T. R. Fisher of Yale; half-mile run, T. E. Burke of Harvard and J. P. Adams of Yale; one-mile run, C. B. Spitzer and P. Smith of Yale; three-mile run, H. P. Clarke and H. W. Foote of Harvard and C. K. Palmer of Yale; high jump, A. N. Rice and C. T. Rotch of Harvard; broad jump, C. D. Daly and J. T. Harrington of Harvard; hammer throwing, W. A. Boal and A. J. Brown of Harvard; hurdles, F. B. Fox and J. W. Hollowell of Harvard and W. M. Fincke of Yale.

Of the men on the team there are thirteen from Harvard and nine from Yale.

J. T. Lathrop, the Harvard coach, in speaking of the practice games at Bergen Point, last night, said:

"The Bergen Point contests were held chiefly to select broad and high jumpers. In the high-jumping match, Waller of Yale was to have contested, but his illness prevented, and so the two Harvard men walked off with the honors. Daly and Harrington did the broad jumping, the former scoring 22 feet 6 inches, which was not up to his usual form, as the track at Bergen Point is a bad place for such a contest.

"As for the reports that I am bragging about Harvard's men, let me say that that is all false. I don't propose to blow about my own men. We are all representing the Stars and Stripes, and shall do the best we can, which I believe to be a great deal. We have not a ghost of a show for the mile race, but in the other events we are all right, except for the fact that an ocean voyage and change of climate may prove harmful to the mens strength."

ON LOCAL CRICKET FIELDS.

Local cricketers celebrated the Fourth by an extra indulgence in their favorite pastime, and all-day games were the rule on most of the grounds in the vicinity of the city.

At Prospect Park the Manhattan Club played Kings County, and as the Brooklyn cracks were not strongly represented, a close game resulted. Manhattan eventually won by 6 runs. The batting of both sides was rather tame, and W. Adam, with 19, obtained top score for Manhattan. The other double-figure men were H. Tattersall, 18; G. Rose, 11, and T. J. O'Reilly, 10 for Manhattan. G. W. Barnes obtained top score for Kings County with 22, while C. T. Toddings added 17, and G. Williams 14. The totals were: Kings County, 80; Manhattan, 86.

The Knickerbocker A. C. treated the Staten Island C. C. to an unmerciful leather chase at Livingston, and won the game by the tremendous margin of 286 runs. M. R. Cobb bloomed as a "century plant" for the occasion, and put on 124 by fearless hitting. C. H. Clarke also played a fine innings of 70, and H. C. Wright and G. A. Gittens reached the thirties. The Staten Islanders could make no stand against the bowling of C. H. Clarke and F. F. Kelly, and the former took 6 wickets for 24 runs, and the latter 5 for 30. The score:

STATEN ISLAND C. C.

G. Quirk, b. Kelly	0
S. L. Anderson, c. Kelly, b. C. H. Clarke	6
H. Griffiths, b. C. H. Clarke	4
Lohmann, c. C. H. Clarke, b. Kelly	2
H. E. Jackson, c. C. H. Clarke, b. Kelly	14
R. T. Rokeby, b. C. H. Clarke	0
J. D. Ogelby, not out	22
W. Williams, b. C. H. Clarke	0
J. L. Pool, c. C. H. Clarke	1
C. Stewart, b. Kelly	1
A. G. Colwell, c. Gittens, b. Kelly	2
F. Harrison, b. C. H. Clarke	2
Byes	7
Leg byes	3
Total	64

KICKERBOCKER A. C.

J. Forbes, c. Quirk, b. Pool	8
G. A. Gittens, run out	33
A. V. Clarke, c. Griffiths, b. Lohmann	22
J. Pitcher, b. Jackson	19
C. H. Clarke, c. Jackson, b. Colwell	70
F. F. Kelly, c. Rokeby, b. Jackson	3
P. Pitcher, c. Quirk, b. Jackson	10
W. F. Lewis, b. Jackson	1
M. R. Cobb, c. Harrison, b. Rokeby	124
H. C. Wright, c. Lohmann, b. Jackson	35
J. F. Curran, absent	0
H. F. Fox, not out	3
Byes	11
Leg byes	11
Total	350

The New York and Brooklyn clubs met at Prospect Park, and the game was a regular Waterloo for the Brooklynites, who suffered defeat by 133 runs. F. J. Loughlin proved most successful in both departments of the game for New York, and, in addition to scoring 51, he secured 5 wickets for 28 runs. C. Byers, with 34, and A. E. Smith, with 29, made a great stand for New York's first wicket, while W. Hammond added 23, E. J. Atwood 15, and J. Roberts 12. The totals were: Brooklyn, 64; New York, 197.

A large crowd was present at Central Park to witness the games played there. The New Amsterdam Club had an easy victory over the Caribbeans, whom they defeated by 60 runs. J. Seignior, G. Hake, T. C. Cliff, and C. Canning all made double figures for the New Amsterdam Club. The totals were: Caribbeans, 16; New Amsterdams, 76.

Teams representing J. Allen and J. Bradford contested at Central Park, and the eleven of the former won by 61 runs. L. Mara, with 25, was the chief scorer of the day, while G. Tolson added 18. T. C. Cliff bowled in great form for Allen's team, and not one of his opponents reached double figures. The totals were: S. Allen's eleven, 84; J. Bradford's team, 23.

A. E. Smith for the second time this season succeeded in carrying his bat right through the innings in a game between New York and Staten Island on Monday. His score on this occasion was 42. H. Griffith made 80 for Staten Island, and, with 44, not out, from N. S. Walker, Jr., the islanders won by 43 runs and 5 wickets. The totals were: New York, 108; Staten Island, 151 for 5 wickets.

The University Cricket Match.

LONDON, July 4.—Cambridge University, in the cricket match with Oxford, begun yesterday at Lords, was all out to-day in its first innings for 241 runs. Oxford yesterday in its first innings scored 192 runs. At the close of play to-day Oxford had scored 174 runs for three wickets down, in its second innings.

ON THE BASEBALL FIELD

New Yorks Lose Two Games to the Washingtons.

WEYHING'S BRILLIANT PITCHING

Brooklyns Suffer a Double Defeat in Philadelphia and Boston Loses Two Games in Baltimore.

How the Clubs Stand.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Brooklyn	45	21	.682
Philadelphia	39	24	.619
Chicago	38	24	.613
Boston	40	26	.606
Baltimore	37	26	.587
St. Louis	36	29	.554
Cincinnati	34	29	.540
Pittsburg	32	32	.500
New York	30	35	.462
Louisville	23	42	.354
Washington	21	47	.309
Cleveland	12	52	.188

Results of League Games Yesterday.

MORNING GAMES.

Washington, 5; New York, 2.
Philadelphia, 10; Brooklyn, 7.
Pittsburg, 4; Cleveland, 3.
Cincinnati, 6; Louisville, 5.
Baltimore, 2; Boston 1.

AFTERNOON GAMES.

Washington, 2; New York, 0.
Philadelphia, 9; Brooklyn, 1.
Pittsburg, 7; Cleveland, 6.
Cincinnati, 9; Louisville, 6.
Baltimore, 5; Boston, 4.

Games To-day.

Washington in New York.
Brooklyn in Philadelphia.
Boston in Baltimore.
Chicago in Pittsburg.
Cincinnati in Louisville.

Two victories were scored by the Washingtons over the New Yorks at the Polo Grounds yesterday. For a team that is next to last in the pennant race the Senatorial aggregation played a mighty fast game—indeed, one good enough to defeat the best clubs in the league. The New Yorks played well, but were not quite swift enough for the Washingtons.

The morning game brought out a large crowd, and, although the locals lost by a score of 5 to 2, the spectators were treated to a good exhibition. The locals' inability to win was due to the fact that McFarlan, a former Brooklyn pitcher, was too effective. He dealt out five base hits, three in the fourth and two in the seventh inning. At other stages of the game he was invincible. Carrick's pitching was not of the kind that will win games unless his side can slug the ball. He allowed ten hits, but a majority of these were made at opportune times. Of the five bases on balls that he gave, two resulted in runs. Hartman by a stupid play and then a bad throw in the sixth inning helped the Washingtons to score a brace of runs.

The afternoon game was a pitchers' battle, in which Seymour had to lower his colors to Gus Weyhing. The latter pitched one of the best games of his career, allowing five scattered hits, and this, backed up by faultless fielding, was more than New York could overcome.

For eight innings not a local player reached second base. In the ninth inning, when two men were out, Doyle singled and stole second. He proved to be the only New York player to reach second throughout the game. Seymour pitched well enough to win nine out of ten games, but his good work did not count, as the team could not back it up by hitting the ball. As in the first game, the few hits made by the Washingtons were batted out when they did the most good. The run in the fifth resulted from a base on balls, a sacrifice, and a single, and in the seventh three consecutive singles gave them their second run. Davis played in the second game, and his fielding at short was a notable feature. The scores:

MORNING GAME.

NEW YORK.	R	BH	PO	A	E	WASHINGTON.	R	BH	PO	A	E
V'n H'tn, cf.	0	0	0	0	0	Slagle, cf.	0	0	0	0	1
Tiernan, rf.	1	1	1	0	0	J. O'B'n, lf.	0	1	3	1	0
Doyle, 1b.	1	1	11	0	0	Athers'n, 3b.	1	0	1	1	0
H'rtm'n, 3b.	0	0	0	4	1	Bonner, 2b.	1	1	2	5	0
Gleason, 2b.	0	0	3	2	1	Freeman, rf.	1	2	2	0	0
T. O'B'n, lf.	0	2	2	1	0	Padden, ss.	1	3	5	2	2
Wilson, ss.	0	0	5	4	0	Barry, 1b.	0	1	12	0	0
Warner, c.	0	1	5	2	0	Kittridge, c.	1	1	2	2	0
Carrick, p.	0	0	0	2	0	McFarl'n, p.	0	1	0	1	0
Total	2	5	27	15	2	Total	5	10	27	12	3

New York	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	—2
Washington	0	0	1	0	0	3	0	1	0	—5

First base by errors—New York, 2; Washington, 2. Left on bases—New York, 6; Washington 8. Base on balls—Off Carrick, 5; off McFarlan, 3. Struck out—By Carrick, 2; by McFarlan, 1. Two-base hit—Freeman. Sacrifice hit—Barry. Double plays—T. O'Brien and Warner; Gleason and Wilson; J. O'Brien and Barry; Carrick, Warner, and Doyle. Passed ball—Warner. Stolen base—Slagle. Attendance, 2,800.

AFTERNOON GAME.

NEW YORK.	R	BH	PO	A	E	WASHINGTON.	R	BH	PO	A	E
V'n H'l'n, cf.	0	0	1	0	0	Slagle, cf.	0	0	4	0	0
Tiernan, rf.	0	0	2	0	0	O'Brien, lf.	0	0	0	0	0
Doyle, 1b.	0	1	15	0	0	Mercer, 3b.	0	0	0	2	0
Davis, ss.	0	1	0	5	1	Bonner, 2b.	0	0	3	1	0
Gleason, 2b.	0	1	2	4	0	Freeman, rf.	1	0	0	1	0
O'Brien, lf.	0	0	1	0	0	Padden, ss.	1	2	3	2	0
Wilson, 3b.	0	2	0	2	1	Barry, 1b.	0	2	9	0	0
Warner, c.	0	0	4	1	0	McGuire, c.	0	1	8	0	0
Seymour, p.	0	1	1	3	0	Weyhing, p.	0	0	0	2	0
Total	0	6	*26	15	2	Total	2	5	27	8	0

*Slagle out for Weyhing's interference.

New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0
Washington	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	—2

First base by errors—Washington, 1. Left on bases—New York, 4; Washington, 6. Sacrifice hit—Barry. Base on balls—Off Seymour, 4. Struck out—By Seymour, 4; by Weyhing, 5. Double play—Barry, (unassisted.) Stolen bases—Weyhing, Doyle. Passed ball—Warner. Umpires—Messrs. Lynch and Connolly. Attendance, 4,000.

BROOKLYNS DOWNED AGAIN.

The Team Was Outplayed in Two Games in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, July 4.—The Philadelphias returned home to-day from their successful trip and signalized their home-coming by defeating the Brooklyns in two games. The first game was witnessed by the largest crowd ever assembled at a morning game on the local grounds. Dahlen was put out of the first game by Umpire Smith for too vigorously disputing one of his decisions. Farrell had a finger badly lacerated in a collision with Lauder. Scores:

MORNING GAME.

BROOKLYN.	R	1B	PO	A	E	PHILADELPHIA.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Jones, cf.	2	1	4	0	0	Cooley, 1b.	3	1	10	1	0
Keeler, rf.	1	2	0	0	0	Thomas, cf.	2	2	3	1	0
Kelley, lf.	1	1	1	0	0	Deleh'ty, lf.	2	3	3	1	0
Dahlen, ss.	0	0	2	1	0	Lajoie, 2b.	1	3	1	2	0
Jenn'gs, ss.	0	0	2	0	0	Flick, rf.	0	0	2	1	0
And'son, 1b.	1	1	8	1	0	Lauder, 3b.	1	2	2	1	2
Daly, 2b.	0	1	2	2	0	McFarl'd, c.	0	2	4	3	0
Casey, 3b.	1	2	1	2	0	Cross, ss.	0	0	1	3	0
Farrell, c.	0	0	2	1	1	Fraser, p.	1	1	1	0	1
Grimm, c.	0	2	2	2	0						
Dunn, p.	1	2	0	2	0	Total	10	14	27	13	3
Total	7	12	24	11	1						

Brooklyn	1	0	2	1	0	2	0	0	1	—7
Philadelphia	0	1	4	0	0	3	0	2	..	—10

Earned runs—Brooklyn, 3; Philadelphia, 5. Stolen base—Cooley. Two-base hits—Kelley, Keeler, McFarland, Lajoie, (2,) Cooley. Home run—Delahanty. Sacrifice hit—Thomas. Double plays—Farrell and Dahlen; Delehanty and McFarland. Base on balls—Off Dunn, 5; off Fraser, 6. Hit by pitched ball—By Dunn, 2; by Fraser, 2. Struck out—By Dunn, 3; by Fraser, 2. Passed ball—McFarland. Left on bases—Brooklyn, 11; Philadelphia, 7. Attendance, 11,857.

AFTERNOON GAME.

BROOKLYN.	R	1B	PO	A	E	PHILADELPHIA.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Jones, cf.	0	1	5	0	0	Cooley, 1b.	0	1	10	0	0
Keeler, rf.	0	1	0	0	0	Thomas, cf.	2	2	4	0	0
Kelley, lf.	0	0	2	1	0	Delehanty, lf.	1	2	5	0	0
Dahlen, ss.	0	0	1	3	2	Lajoie, 2b.	1	1	2	6	0
Anderson, 1b.	0	0	11	0	0	Flick, rf.	0	1	1	0	0
Daly, 2b.	1	2	1	5	0	Lauder, 3b.	2	2	0	3	0
Casey, 3b.	0	0	1	0	1	McFarl'nd, c.	2	2	2	1	0
Grimm, c.	0	0	3	1	1	Cross, ss.	1	1	3	4	0
Hughes, p.	0	0	0	4	0	Magee, p.	0	1	0	0	0
Total	1	4	24	14	4	Total	9	13	27	14	0

Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	—1
Philadelphia	2	2	0	1	2	0	1	1	..	—9

Stolen bases—Cooley, Thomas, (2.) Two-base hits—Keeler, Daly, Lauder, McFarland. Three-base hit—Delehanty. Sacrifice hit—Magee. Double play—Kelley and Grimm. First base on balls—Off Hughes, 5; off Magee, 4. Hit by pitched ball—By Hughes, 1. Passed ball—Grimm, 1; McFarland, 1. Left on bases—Brooklyn, 9; Philadelphia, 10. Umpires—Messrs. Emslie and Smith.

Two Defeats for Boston.

BALTIMORE, July 4.—The Baltimores won this morning's game from the Bostons after the hardest kind of work. The visitors played championship ball, but Lewis lost his game in the sixth inning by giving three bases on balls. The second game was another interesting exhibition. The three runs scored by the home team in the first inning proved too big a handicap for the champions. Scores:

MORNING GAME.

Baltimore	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	..	—2
Boston	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	—1

Base hits—Baltimore, 5; Boston, 7. Errors—Baltimore, 2; Boston, 1. Batteries—Baltimore, Kitson and Robinson; Boston, Lewis and Bergen. Attendance, 4,212.

AFTERNOON GAME.

Baltimore	3	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	..	—5
Boston	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	1	—4

Base hits—Baltimore, 8; Boston, 12. Errors—Baltimore, 2; Boston, 1. Batteries—Baltimore, Howell and Robinson; Boston, Nichols and Clark. Umpires—Messrs. McDonald and Manassau. Attendance, 5,475.

Two Victories for Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, July 4.—The Cincinnatis defeated the Louisvilles in two games to-day, the morning game requiring thirteen innings to decide. Scores:

MORNING GAME.

Louisville	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	—5
Cincinnati	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	3	—6

Base hits—Louisville, 10; Cincinnati, 6. Errors—Louisville, 4; Cincinnati, 2. Batteries—Louisville, Dowling and Powers; Cincinnati, Hahn and Peitz.

AFTERNOON GAME.

Cincinnati	1	0	4	1	0	3	0	0	..	—9
Louisville	0	0	3	0	1	0	0	2	0	—6

Base hits—Cincinnati, 10; Louisville, 13. Errors—Cincinnati, 3; Louisville, 3. Batteries—Cincinnati, Phillips and Peitz and Wood; Louisville, Cunningham and Zimmer. Umpires—Messrs. Gaffney and Andrews. Attendance, 5,523.

Clevelands Beaten in Pittsburg.

PITTSBURG, July 4.—The Pittsburgs won two of the closest games ever played here from the Cleveland to-day. Thirteen innings were played in the afternoon game, the Clevelands losing through errors. The morning game required an extra inning. Scores:

MORNING GAME.

Pittsburg	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	1	—4
Cleveland	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—3

Base hits—Pittsburg, 13; Cleveland, 9. Errors—Pittsburg, 1; Cleveland, 1. Batteries—Pittsburg, Hoffer and Bowerman; Cleveland, Hughey and Sugden. Attendance, 5,000.

AFTERNOON GAME.

Pittsburg	1	0	3	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	—7
Cleveland	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	—6

Base hits—Pittsburg, 15; Cleveland, 11. Errors—Pittsburg, 4; Cleveland, 3. Batteries—Pittsburg, Sparks, Tannehill and Bowerman; Cleveland, Schmidt and Shrecongost. Umpires—Messrs. Swartwood and Latham. Attendance, 6,200.

Rain Stops Games in Chicago.

CHICAGO, July 4.—For the first time in the history of the Chicago National League Club, both of the Fourth of July baseball games were postponed to-day on account of rain.

The Remnant Sale has begun. The tables are filled with some of the highest price cloths in the market, and during the sale they will be made up in Suits at $14.00. Coat and Vest, $10.50. Trousers, $4.00, and the usual protection—a year's guarantee or money back!

ARNHEIM,

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BROADWAY & 9TH STREET.

WHAT THE HORSES WON.

How the Money Raced For at the Sheepshead Bay Meeting Was Divided Among 97 Winning Owners.

Of the ninety-seven owners that secured some part of the money given away by the Coney Island Jockey Club during its thirteen days' meeting just ended, John E. Madden was the most fortunate, his share being $22,850. This was due principally to David Garrick's victory in the Great Trial Stakes, aided by the Prince of Melbourne's victory in the first part of the Double Event. The victory of Admiration in the special race with May Hempstead enabled Sydney Paget to get second place. Ethelbert's victory in the Lawrence Realization yesterday enabled Perry Belmont to pass Bromley & Co. and come in third. The owners who won $100 and over each are as follows:

J. E. Madden	$22,850	W. C. Eustis	$6,400
Bromley & Co.	14,440	Pat Dunne	5,960
Harness & Brossman	7,450	J. E. McDonald	2,470
John Daly	2,470	R. T. Wilson, Jr.	5,776
P. S. P. Randolph	1,350	C. Fleischman's Sons	2,475
Eastin & Larabie	1,975	E. S. Gardner, Jr.	1,650
G. E. Smith	4,253	P. J. Dwyer	1,700
Perry Belmont	14,895	S. S. Brown	1,340
C. Littlefield, Jr.	1,085	M. F. Dwyer	1,095
"Mr. Chamblet"	1,110	D. Gideon	1,135
L. Stuart & Co.	1,020	F. R. Hitchcock	1,385
W. B. Jennings	1,300	J. E. Seagram	1,620
J. W. Colt	2,395	F. Brown	1,615
J. J. Hyland	850	M. Clancy & Co.	1,555
A. J. Stemler & Co	1,065	F. R. & T. Hitchcock	1,890
W. L. Oliver	1,100	Hayman & Frank	1,420
Headley & Norton	725	T. W. L. Van Meter	725
Turney Brothers	890	J. McLaughlin	760
G. B. Morris	750	A. J. Joyner	810
Kensico Stable	1,260	Smith & Co.	775
J. Adams	825	Marcus Daly	785
Richard Croker	660	J. B. Lewman	600
H. E. Leigh	720	W. H. Clark	600
W. Lakeland	580	A. H. & D. H. Morris	625
F. V. Alexandre	700	E. F. Simms	1,075
William Easton	580	J. G. Judson	200
J. R. & F. P. Keene	600	J. J. McCafferty	200
M. L. Hayman	200	G. J. Long	275
Regina Stable	250	Frisbie & Co.	275
O. L. Richards	200	W. C. Rollins	100
L. Elmore	125	E. L. Graves	100
Goughacres Stable	175	J. L. Holland	175
W. B. Sink, Jr.	100	W. H. May & Son	275
T. F. Barrett & Co	630	J. J. Eakins	655
J. Boden	600	Oneck Stable	175
L. O. Appleby	100	Harry W. Smith	350
P. H. McCarren	200	C. Oxx	100
R. A. Smith	150	H. W. Behman	100
Newton Bennington	730	William Jennings	150
Daniel & Farrell	795	Arthur White	175
McFadden & Allen	100	Osceola Stable	610
Sydney Paget	21,235	W. C. Daly	700

LAST OF THE YEARLING SALES.

Prices Obtained for Fairview Stud Stock Disappointing.

The last of the yearling sales until Autumn took place yesterday at Sheepshead Bay, in the Easton Paddocks. Although there was a big crowd present to bid in the Fairview Stud stock, most of the animals went far below their value. The biggest disappointment came on the bidding of the handsome chestnut colt by Phoenix, out of Thora, a half-brother to Dobbins, Yorkville Belle, and Sir Francis. He was knocked down to C. Boyle, trainer for J. E. Seagram, for $425. The half-brother to Mendicant, a grand looker, by St. Blaise-Seaweed, went for the top price, $3,300, F. Brown being the buyer. Phil Dwyer and H. Eugene Leigh were the bidders up to $3,000. The animals that sold for $400 or more were as follows:

Bay filly, by imp. St. Blaise-Active; W. H. Clark	$1,000
Bay colt, by Exile-Bracken; O. L. Richards	525
Bay or brown colt, by imp. St. Blaise-Cruiskeen; W. H. Clark	1,600
Bay filly, by Exile-Forever; Sydney Paget	1,000
Chestnut colt, by Miser-Heather; W. H. Clark	900
Chestnut filly, by Exile-Nona; Sydney Paget	500
Bay colt, by imp. St. Blaise-Pretense; J. E. Madden	1,100
Chestnut colt, by imp. St. Blaise-Red Bud; Matt Byrnes	400
Brown colt, by imp. St. Blaise-Satisfaction; F. Brown	3,300
Bay colt, by Phoenix-Thora; C. Boyle	425

ETHELBERT'S RICH PRIZE

Won the Realization Stakes at the Sheepshead Bay Track.

LOTHARIO WAS A POOR SECOND

Dr. Catlett Won the Steeplechase in a Record-Making Race, and Mesmerist the Double Event.

Save for a breeze which blew across the track, and which made all chances of record making out of the question, yesterday was a perfect day for racing. It was warm enough to make the horses sweat out well, and not too warm for the crowds that filled the pretty racing park of the Coney Island Jockey Club to thoroughly enjoy themselves. It was a fitting close to the most generally enjoyable meeting in the history of the club, one that will be pleasantly remembered by those who had a chance to enjoy the sport. This has been of the highest class that the rather commonplace horses of the year have been able to furnish. It has been diversified in character, for the club has furnished a lot of excellent cross-country racing, than which there is no sport more thoroughly enjoyed so long as it is kept clean, as it was at the meeting just closed. As a finale to all the sport, there was a fine card yesterday, and a lot of good racing, with a victory that was deservedly popular in the chief event of the afternoon, when Ethelbert carried Perry Belmont's colors to the fore in the race for the rich Realization Stakes. The other big race of the afternoon, the second half of the double event, was won by Mesmerist of the Bromley string, an honest colt, who won an easy victory while carrying the top weight of the race. The steeplechase, won by Dr. Catlett, was a very pretty contest, and aroused the liveliest enthusiasm.

Chief of the events of the afternoon was the race for the Lawrence Realization Stakes, named in honor of the late James G. K. Lawrence, for so many years the efficient Secretary of the club. It was a stake worth, in the aggregate, upward of $16,000, the richest of all the three-year-old races in this country, and an event of the same grade as the Epsom Derby in England. Of the nominations of foals and yearlings eligible to the race there remained eighty-six, but excessive two-year-old racing—the curse of this country from a racing standpoint—and the failure of trainers to get fit for the race a number of candidates, made the field that faced the starter a pitiably small one for a contest of such value. Out of all the eighty-six that were capable of trying for the prize under the conditions of the race, but five answered the call of the bugle "to boots and saddle!" These were Perry Belmont's Ethelbert, a hot favorite in the speculation; W. H. Clark's The Bouncer, the second choice; R. T. Wilson's Filon d'Or, G. E. Smith's Lothario, and P. J. Dwyer's Half Time. In what there was of speculation about the race the horses were fancied in the order named, and Ethelbert was considered so sure a winner that the best the bookmakers would lay against his chances was 9 to 20, and they wanted little money even at that price, the prevailing odds being 2 to 5 against the Belmont colt.

The horses were called to the post for the race shortly after 4 o'clock, at which time there were about 20,000 people on the track to see the contest. There were cheers for Ethelbert as Spencer rode him through the stretch to the post, but hardly a handclap for any of the others, so overwhelming a favorite was the pet of the Belmont string. His trainer, "Jack" Joyner, had the horse in the pink of condition, and his fine bay colt glistened in the rays of the Summer sun like a bit of the most finely spun satin. He went into the contest as fine a looking bit of horseflesh as ever tried for the prize, and that he came out of it in just as good condition, after having raced his field to a standstill, speaks volumes of praise for the care and skill of the trainer.

HALF TIME RUNS AWAY.

The start was made in the Futurity chute, a half mile from the judges' stand. There was one false break that was a sorry one for Half Time, as he and The Bouncer collided just as Mr. Fitz Gerald was to give the signal for a start. As a result of this collision between the two horses, Half Time's rider, Clawson, was thrown violently out of the saddle and Half Time ran away, going a mile at full speed before he could be caught and stopped. That runaway spoiled whatever chance he might have had in the race. That Half Time was in good condition was shown by the fact that even after this accident he ran the race out, and though he finished last, he ran in such a fashion as to show that but for the unfortunate break he might have had a fighting chance. After all, Ethelbert was so very good that even had Half Time had every chance in the world, it is probable that Ethelbert would still have beaten him. But the latter would probably have been compelled to run the race much faster than he did to do it. That was well within his capabilities, however, as he won without being at all distressed, and had a whole lot in reserve when Spencer came home more than a dozen lengths in front of the field.

When the start was effected O'Leary took Filon d'Or to the front, his instructions evidently being to go to the front at the start and stay there as long as he could, "making every post a winning one." And so it happened that because of these instructions he was in the lead when the quintet first ran by the stand. Ethelbert was in the second place and The Bouncer was third, Lothario—whose game was a waiting race—and Half Time bringing up the rear of the procession. There was a stiff head wind blowing down the track, and into this the horses were running, so that the time was comparatively slow in the early stages of the race. The half mile was run in 0:50 2-5; the five furlongs, which brought the horses to the turn beyond the clubhouse, 1:03 3-5, and for the six furlongs, 1:17, no pace for such a horse as Ethelbert. At the latter point Ethelbert went to the front, and before the mile post was reached, in 1:44 1-5, he had a commanding lead of a couple of lengths. Then the crowd began for the first time to assert itself, and there was a snappy clapping of hands, accompanied with cheers for the favorite and his rider, and something that very nearly approached enthusiasm.

LOTHARIO'S GAME CHALLENGE.

Filon d'Or had been running along about a length in front of The Bouncer up to this point, with Lothario and Half Time jogging along in the rear. With Ethelbert now running free, even though he had little help from the wind, and gaining with each stride that he took, Turner called on Lothario for a show of the mettle of which he was supposed to be full. The big, brown colt responded to the call made on him in splendid style, and within a sixteenth of a mile, in that run through the back stretch, he managed to pass Filon d'Or until he had a length advantage over the Wilson horse. Then Turner called on him for a supreme effort, for Ethelbert was still a couple of lengths to the good, and was at it as if he thoroughly enjoyed the game he was at. Lothario raced for every ounce of run there was in him, and had reduced the lead of the Belmont horse to about a length, as the animals reached the far turn, where the crucial struggle of the race was to be made. The crowd was now on its feet shouting and making a fair imitation of what Bedlam might have been, for there were a lot of the people who had bet on "Pittsburg Phil's" horse, in hopes that lightning might strike in that direction as it has so often done when this daring young plunger has his money down.

Lothario managed to crawl up within a half length of Ethelbert, and the crowd began to shout, "The favorite's beaten!" "Lothario's got him!" and shouts of that sort, when Spencer, who had been watching the oncoming of the Smith horse out of a corner of his eye, let loose a bit of the wrap he had on his lines. There was a rush of horseflesh carrying the maroon and scarlet of the Belmont family for an instant, and before the echo of those shouts of the Lothario adherents had died away there was another and greater chorus from the crowd of "Belmont wins!"

Scarcely had Ethelbert gone twenty strides with the hold of his jockey released than he had regained all the advantage he had lost during the rush of Lothario. Turner rode with heels and hands, with spur and whip, and did all that mortal could do to make his mount hold the place of vantage. But the further Ethelbert ran the faster he ran and the greater was the distance of daylight between him and Lothario increased. In that quarter of a mile run between the point where Lothario made his bold challenge and the head of the stretch Ethelbert increased his lead, until he swung into the straight a good twenty lengths in front of Lothario. Then Spencer, seeing that he had the race safe in hand, stopped riding Ethelbert and allowed him to come home at a canter.

Lothario raced doggedly to the end of the route, but hopelessly. Lothario knew just as well as did his jockey that there was no catching the speedy son of Eothen. Ethelbert had beaten him in that short but fierce trial race around the turn, and Lothario was content to acknowledge himself beaten, just as any good horse does when he meets and is tried out in one of those heart-breaking struggles with a horse of the first class. Lothario cared nothing for those behind him, but Turner did, and kept his mount going for the second honors, which were now threatened for an instant by Filon d'Or. The latter having successfully shaken off a challenge by The Bouncer much after the fashion in which Ethelbert had disposed of Lothario, was himself ready for a struggle with Lothario. Turner managed to keep the latter going long enough to beat Fiton d'Or home by a couple of lengths. A dozen lengths in front of the pair was Ethelbert, who finished the course in 2:51 2-5, just three seconds behind the record for the track. Even with the disadvantage of the wind against him it is the opinion of horsemen that, had it been necessary for him to do so, Ethelbert could have equaled the record for the track. But there was nothing in the field that was good enough to make him exert himself at his best. And so Ethelbert walked away with the three-year-old honors of the year.

A Record-Breaking Steeplechase.

As a spectacle the Independence Steeplechase was the feature of the day's sport, and aroused even a livelier enthusiasm than did the Realization. Every bit of room on the roof of the grand stand was black with people, who withstood the breezes which blew with much force across the lofty perch from which the best sight of the race could be had. Into the infield more than 1,000 men and women had stampeded, when the police let down the bars and allowed them to get where they could have a near view of "the leppers." These people formed a fringe extending from the hurdle, up near the head of the main track, down the field to a point below the clubhouse, nearly half a mile in length. It was a fence of humanity that kept the horses in their proper course if nothing else would, and that fence was the thickest in the vicinity of the water jump, a place that is generally supposed to be the most dangerous of the whole route, and therefore the most attractive, just as is the cage of the man-eating tiger at the circus. Six horses started in the race, and all of them finished, but one of them was so far in the rear, Perion, that he might as well have staid in the stable. When the horses set off on their journey, something above two miles and a half, Peconic went to the front, and set a lively pace for the others to follow. Dr. Catlett, much the speediest of the party on the flat, Westown, and King T. kept well up with the procession all the way, Mars Chan and Perion preferring to enjoy it from the rear.

This was the order until the horses had taken the water jump the second time over the course. That was the end of the career of Peconic as a leader. First Westown, and then Dr. Catlett, passed him, and while those two were fighting for the lead King T. went up into third place, and Peconic was out of it, though Cochran tried all he could to get the old gelding up into the fight again. But the route was too long for him, and the tric in front had all the fun to themselves after that. Once Dr. Catlett had secured the lead from Westown the race was all over, except a bit of a brush for the second honors, for Dr. Catlett made no mistakes, and there was no catching him when he struck the flat course for the short run to the finish. By a very clever bit of horsemanship, Mr. Smith, who rode his own horse, King T., managed to get ahead of Westown at the very last hurdle and beat him home for the second money. It was a race that kept the crowd in the best of humor and caused more genuine and hearty applause than any other event of the afternoon. It was also a record-breaking event, for the time—5:13—was the best by six seconds ever made over the course.

THE DOUBLE EVENT.

John E. Madden started both Prince of Melbourne, who had won the first half of the Double Event, and a stable companion, Radford, in the second half of that race, which was the third on the card. But he could not win it, for Prince of Melbourne found that the penalty imposed for winning the first half of the race was too much for him. He finished just outside of the money, while his stable companion, Radford, got the small end of the purse. The race was practically narrowed down to a two-horse affair, for Mesmerist ran in front from start to finish. Mark Cheek was his nearest competitor and practically the only one, and he was second all the way. Just after the horses came from the chute to the main track Radford made his challenge for the money, Sims seeing that it was impossible for Prince of Melbourne to get near the leader. It was a poor attempt, for Radford could not be kept straight and swerved all over the course when Sims gave him a taste of the whip and the spur. And so with things all his own way, Taral landed Mesmerist an easy but a very tired winner of the rich prize, he finishing a length in front of Mark Cheek, who was a short half length in front of Radford, all of the leaders well tired out. Prince of Melbourne was a poor fourth.

THE SUMMARIES.

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-olds; selling. Purse, $650, added to a subscription of $10 each, of which $100 to the second and $50 to third. Last five furlongs of the Futurity course. Time—1:03.

1—Fluke, Hayman & Frank's ch. g. by Fiddlesticks-Flavia, $900, 98 pounds, 13 to 5 and even ....(Odom)
2—Big Gun, McFadden & Allen's br. g., 114, 15 to 1 and 6 to 1....(Doggett)
3—Prestidigitator, G. E. Smith's b. c., 112, 3 to 1 ....(Wilson)

Miss Dede, 99, 8 to 1, (O'Connor;) Vohicer, 108, 7 to 1, (N. Turner;) Alex, 104, 25 to 1, (O'Leary;) Cupid, 97, 40 to 1, (Mitchell;) Brusquerie, 102, 70 to 1, (McGann;) Manitoban, 107, 8 to 1, (Bullman;) Pegasus, 94, 300 to 1, (McQuade;) Osceola, 97, 50 to 1, (Michaels;) Eileen Daly, 96, 40 to 1, (J. Slack,) and Handicapper, 97, 30 to 1, (Ryan,) also ran and finished as named.

Won ridden out by three parts of a length; two lengths between second and third.

SECOND RACE.—Highweight handicap for all ages. Purse, $800, added to a subscription of $10 each, of which $125 to the second and $75 to third. Six furlongs on main track. Time—1:14 2-5.

1—Blarneystone, F. Brown's ch. h., 4 years, by Stonehenge-Bassinette, 108 pounds, 5 to 1 and 2 to 1....(Clawson)
2—Dr. Eichberg, C. Fleischmann's Son's b. c., 3, 115, 9 to 2 and 8 to 5....(Wilson)
3—Armament, Oneck Stable's br. c., 3, 112, 10 to 1....(Clayton)

Tunge, aged, 124, 11 to 5, (Turner;) Kentucky Colonel, 3, 122, 20 to 1, (Littlefield;) Clonsella, 4, 119, 8 to 1, (O'Leary;) Sweet Caporal, 3, 113, 6 to 1, (Spencer,) and Danforth, 4, 107, 25 to 1, (Doggett,) also ran and finished as named.

Won ridden out by a length and a half; three lengths between second and third.

THIRD RACE.—The Double Event, for two-year-olds; second event, colts, 122 pounds; fillies and geldings, 119 pounds; guaranteed cash value, $5,000, of which $4,000 to the winner, $750 to the second, and $250 to third. Futurity course. Time—1:12 2-5.

1—Mesmerist, Bromley & Co.'s ch. c., by Albert-Hoodoo, 129 pounds, 3 to 1 and 9 to 10, coupled with Iroquois Belle ....(Taral)
2—Mark Cheek, E. F. Simms's blk. c., by Albert-Susie Lasley, 122, 6 to 1 and 2 to 1....(N. Turner)
3—Radford, J. E. Madden's blk. c., by Falsetto-Virgeline, 114, 6 to 5, coupled with Prince of Melbourne ....(Simms)

Prince of Melbourne, 129, 6 to 5, coupled with Radford, (O'Leary;) Wooster Boy, 114, 8 to 1, (Spencer;) Mac Flecknoe, 114, 12 to 1, (Clawson;) Iroquois Belle, 111, 3 to 1, coupled with Mesmerist, (O'Connor,) and Goldone, 122, 15 to 1, (Odom,) also ran and finished as named.

Won in a hard drive by a length; a head between second and third.

FOURTH RACE.—The Lawrence Realization, for three-year-olds; a sweepstakes by the following respective subscriptions: For horses entered as foals by July 15, 1896, $50 each, and only $10 if struck out by July 15, 1897, or $25 if struck out by July 15, 1898; for horses entered as yearlings by July 15, 1897, when the stakes shall be closed, $100 each, or $50 if struck out by July 15, 1898. All starters to pay $250 additional; Coney Island Jockey Club to add $5,000. Value to the winner, $13,240; to the second, $1,833.33; to the third, $916.67. One mile and five furlongs. Time—2:51 2-5.

1—Ethelbert, Perry Belmont's b. c., by Eathen-Macri, 118 pounds, 9 to 20 and out..(Spencer)
2—Lothario, G. E. Smith's b. or br. c., by Longstreet-Brunette, 122, 10 to 1 and 5 to 2....(N. Turner)
3—Filon d'Or, R. T. Wilson, Jr.'s, ch. g., by Rayon d'Or-Fides, 119, 8 to 1....(O'Leary)

The Bouncer, 112, 6 to 1, (Odom,) and Half Time, 112, 12 to 1, (Clawson,) also ran and finished as named.

Won eased up by twelve lengths; two lengths between second and third.

FIFTH RACE.—Independence Steeplechase, a handicap for four-year-olds and upward. Purse $1,000, added to a subscription of $50 each for starters, $15 forfeit, or $5 if declared out by June 1, of which $250 to the second and $150 to third. Full steeplechase course. Time—5:13.

1—Dr. Catlett, James W. Colt's ch. g., 5 years, by Candlemas-Allerna, 154 pounds, 7 to 5 and 1 to 2....(Finnigan)
2—King T., Harry W. Smith's b. g., by King-like-Revolt, 5, 143, 8 to 1 and 5 to 2....(Mr. Smith)
3—Westown, W. C. Eustis's ch. g., by Cassock-Souvenir, 6, 153, 5 to 1....(Hogan)

Peconic, 6, 162, 13 to 5, (Cochrane;) Mars Chan, aged, 146, 8 to 1, (Carson,) and Perion, 4, 135, 30 to 1, (Mara,) also ran and finished as named.

Won easily by a length and a half; a length between second and third.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling; weights, 10 pounds above the scale. Purse, $800, added to a subscription of $10 each, of which $125 to the second and $75 to third. One mile and a sixteenth on turf. Time—1:47 2-5.

1—Maximo Gomez, M. Clancy's ch. g., 4 years, by Victory-Quesal, $1,000, 113 pounds, 5 to 2 and 4 to 5....(Clawson)
2—Intrusive, D. Gideon's ch. h., 4, 121, 9 to 5 and 7 to 10....(Taral)
3—Greatland, M. F. Dwyer's ch. c., 3, 106, 7 to 5....(Spencer)

Marshall, aged, 111, 60 to 1, (Doggett;) Diminutive, 3, 99, 15 to 1, (O'Connor;) Bob White, 5, 108, 100 to 1, (Crowhurst,) and Bona Dea, 4, 101, 100 to 1, (Brennan,) also ran and finished as named.

Won cleverly by a length; eight lengths between second and third.

CYCLE MEET AT THE BEACH

Elkes Easily Defeated Gardiner in the Twenty-five-Mile Race.

BOTH WERE PACED BY MOTORS

Glens Falls Man Led from the Start—Harlem Wheelmen Won the Amateur Events.

The bicycle race meet at the Manhattan Beach track yesterday afternoon attracted an attendance of 4,000 people, the principal event being a race between Harry Elkes of Glens Falls, the middle-distance champion of America, and Arthur Gardiner of Chicago. The distance was twenty-five miles and the purse $1,000. The contestants were paced by motor cycles.

Gardiner was paced by Fournier and Henshaw, the former doing the steering, and the motor cycle used being the one brought from Paris by Fournier. The rear wheel was provided with a wind shield, which, however, proved of little service to Gardiner. It was Elkes's intention to use two machines. He came out for a trial pace with a motor tandem, ridden by Kent and Scherer. After going around the track several times the fork of the front wheel broke, and Elkes and the riders of the tandem were thrown into a heap. Elkes got a bad gash in the left arm just below the elbow, and the other two were slightly bruised. This made it necessary for Elkes to use a quad motor cycle, which was ridden by Crooks, Irland, Allen, and Callahan.

When the race started a strong wind was blowing, which was directly against the riders for an eighth of a mile on each lap. From the start of the race Elkes and his quad began to gain on Gardiner, and at the first mile had a lead of fifty yards, which they continued to increase, until, at the fifth mile, they had secured the advantage of a full lap. Gardiner was very much handicapped by the wind. He was continually falling behind his pacing machine, while Elkes was riding close up to the quad.

Despite the big advantage of one lap obtained over his competitor at the five-mile mark, Elkes renewed his efforts and continued to increase the lead. At the fifteen-mile mark Gardiner was two and a half laps behind. At this point he made a determined effort to cut down the gap, but did not succeed. Elkes was going very easily, and seemed content to let matters stand as they were until the last mile, when, with a spurt, his combination drew further ahead, until, on the last lap, he rode ahead of his pacers, and finished just one mile ahead of Gardiner. His time was 47:32 2-5, while Gardiner's time was 50:08 4-5. The record for the distance is 42:42. Gardiner laid his defeat to the wind. The score:

Miles.	Leader.	By	Time.
1	Elkes	50 yards	1:54 3-5
2	Elkes	100 yards	3:38 2-5
3	Elkes	200 yards	5:21 4-5
4	Elkes	500 yards	7:10 1-5
5	Elkes	1-3 mile	9:04 1-5
6	Elkes	700 yards	10:55 4-5
7	Elkes	900 yards	12:46 3-5
8	Elkes	950 yards	14:38
9	Elkes	1,000 yards	16:28 4-5
10	Elkes	1,000 yards	18:25 1-5
11	Elkes	1,100 yards	20:21 2-5
12	Elkes	⅔ mile	22:15 1-5
13	Elkes	1,300 yards	24:14 1-5
14	Elkes	1,300 yards	26:09 4-5
15	Elkes	1,350 yards	28:00 4-5
16	Elkes	1,550 yards	29:56 4-5
17	Elkes	1,550 yards	31:51 2-5
18	Elkes	1,550 yards	33:47 3-5
19	Elkes	1,550 yards	35:45 2-5
20	Elkes	1,550 yards	37:41 3-5
21	Elkes	1,500 yards	39:41 2-5
22	Elkes	1,575 yards	41:36 4-5
23	Elkes	1,575 yards	43:36 1-5
24	Elkes	1,600 yards	45:36 4-5
25	Elkes	1 mile	47:32 2-5

The amateur races proved a walk-over for the Harlem Wheelmen. Frank Kramer won the third-mile dash and the Kramer Handicap with ease, while Bedell and Mosher had little trouble in winning the Collett Tandem Handicap. The summaries:

Third-mile Dash, Amateur. Prizes, Diamonds, Value $35, $25, $10.—First heat won by Le Roy See, N. Y. A. C.; time, 0:44 3-5. Second heat won by Frank L. Kramer, Harlem Wheelmen; time, 0:52 4-5. Third heat won by C. T. Earl, Kings Co. Wheelmen; time, 0:42 3-5. Final heat won by Frank L. Kramer; Le Roy See, second; C. T. Earl, third; time, 0:42 4-5.

Kramer Handicap, Half-mile, Amateur. Prizes, Diamonds, Value $35, $25, and $10.—First heat won by P. O. Mundt, H. W., Brooklyn, (40 yards;) time, 1:07 2-5. Second heat won by F. L. Kramer, (scratch;) time, 1:06 2-5. Third heat won by C. T. Earl, Kings Co. W., (30 yards;) time, 1:06 2-5. Final heat won by F. L. Kramer, (scratch;) G. C. Schreiber, H. W., N. Y. City, (10 yards,) second; C. A. Arthur, Brooklyn, (50 yards,) third; time, 1:04.

The Collett Tandem Handicap; One Mile. Prizes, Diamonds for Each Rider. Value, $25, $15, $10.—Won by H. T. Bedell and W. E. Mosher, Harlem Wheelmen, (60 yards;) Walter Torrence and Daniel Sullivan, Greenwich Wheelmen, (30 yards,) second; William Alexander and Hugo Tollner, Brooklyn, (150 yards,) third. Time, 1:57 4-5.

THE RAHWAY ROAD RACE.

W. McCully First to Go the Twenty-five Miles—Two Badly Hurt.

ELIZABETH, N. J., July 4.—The twenty-five mile bicycle road race between Elizabeth and Rahway was the principal feature of the day's sports. The course was between the Oakwood House, on the Rahway road, and Rahway. Three laps to Rahway and two to Elizabeth constituted the twenty-five miles. The entries numbered 110, coming from Jersey City, Trenton, New Brunswick, Rahway, Elizabeth, and several of the larger towns of the State.

The racers started at 11:50 A. M. W. McCully of Elizabeth won in one hour four and three-quarters minutes. A. C. Hauser of Newark came second. The next eleven came in as follows: Price, Hildebrant, Bird, Teneyck, Chapman, Blake, Gentle, Bleecker, Willis, Beyer, and Naylor. W. Michael won the time race in one hour and five minutes. McCully, the winner, is a member of the Knickerbocker Athletic Club of New York.

J. R. Sutterly of Trenton was the first man to return after the start. He was run into and his wheel smashed. He was badly injured about the head and shoulders. He was attended by a surgeon at the Oakwood. J. M. Schloven of Brooklyn, who was well in front, was also run into and thrown, receiving severe injuries. The judges were Frank Langhan, Brooklyn; George Cobb, New York, and E. Weldon, Rahway. Timers—H. J. Baners, Walter Angus, Robert Eaton, and William Snedall, all of Elizabeth. Umpire—Al Bonnell.

Red Bank Wheelmen's Meet.

RED BANK, July 4.—The most successful race meet of the Red Bank Wheelmen was held to-day on the Shrewsbury Oval. There was a big entry list, including a number of Jersey cracks, and the sport was very interesting. Visiting wheelmen won the main events. Summary:

Half-mile novice—Won by Orde Perrine, South Amboy; Charles Schlike, Matawan, second; C. R. Rose, South Amboy, third. Time, 1:17.

Half-mile, open—Won by George Voorhees, New Brunswick; B. L. Allen, Brooklyn, second; Joseph Edgar, Red Bank, third. Time, 1:18¼.

One mile, handicap—Won by Charles Young, Keyport, 160 yards; Joseph Hance, Red Bank, 160 yards, second; John Ferry, New Brunswick, 140 yards, third. Time, 2:22.

Two-mile handicap—Won by Harry Chappy, Little Falls, 90 yards; Edward Ivins, Red Bank, 120 yards, second; L. Lippman, New York, 120 yards, third. Time, 4:40.

Two-mile tandem handicap—Won by William H. Cornwell, Newark, and John F. Rodgers, Avondale, 60 yards; James Fitzgibbon and Frank Boskey, Red Bank, 110 yards, second. Time, 4:22.

End of the Maher Case.

At a meeting of the Stewards of The Jockey Club, at the Coney Island Club's track yesterday, final disposition of the case of "Danny" Maher, the jockey who rode Banastar in the Suburban and was left at the post, was made. They announced this official decision:

"The Stewards of The Jockey Club, after a careful review of the report and the evidence submitted in the Maher-Banastar case, approve the action taken by the Stewards of the Coney Island meeting."

Reiff Wins a Race at Nottingham.

LONDON, July 4.—At the first day's racing of the Nottingham July meeting today, J. Reiff, the American jockey, won the Burford Plate on Mr. E. Foster's three-year-old chestnut filly Marceline. Nine horses ran five furlongs straight. The betting was 8 to 1 against Marceline.

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FINANCIAL.

TO THE HOLDERS OF CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT FOR STATEN ISLAND RAPID TRANSIT RAILROAD COMPANY SECOND MORTGAGE FIVE PER CENT. GOLD BONDS ISSUED UNDER BONDHOLDERS' AGREEMENT DATED JULY 5TH, 1898.

On and after this date the undersigned will pay to the holders of the above-mentioned certificates the sum of seventy-six 87-100 dollars ($76.87) in respect of each bond represented by said certificates, being the equivalent of the interest due July 1st, 1898; January 1st, 1899, and July 1st, 1899, on each of the above-mentioned bonds, together with interest thereon at five per cent. from the date of maturity of such interest to July 1st, 1899, on presentation of the certificates for stamping of the payment thereon.

Hallgarten & Co.,
28 BROAD STREET.

New York, July 1st, 1899.

FINANCIAL.

To the holders of our certificates of deposit for Five Per Cent. First Mortgage Gold Bonds of the

Baltimore Belt Railroad Company

issued under bondholders' agreement dated November 1st, 1897:

Referring to our circular dated London, June 22, 1898, we now beg to notify you that pursuant to the arrangement therein stated, The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company has now elected to exercise the option thereby granted to it to purchase the deposited bonds at par and accrued interest on September 1st, 1899.

We have obtained from The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company authority to offer to such of the holders of our certificates of deposit for the above bonds as shall accept the same on or prior to July 20, 1899, to give in exchange for their bonds new First Mortgage Four Per Cent. Fifty-Year Gold Bonds of The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, bond for bond, carrying all coupons maturing on and after October 1, 1899, the overdue interest upon your old bonds being paid in cash, as hereinafter more particularly stated. Holders of our certificates who desire to accept this offer of the Railroad Company must signify their acceptance in writing on or before **JULY 20**, 1899, and we will thereupon exchange the original bonds for the new Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company First Mortgage Four Per Cent. bonds, and will deliver the same, together with the interest to be paid in cash, upon the surrender of our certificate of deposit therefor.

Unless on or before the 20th day of July, 1899, we shall receive from you a written acceptance of this offer we will carry out the original agreement and will sell your bonds of the Batimore Belt Railroad Company at par and interest, and will pay over to you the amount so received on surrender of our certificate of deposit for your bonds.

In case you accept the offer to exchange, the holder of each certificate for a deposited bond will be entitled to receive from us on and after August 1, 1899, one First Mortgage Four Per Cent. Fifty-Year Gold Bond of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, with coupons attached maturing on and after October 1, 1899, and in cash the amount of overdue interest upon said bonds at five per cent. up to July 1, 1898, with interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum on said overdue interest from the respective dates of maturity of the installments thereof up to August 1, 1899; also the amount of interest in cash at four per cent. per annum upon said bonds from July 1, 1898, to April 1, 1899, from which date the new bonds bear interest with interest at 4 per cent. upon the overdue installments up to August 1, 1899.

In case you do not elect to exchange your bonds, but elect to sell the same for cash, you will receive for the principal of said bond one thousand dollars in cash, and you will also receive in cash the overdue interest on said bond up to July 1, 1898, at the rate of five per cent. per annum, together with interest upon said overdue interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum from the respective dates of maturity of the installments thereof up to September 1, 1899, and also in cash interest at the rate of four per cent. per annum upon said bond from July 1, 1898, to September 1, 1899, with interest upon such overdue installments at four per cent. to September 1, 1899.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company also offers to such holders as prefer to sell their bonds for cash to anticipate the cash payment therefor, and to make the same at any time on or after August 1, 1899, interest being adjusted to the date of purchase instead of September 1, 1899, when the sixty days' notice required would expire. Holders desiring to accept such payment in cash prior to September 1, 1899, will please notify us accordingly.

We earnestly request a prompt reply.

London, June 30, 1899.

BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO.

HOLDERS IN THIS COUNTRY MAY SIGNIFY THEIR ACCEPTANCE OF THE ABOVE OFFER OF EXCHANGE TO EITHER OF THE UNDERSIGNED, AT WHOSE OFFICES FORMS OF ACCEPTANCE AND COPIES OF CIRCULAR MAY BE OBTAINED UPON APPLICATION.

JULY 1ST, 1899.

Brown Brothers & Co.,
N. Y., Phila., and Boston.

Alex. Brown & Sons,
Baltimore.

WM. COSSITT CONE & CO.
44 BROAD ST., NEW YORK,
Issue carefully prepared SPECIAL REPORTS on the leading securities and the general market each week. Also a DAILY LETTER giving our views on the immediate market, furnished free upon application.

SPECIAL REPORT.
"Increased Earnings of the Railroads."
"The foundation for advancing Prices."
"Vanderbilt Securities the Leaders."
"Position of the Granger Stocks and lower-priced issues."
We would be pleased to furnish you this report free upon request in person or by letter at our offices,
44 Broad St., New York.
WM. COSSITT CONE & CO.
BANKERS,
MEMBERS CONSOLIDATED STOCK EXCHANGE.
Investment securities, stocks, bonds, wheat, bought and sold for cash or on margin.

To the Stockholders of
Flint & Pere Marquette R. R. Co.,
Detroit, Grand Rapids & Western R. R. Co.,
Chicago & West Michigan R'way Co.:

A MAJORITY of the preferred and common stock of each of the three railroad companies having been deposited subject to the plan and agreement dated May 20, 1899, for the Union and Readjustment of the Capitalization of said Companies, SAID PLAN HAS BEEN DECLARED OPERATIVE by the undersigned Committee. The Committee have, in response to numerous requests, EXTENDED UNTIL JULY 10 the time within which stock may be deposited under the terms of their circular of May 20. After July 10 deposits will be received only upon such terms as the Committee may impose.

Dated June 21, 1899.

WILLIAM W. CRAPO, Chairman,
MARK T. COX,
JOHN M. GRAHAM,
CHARLES M. HEALD,
CHARLES MERRIAM,
OLIVER W. MINK,
THOMAS F. RYAN,
NATHANIEL THAYER, } Committee.

ROBERT R. BROWN, Secretary, 40 Wall St., New York.
SEWARD, GUTHRIE & STEELE, Counsel.

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO

35 WALL ST., NEW YORK, JULY 1ST, 1899.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD AND LAND GRANT GENERAL FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND SIX PER CENT. GOLD BONDS.

Holders of registered bonds of the above issue are hereby given an opportunity to convert the same into Prior Lien 4 Per Cent. Bonds of the Northern Pacific Railway Company, on the basis of **$1,100 Prior Lien Bonds, for each $1,000 General First Mortgage Bonds.**

The right is reserved to withdraw this offer at any time without notice.

General First Mortgage Bonds for conversion should be deposited with Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., cor. Wall and Broad Sts., New York City.

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY,
By C. S. MELLEN, President.

N. Y. SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
46 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.
Capital and Surplus . . . $3,000,000
CHARLES S. FAIRCHILD, President.
Wm. L. Strong, 1st V.P.; Abram M. Hyatt, 2d V.P.; Osborn W. Bright, Sec.; Zelah Van Loan, Asst. Sec.

PROPOSALS. PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR $10,025,000 OF 3½% Corporate Stock OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

Exempt from all Taxation in the State of New York, except for State Purposes.

Principal and Interest Payable in Gold.

EXECUTORS, ADMINISTRATORS, GUARDIANS, AND OTHERS HOLDING TRUST FUNDS ARE AUTHORIZED, BY CHAPTER 65 OF THE LAWS OF 1889, TO INVEST IN THESE BONDS AND STOCK.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED BY THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CITY OF New York, at his office, No. 280 Broadway, in the City of New York, until

Wednesday, the 5th Day of July, 1899, at 2 o'clock P. M.,

for the whole or a part of the following described Registered Stock of the City of New York, bearing interest at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. per annum, from and including the date of payment therefor, to wit:

$2,000,000.00	Corporate Stock of the City of New York, for the uses and purposes of the Department of Docks and Ferries. Principal payable Nov. 1, 1929.
1,700,000.00	Corporate Stock of the City of New York, for Schoolhouses and Sites therefor in the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx. Principal payable Nov. 1, 1929.
1,800,000.00	Corporate Stock of the City of New York, for Schoolhouses and Sites therefor in the Borough of Brooklyn. Principal payable Nov. 1, 1929.
500,000.00	Corporate Stock of the City of New York, for Schoolhouses and Sites therefor in the Borough of Queens. Principal payable Nov. 1, 1929.
100,000.00	Corporate Stock of the City of New York, for Schoolhouses and Sites therefor in the Borough of Richmond. Principal payable Nov. 1, 1929.
250,000.00	Corporate Stock of the City of New York for the New East River Bridge. Principal payable Nov. 1, 1929.
1,000,000.00	Corporate Stock of the City of New York, for Constructing a bridge over the Harlem River, from One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street to One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street. Principal payable Nov. 1, 1929.
375,000.00	Corporate Stock of the City of New York, for Constructing, Furnishing, and Equipping a Court house for the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court in the First Department. Principal payable Nov. 1, 1929.
$500,000.00	Corporate Stock of the City of New York for the Construction of a building in Bryant Park for the New York Public Library, Astor, Lenox, and Tilden Foundations. Principal payable Nov. 1, 1929.
150,000.00	Corporate Stock of the City of New York, for the Erection and Equipment of an Addition to the present Building of the American Museum of Natural History, (Chapter 175, Laws 1896.) Principal payable Nov. 1, 1929.
150,000.00	Corporate Stock of the City of New York, for the Erection and Equipment of Additions to the present Building of the American Museum of Natural History (Chapter 213, Laws 1897.) Principal payable Nov. 1, 1929.
650,000.00	Corporate Stock of the City of New York, for New Buildings, etc., for the Department of Correction. Principal payable Nov. 1, 1929.
100,000.00	Corporate Stock of the City of New York for the Construction and Improvement of Parkways. Principal payable Nov. 1, 1929.
100,000.00	Corporate Stock of the City of New York, for the Extension of Riverside Drive to the Boulevard Lafayette. Principal payable Nov. 1, 1929.
300,000.00	Corporate Stock of the City of New York for the Purchase of New Stock or Plant for the Department of Street Cleaning. Principal payable Nov. 1, 1929.
350,000.00	Corporate Stock of the City of New York for the New Aqueduct. Principal payable Oct. 1, 1918.

The above-described stock is **free and exempt from all taxation in the State of New York,** except for State purposes, pursuant to the provisions of Section 169 of Chapter 378 of the Laws of 1897.

THE PRINCIPAL OF AND INTEREST ON SAID STOCK ARE PAYABLE IN GOLD COIN OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, OF THE PRESENT STANDARD OF WEIGHT AND FINENESS, PURSUANT TO A RESOLUTION OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE SINKING FUND, ADOPTED JUNE 9, 1898.

CONDITIONS OF SALE.

No proposal for stock shall be accepted for less than the par value of the same.

Proposals containing conditions other than those herein set forth will not be received or considered.

Every bidder, as a condition precedent to the reception or consideration of his proposal, shall deposit with the Comptroller in money, or by a certified check drawn to the order of said Comptroller upon one of the State or National Banks of the said city, TWO PER CENT. of the par value of the stock bid for in said proposal.

No proposal will be received or considered which is not accompanied by such deposit.

All such deposits shall be returned by the Comptroller to the persons making the same within three days after the decision has been rendered as to who is or are the highest bidder or bidders, except the deposit made by the highest bidder or bidders.

If said highest bidder or bidders shall refuse or neglect, within five days after service of written notice of the award to him or them, to pay to the City Chamberlain the amount of the stock awarded to him or them at its par value, together with the premium thereon, less the amount deposited by him or them, the amount or amounts of deposit thus made shall be forfeited to and retained by said city as liquidated damages for such neglect or refusal, and shall thereafter be paid into the Sinking Fund of The City of New York for the Redemption of the City Debt.

Upon the payment into the City Treasury of the amounts due by the persons whose bids are accepted, respectively, certificates thereof shall be issued to them as authorized by law.

The proposals, together with the security deposits, should be inclosed in a sealed envelope, indorsed "Proposals for Bonds of the Corporation of the City of New York," and then inclosed in a sealed envelope, addressed to the Comptroller of The City of New York.

For fuller information see CITY RECORD. Copies to be procured at No. 2 City Hall.

BIRD S. COLER, Comptroller.

THE CITY OF NEW YORK,
DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE.
JUNE 12, 1899.

FINANCIAL.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE **STOCKS AND BONDS** OF THE

Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf R.R. Co.

Further deposits of stock and bonds above named will be received by The Mercantile Trust Company of the City of New York until further notice, under an agreement, copies of which may be obtained at the office of the Trust Company.

Securities may be withdrawn by non-assenting depositors if the Plan of Readjustment shall not prove to be satisfactory to them.

An amount equal to the interest maturing April 1st, 1899, will be advanced to depositing bondholders.

The Committee is of the opinion that no intelligent Plan of Readjustment can be formulated until a physical examination showing the needs of the property, and an examination of the accounts shall have been completed. The result of such examinations will form a proper basis for a plan. Until the recent changes in the personnel of this Committee and Receivership, satisfactory arrangements could not be made for such examinations. At the request of, and in conjunction with the representatives of the Amsterdam bondholders, expert accountants have been appointed to examine the books and accounts, and an expert has also been appointed for the physical examination. The plan will be formulated as soon as these examinations shall have been completed.

Negotiable receipts will be issued by The Mercantile Trust Company, and application for their listing on the New York Stock Exchange will be made in due course.

ERNST THALMANN, Chairman;
LOUIS FITZGERALD,
E. H. HARRIMAN,
J. LOWBER WELSH,
JAMES STILLMAN,
GEORGE COPPELL,
W. L. BULL,
W. E. GLYN.

W. C. GULLIVER, Counsel.
ALVIN W. KRECH, Secretary, 120 Broadway.

Philadelphia, May 20, 1899.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE SECURITIES OF THE KANSAS CITY, PITTSBURG & GULF RAILROAD COMPANY and its Terminal Companies.

Your committee deem it essential for the preservation of the value of your securities:—

First—That the securities covering the main line and the Kansas City and Port Arthur terminals be now merged and consolidated under one management.

Second—That such management be independent and in your interest alone.

Your property is of great value. It has an assured and a very large earning power. Its present financial condition is due to causes familiar to you, and which it would be difficult to avoid, even if the work were now to be done over again.

In the consolidation of the system we expect to receive the support of the foreign holders of all the securities affected. The foreign holdings are, we are informed, a majority of the whole. Pending the preparation of the plan of reorganization, we advise holders to refrain from depositing their securities with any Committee in this country. The experience of some of our fellow-bondholders has been that it is easier to deposit bonds than to get them back.

Your Committee ask the holders of the securities of the main line and terminal companies to furnish their addresses and the amounts of their respective holdings to the Chairman, care of Equitable Trust Company of Philadelphia. They will thereafter be directly and promptly informed when the plan is ready for publication, and will be made acquainted with its provisions.

WILLIAM F. HARRITY, Chairman
B. N. BAKER, (Baltimore)
AUGUST HECKSCHER, (New York)
EDW'D WAGNER, (Berlin, Germany)
SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY
SILAS W. PETTIT
WINTHROP SMITH

Haskins & Sells,
Certified Public Accountants,
NO. 30 BROAD ST., NEW YORK.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

FINANCIAL.

WE OFFER FOR SALE
$500,000
New York, Ontario & West. R'y Co.
First Mortgage Gold 4s, due June, 1992.
$250,000
Chicago & Northwestern R'way Co.
First Mortgage 7s, due Feb., 1915.
$100,000
Southern Pacific R. R. Co. of Cal.
First Mortgage Gold 6s, due April, 1912.
$300,000
Southern Pacific R. R. Co. of Arizona
First Mortgage Gold 6s, due March, 1910.
$100,000
City of Providence, R. I.,
Registered Gold 3½s, due April, 1928.
Price and particulars on application.

Estabrook & Co.,
Members N. Y. and Boston Stock Exchanges.
Dealers in Government, Municipal, and High Grade Railroad Bonds.
31 NASSAU ST., N. Y.
35 CONGRESS ST., BOSTON.

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy
3½s, 4s, and 7s.
Illinois Central Gold 3½s
Louisville Division.
St Louis Division.
Baltimore and Ohio
Gold 3½s and 4s.
St. Paul, Minn. & Manitoba
1st Mtge. Gold 6s.
Dakota Ext. Gold 6s.
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific
Gen'l Mtge. Gold 4s.
New York & New England
1st Mtge. 6s and 7s.
St. Louis & San Francisco
Gen'l Mtge. Gold 6s.
Rio Grande Western
Cons. Mtge. Gold 4s.

Blodget, Merritt & Co.,
NEW YORK, 15 WALL ST. BOSTON, 16 CONGRESS ST.

"OUTSIDE" SECURITIES
DEALT IN.
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 Wall St.

FINANCIAL.

MEETING TO-DAY of the American Spirits Manufacturing Co

The undersigned have been requested to act as a temporary committee on behalf of the stockholders of The American Spirits Manufacturing Company.

Under the scheme which has been arranged to surrender the stock of this Company and take in exchange therefor a percentage of the stock of **The Distilling Company of America,** it is believed that an injustice will be done to stockholders and that concerted action should be taken for their protection. All such stockholders of the American Spirits Manufacturing Company are called upon to attend a meeting to be held at the **Astor House,** Broadway, New York, (Parlor 74,) **on Wednesday, July 5, 1899, at 3:15 P. M.**

Stockholders who are unable to be present in person at such meeting are requested to send notice of their desire to take part in such movement with a statement of the stock which they represent.—Dated New York, June 28th, 1899.

LEWIS W. BABCOCK,
HUGH V. RODDY, JR.,
A. DEVOE WALL,
Committee.

BANKING HOUSE
HAIGHT & FREESE
NEW YORK, 53 BROADWAY.
Boston, 85 State St. Phila., S.W. Cor. 4th & Walnut.
CONNECTED BY PRIVATE WIRES.
ALL THE INFORMATION NEEDED to deal intelligently and profitably in Stocks, Bonds, Grain, and Cotton can be obtained from our "400 PAGE SECURITY MANUAL." Contains earnings, dividends, and prices for 10 to 30 years.
ISSUED GRATIS AND MAILED FREE.
Orders executed in STOCKS, BONDS, GRAIN, COTTON on the New York, Philadelphia, Boston, and Chicago Exchanges for cash or on margin of 3 to 5 per cent. Commission 1-16.
Branch Office, 1,132 Broadway, N. Y., near 26th St. Daily Stock, Grain, Cotton LETTER free on request.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE

Northern Pacific Railway Company

Mills Building, New York, June 14, 1899.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, there was declared from the net earnings of the Company a dividend of ONE PER CENT. on the Common Stock of the Company, the same to be paid August 3, 1899, to the stockholders of record at the closing of the transfer books on July 11, 1899.

For the purpose of such dividend the transfer books of this Company will be closed at 3 P. M. on July 11, 1899, and will be reopened at 10 A. M. on July 24, 1899.

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY,
By GEORGE H. EARL, Secretary.

23 Wall Street,
New York, June 14, 1899.

The transfer books of the Voting Trustees for Common Stock Trust Certificates of the NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY will close in New York and Berlin at 3 P. M. on July 11, 1899, and will reopen at 10 A. M. on July 24, 1899.

On August 3, 1899, the Voting Trustees will be prepared to distribute the above dividend of One Per Cent., when received by them, among the parties entitled thereto, as same appear of record on their books when closed as above.

J. P. MORGAN & CO., New York,
DEUTSCHE BANK, Berlin,
Agents for Voting Trustees.

St. Joseph & Grand Island Railway Co.

38 Broad St., New York, June 26, 1899.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Board of Directors, held this day, a dividend of ONE PER CENT. on the First Preferred Stock of the Company was declared, payable August 1st, 1899, to the holders of record of the First Preferred Stock at the closing of the transfer books on July 15th, 1899.

The transfer books for First Preferred Stock will close July 15th, 1899, at 12 M., and will reopen August 2d, 1899, at 10 A. M.

W. S. WILSON, Secretary.

54 Wall St., N. Y., June 26th, 1899.

The above-mentioned dividend of ONE PER CENT. will be payable on August 1st, 1899, to holders of record at the close of business on July 15th, 1899, on the books of the Voting Trustees for Certificates of First Preferred Stock of the St. Joseph and Grand Island Railway Company.

The transfer books of the Voting Trustees for Certificates of First Preferred Stock will close July 15th, 1899, at 12 M., and will reopen August 2d, 1899, at 10 A. M.

CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
Agents for Voting Trustees.

TO THE HOLDERS OF
St. Louis Southwestern Railway Company
Second Mtge. Income Bond Certificates.

Notice is hereby given that **TWO PER CENT.** interest on the above certificates will be paid on and after July 1, 1899, on presentation and surrender of matured coupons at the office of the undersigned, at No. 120 Broadway, New York.

THE MERCANTILE TRUST COMPANY,
By E. R. ADEE, Secretary.

Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railway Co.,

May 29th, 1899.

A quarterly dividend of One and One-quarter (1¼) Per Cent. will be paid on the preferred stock of this Company on July 20th, 1899, to stockholders of record at the close of business June 30th, 1899, at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., New York.

The transfer books will close at 3 P. M. June 30th, 1899, and be reopened at 10 o'clock A. M. July 6th, 1899.

C. F. COX, Treasurer.

Norfolk & Southern R. R. Co.,

100 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, June 20, 1899.

Dividend No. 29.

A quarterly dividend of ONE PER CENT. upon the capital stock of this Company has been declared, payable July 10, 1899, at the office of the Atlantic Trust Company, 39 William Street, to stockholders of record of June 30, 1899. Transfer books will be closed June 30, 1899, and reopened July 11, 1899. By order of the Board of Directors.

M. W. DOMINICK, Treasurer.

Office of the United Gas Improvement Company.

N. W. Cor. Broad and Arch Streets,
Philadelphia, Penn., June 22, 1899.

The Directors have this day declared a dividend of Two Per Cent., (one dollar per share,) payable July 15th, 1899, to stockholders of record at the close of business June 30th. Checks will be mailed.

EDWARD C. LEE, Treasurer.

Ninth National Bank,

New York, June 23d, 1899.

A Dividend of Two Per Cent. upon the Capital Stock of this Bank has been declared, free of tax, payable on and after July 1st, 1899. The transfer books will be closed until July 5th.

H. H. NAZRO, Cashier.

COMMONWEALTH (FIRE) INSURANCE CO. OF NEW YORK.

The Directors have declared a DIVIDEND of THREE PER CENT. upon the Capital Stock, payable July 6th, 1899. CHAS. S. BARTOW, President.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF THE LINCOLN Safe Deposit Company will take place at 32 to 42 East 42d Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on WEDNESDAY, July 12th, 1899, at one o'clock P. M., for the purpose of choosing eleven Trustees and two Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of any other business that may be brought up for consideration.

JOHN R. VAN WORMER, Secretary.

The State Bank,

378 Grand Street.
New York, June 29, 1899.

ANNUAL ELECTION.

The annual election for directors of this bank will be held at the bank, No. 378 Grand St., on Monday, July 10th, 1899.

The polls will be open from 3 to 4 o'clock P. M.

J. H. ROSENBAUM, Cashier.

New York, June 27th, 1899.

THE DEPEW SYNDICATE.

The annual meeting of the shareholders of the Company will be held at its office, 71 Broadway, New York, July 12th, 1899, at three P. M.—Dated June 26th, 1899.

LEWIS E. CARR, Jr., Secretary.

AUCTION SALES OF STOCKS AND BONDS.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
WEDNESDAY, July 5, 1899,
at 12½ o'clock at the N. Y. Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.

(By order of Executor.)
8 shs. Bank of America.
40 shs. Pacific Fire Ins. Co.
$3,000 Central R. R., N. J., 5 p. c. Genl. Mtge. Bonds, 1987.
$5,000 United States 4 p. c. coup. Bds., 1907.
(By order of Trustees.)
$400 Keo. & Des Moines Ry. 1st Mtge. Bonds.
14 shs. Gallatin Nat. Bank.
(By order of Administratrix.)
$11,000 United States 2 p. c. Regstd. Bonds.
(For account of whom it may concern.)
38 shs. Title Guar. & Trust Co.
63 shs. American Surety Co.
7 shs. North American Trust Co.
35 shs. Title Guar. Trust Co.
60 shs. Sunday Creek Coal Co. pref.
$3,000 Sunbury, Hazleton & Wilkesbarre R. R. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bonds, 1928.
25 shs. Western Nat. Bank.
$25,000 Chi., Mil. & St. Paul (Fargo & Southern) R. R. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bonds, 1925.
$7,000 Eastern Ry. (of Minnesota) 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., 1908.
$1,000 Ohio River R. R. Genl. 5 p. c. Bond, 1937.
$13,000 Central of Geo. R. R., M., G. & A. Div. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bonds, 1947.
700 shs. Pensacola & Atlantic R. R.
40 shs. Tol., Peoria & Western R. R.
$1,000 Det. & Mack. R. R. 4 p. c. Mtge. Bonds, 1995.
$2,000 Joliet & Northern Ind. R. R. 1st Mtge. 7 p. c. Bds., 1907.
$5,000 Long Island R. R. (Stewart Line) 1st Mtge. 4 p. c. Bds., 1932.
10 shs. Merchants' Refrig. Co.
50 shs. Joseph Ladue Gold Mining and Devel. Co.
10 shs. Mutual Bank, N. Y.
50 shs. Mechanics' Nat. Bank.
$1,000 10th & 23d St. Ferry 1st 5 p. c. Bd., 1919.
£4,000 Harney Peak Cons. Tin Co. Deb. Bds., May, 1893, coup.
1,750 shs. Harney Peak Cons. Tin Co.
30 shs. Western Natl. Bank.
$2,000 Louisville, New Albany and Chic. (Chic. and Ind.) R. R. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds., 1911.
$4,000 N. Y. and New England R. R. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds., 1905.
$1,000 Newark, N. J., Water 4 p. c. Bds., Feby., 1922.
134 shs. Northern Land and Mining Co.
5 shs. Manhattan Life Ins. Co.
10 shs. Western Natl. Bank.
$152,000 St. Louis, Alton & Springfield R. R. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bonds, Atlantic Trust Co. Certifs. of Dep.
$26,000 Warren Water Co. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Sink. Fund Bonds, 1906, Mar., 1897, coup.
$9,000 Shaw Township, S. C., Bonds, $4,185 paid on account.
$7,500 Wise Township, S. C., Bonds.
$3,500 Pickens Township, S. C., Bonds.
1,734 shs. Louisville, Henderson & St. Louis Ry. common N. T. R.
456 shs. Louisville, Henderson & St. Louis Ry. pref.
$1,666.66 Corry Water Supply Co. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bonds, 1915, Oct., 1899, coup.
$2,000 Kent Water & Light Co. 1st 6 p. c. 20-year Bonds, 1909, Aug., 1895, coup.
$5,000 City of Wabash, Wabash Water Co. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Sink. Fund Bond, 1916, Sept., 1899.
$3,000 Cauldwell Water Supply Co. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bonds, 1906, July, 1896, coup.
$4,000 Canandaigua Water Works Co. 6 p. c. Genl. Mtge. Bonds, 1904, Jany., 1896, coup.
$3,000 Anthony Impt. Co. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bonds, 1920, July, 1895, coup.
$9,000 Circleville Water Supply Co. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bonds, 1916, Sept., 1896, coup.
400 shs. Balt., Chic. & Atlantic Ry. pref.
$111,000 St. Louis, Chic. & St. Paul Ry. 2d Mtge. 6 p. c. Non-Cum. Inc. Bonds, 1937, all coup.
$1,500 Southern Ry. (Aiken Branch) 1st Mtge. 4 p. c. Bonds, 1998.
500 shs. Central Carolina Land & Impt. Co. of N. J.

THE AMERICAN SURETY COMPANY OF NEW YORK will cause to be sold at public auction, by Adrian H. Muller & Son, on Wednesday, July 12th, 1899, at 12½ o'clock at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, for account of whom it may concern, the following securities: 124 bonds of the Great White Spirit Company, par value $1,000.00 each, due 1915. The said bonds will be sold subject to the terms and conditions of a certain agreement of holders of bonds of the Great White Spirit Company, dated on or about September 14, 1898.

SAVINGS BANKS.

Dry Dock Savings Institution,

341 AND 343 BOWERY, NEW YORK.

The Trustees have declared a dividend for the six months ending June 30, 1899, on all deposits entitled thereto under the by-laws, at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. per annum on all sums not exceeding Three Thousand Dollars, payable on and after July 17, 1899.

Deposits made on or before July 10 will be entitled to interest from July 1, 1899.

ANDREW MILLS, President.
CHARLES MIEHLING, Secretary.
WM. F. PATTERSON, Ass't Secretary.

Metropolitan Savings Bank

1 and 3 THIRD AVE. (opp. Cooper Institute.)
CHARTERED 1852. 92D DIVIDEND.
New York, June 13th, 1899.

INTEREST FOR THE HALF YEAR ENDING JUNE 30TH, 1899, at the rate of

FOUR PER CENT. PER ANNUM

Will be credited to depositors entitled thereto under the by-law of the bank on sums from $5 to $3,000. INTEREST PAYABLE JULY 19TH, 1899.

MONEY DEPOSITED on or before July 10th will draw interest from July 1st, 1899.

JONATHAN B. CURREY, President.
EDWARD SHERER, Secretary.

THE FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK.

TEMPORARY BANKING ROOMS
110 WEST 42D ST., NEAR 6TH AV.,
During construction of its new building on corner 42d Street and 8th Avenue.

78TH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.

On and after July 17th, 1899, interest at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. per annum will be paid to depositors entitled thereto on all sums of $5 to $3,000. Money deposited on or before the 10th of July will draw interest from the 1st. Bank open from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and from 6 to 8 P. M. on Mondays, holidays excepted. Closes at 12 M. on Saturdays.

ASSETS, $9,008,961.89.
SURPLUS, $968,326.42.

A. TURNER, Pres.
WM. G. CONKLIN, Sec.

The Bank for Savings,

280 Fourth Avenue, New York.
July 1, 1899.

THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES HAVE DECLARED the usual interest under the provisions of the by-laws for the six months ending June 30th, as follows:

At the rate of FOUR (4) PER CENT. per annum on all sums of $5 and upwards not exceeding $3,000, payable on and after the third Monday, being the 17th day of this month.

The interest is carried at once to the credit of depositors as principal on the 1st inst., where it stands exactly as a deposit.

It will be entered on the passbooks at any time when required on and after the 17th inst.

MERRITT TRIMBLE, President.
ROBERT S. HOLT, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION

115 Chambers St., New York City.

The Trustees of this institution have declared interest on all sums remaining on deposit during the three and six months ending June 30, 1899, at the rate of FOUR PER CENT. per annum on amounts from $1 to $3,000, payable on and after Monday, July 17, 1899. Deposits made on or before July 10th will draw interest from July 1st.

W. H. B. TOTTEN, President.
G. BYRON LATIMER, Secretary.

Union Dime Savings Institution

BROADWAY, 32D ST. & SIXTH AVENUE.
GREELEY SQUARE, NEW YORK.

Interest three and one-half per cent. from $5 to $3,000. Credited July 1st, payable July 20th or any time later.

Money deposited before July 10th draws interest from the first.

CHARLES E. SPRAGUE, President.
GEORGE N. BIRDSALL, Treasurer.
FRANCIS M. LEAKE, Secretary.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST.—Notice is hereby given that stock certificate No. A-1645, for seventy-five shares of common stock of the Federal Steel Company, standing in the name of John M. Laflin, has been lost. Transfer of this stock has been stopped upon the books of the company. Finder will please return it to A. BANKS & CO., 34 New Street, New York City, or CHARLES E. HILL, No. 141 Broadway, New York City.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

40 WALL STREET.
New York, July 1, 1899.

Mr. George Parmly Day has this day been admitted to partnership in our firm.

CLARENCE S. DAY & CO.

RIVER AND RAIL COAL POOLS.

PITTSBURG, Penn., July 4.—George I. Whitney, a Director in the new river coal combine, says the merging of all the river coal interests is practically assured. All options have been taken on a strictly cash basis, and the question of the acceptance or rejection of the properties at the prices that have been named will be decided in a few days. The combine is to issue capital stock amounting to $30,000,000 and $10,000,000 in bonds.

The big combine of rail coal interests of the Pittsburg district is believed by those interested to be in a fair way of being carried through. Reports have already gone out that this deal is not to go through. There is much hard work yet for the promoters and much to be done to adjust options and appraisements, which, in some cases, are at considerable variance. The capital stock of this enterprise is to be $60,000,000 or more.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Ready for business—this finally seems to be the Wall Street situation. Important men have had their vacations; important interests have prepared for activity. Indications of this show in many ways in many places. Mr. Morgan has had his European rest, and so has Mr. Vanderbilt. Mr. Rockefeller has closed his vacation. Anson Flower is back from the West. Messrs. Elkins and Widener and Anthony Brady and C. P. Huntington and D. O. Mills are all again in harness. Thus it is not at all improbable that to-day may mark the beginning of old-fashioned Wall Street activity—a revival, really, for recent dullness and apathy and sagging tendencies were coincident with the disposition that these leaders developed suddenly and in concert to recreate a while.

Returning ready for activity, they find business conditions, market conditions, in the form they like. Tests have been withstood. Inherent strength has been shown amply. Bear raiders, given full swing, have been able to accomplish little. Here and there quotations have been lowered somewhat, but the record is that nothing like liquidation by actual owners of stocks has been anywhere brought about. The "public" has refused to be scared by bear manipulative processes, has refused to become nervous because leadership was absent.

In this disclosure of the healthfulness of the Wall Street situation, these returned leaders have warrant for confidences that new work, renewed leadership, can be quickly effective; and the signs are unmistakable that they propose to put such expectations to the test.

While on the surface it has appeared that the strong men of the financial world have been lately all neglectful of the security market, the truth—soon sure to be comprehended—is that they have been quiet, continual absorbers of stocks at every recession. They are not unprepared for market improvement. Much of their recent apathy has been apparent rather than real. But isn't this always so? Was it ever otherwise? Thus it is that advantages are obtained—from that selfish standpoint which can with some fairness be attributed to the wide-awake man of Wall Street, though perhaps Wall Street is not in this much different from the rest of the world.

Anyhow, indications are abundant and forceful, suggesting that important interests are ready now for security market activity.

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In market improvement close at hand earnest efforts will be devoted to a variety of conspicuous stocks in groups. The Eastern trunk lines may have leadership at the start, New York Central and Pennsylvania having already forged aggressively forward. But the Grangers will not stay behind, their earnings putting all pessimistic prophecies to shame. And the Southern group, the Southwesterns as well, can be depended upon to follow close in the march. Each group has its champions, and each has attractions warranting confidence.

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But in the local transit stocks there may appear activity and strength equal to what can be disclosed in any other part of the market. Official denials are plenty—and doubtless most of them are technically correct—but Wall Street is likely to persist in the belief that there is basis for the forecast of an extraordinary deal involving the future of the various local properties. That Mr. Russell Sage is not in such a deal proves nothing. Mr. Sage has ceased to be father confessor to George Gould, and Mr. Morgan can be suspected doubtless of retaining a memory or two of New York and Northern and the time when he quit the Manhattan Directory because unwilling longer to sit with Mr. Sage. Now, it will be little strange if Mr. Sage is waked up rudely to the fact that Mr. Morgan and Mr. Gould are together—and not only mutually agreed as to important financial interests, but actually together representing Manhattan in conferences and negotiations with Metropolitan's controllers.

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Of bear "arguments" the one left has to do with worries over the money market outlook. But nobody worries except the bears themselves. Bankers apprehend no pinches.

A STEEL AND WIRE INQUEST.

Litigation is already abundant over the affairs of the new iron and steel trusts, but a suit more important than any yet begun is threatened by interests who insist on disclosure of the "inside" of the American Steel and Wire Company. Recent developments give to any such move exceptional interest. It is proposed to ask the courts to order revelation in detail of how the trust's big capital was created, for what the stock was issued, what proportion was disposed of without value to the corporation.

It is alleged that 40,000 shares of stock were distributed as a commission in Wall Street after the issue had been fully underwritten, and a further allegation is that insiders turned properties over to the trust at tremendous advances beyond their cost, though in the purchases actually representing the company only as its agents.

If any such lawsuit could result in really showing what are the processes in forming a blind pool trust, the service would not be merely to those interested in the one specially arraigned; and if current suspicions are disproved, benefit will be conferred all around. Thus the Steel and Wire Trust's extra contempt for investors may work out some good, after all.

THE OUTLOOK FOR MONEY.

As the semi-annual settlement period is international, there is likely to be a relaxation in the foreign money markets coincidently with the relaxation at home, after the first week of the new month. This is only one of the automatic movements of the world's money markets. The point that investors will consider is the tendency of money prices in the long future. If money is to be higher, securities will not advance permanently. If it is to be cheap or cheaper, securities are bound to rise in market value. Any philosophical discussion on this point must take into account the enormous and constantly increasing production of gold throughout the world. It must be remembered, too, that many of these gold fields, like those of Australia and South Africa, may be said to be in their infancy. Every cheapening of the cost of producing gold will add to the output of this mineral. An increase of commercial facilities between the United States and Australia will tend to cheapen the cost of production of the

precious metal in that Continent-Island. An event like the abrogation of the dynamite monopoly in the Boer Republic, which may be the outcome of the present South African negotiations, is bound to enormously stimulate the gold production of Africa. Right at the Northwestern door of the United States are mineral deposits in untold amount, and these will flow into the channels of commerce faster and faster as facilities of transportation are in time supplied to the Klondike region.—New York News Bureau.

A YEAR AGO AND NOW.

A year's improvement in prices—the net accomplishments of the past twelve months of Wall Street activity—is shown by the following table giving a comparison of the closing prices on June 30 this year and on the corresponding date last year, with the net changes:

	Closing June 30, 1898.	Closing June 30, 1899.	Net Change.
American Cotton Oil	20¾	36⅝	+15⅞
American Cotton Oil pf	74½	92⅝	+17⅞
American Malting Co	26½	19	−7½
American Malting Co. pf	78¾	73	−5¾
American Spirits Mfg	13⅞	6¼	−7⅝
American Spirits Mfg. pf	37⅞	30	−7⅞
American Sugar Ref. Co	132½	154⅝	+22⅛
Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf	112½	118	+6½
American Tobacco	119	*92	+73
American Tobacco pf	120	141	+21
Atch., Top. & Santa Fé	13¼	19⅝	+6⅜
Atch., Top. & Santa Fé pf	33⅝	58⅛	+24½
Brooklyn Rapid Transit	54½	114½	+60
Brooklyn Union Gas	123½	141	+17½
Brunswick City	10¾	15¼	+4½
Canada Southern	50¼	55½	+5¼
Central Pacific	14¼	52⅝	+38⅜
Chesapeake & Ohio	22⅝	26⅛	+3½
Chicago, Bur. & Quincy	105	136½	+31½
Chicago & Eastern Illinois	59	73½	+14½
Chicago Great Western	14¼	14⅝	+⅜
Chicago Gt. Western pf., A	33⅛	69¼	+36⅛
Chicago, Indiana & Louis	10	9¼	−¾
Chicago, Ind. & Louis. pf	29½	43½	+14
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul	98¾	130⅞	+32⅛
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul pf	148⅝	173¾	+25⅛
Chicago & Northwestern	125⅝	161¾	+36⅛
Chi., Rock Island & Pac	97	117⅛	+20⅛
Chicago Terminal Transfer	7⅝	15	+7⅜
Chicago Term. Transfer pf	27	47	+20
Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. L	41⅜	57⅞	+16½
Colorado Fuel & Iron	22½	44¼	+21¾
Consolidated Gas	198½	186½	−12
Consolidated Ice	37½	42	+4½
Delaware & Hudson	108	123	+15
Del., Lackawanna & West	155	171½	+16½
Denver & Rio Grande pf	50½	78½	+28
Des Moines & Fort Dodge	17¾	20⅞	+3⅛
Erie	13¼	13	−¼
Erie 1st pf	35¼	35¾	+½
Great Northern pf	180	170¼	−9¾
Illinois Central	105½	115¼	+9¾
Iowa Central	9⅛	12⅝	+3½
Iowa Central pf	32⅛	43	+10⅞
Kan. City, Pitts. & Gulf	16	7½	−8½
Laclede Gas	51¼	52	+¾
Lake Erie & Western	14¾	18	+3¼
Lake Erie & Western pf	71¾	71	−¾
Lake Shore	192	201¾	+9¾
Louisville & Nashville	51⅝	70⅞	+19¼
Manhattan Con	104⅜	117¾	+13⅜
Metropolitan St. Railway	157¾	226½	+68¾
Mexican Central	5⅛	13¼	+8⅛
Minneapolis & St. Louis	29	55¼	+26¼
Minn. & St. Louis 2d pf	60½	91	+30½
Missouri, Kansas & Texas	11½	12⅞	+1⅜
Mo., Kansas & Texas pf	33½	35	+1½
Missouri Pacific	35	44¼	+9¼
Mobile & Ohio	26½	41	+14½
National Lead Co	34¼	29½	−4¾
Nat. Lead Co. pf	106½	111½	+5
New Jersey Central	94	118	+24
New York Air Brake	40	177	+137
New York Central	115⅝	139⅞	+24¼
N. Y., Chicago & St. Louis	13¼	12	−1¼
N. Y., Ont. & Western	15⅛	26⅝	+9½
Norfolk & Western	14½	20⅞	+6⅜
Norfolk & Western pf	51⅞	70⅜	+18½
North American	6	11¼	+5¼
Northern Pacific	29⅜	49¼	+19⅞
Northern Pacific pf	69½	77⅞	+8⅜
Pacific Mail	29	48⅛	+19⅛
Pennsylvania Railroad	116	134⅛	+18⅛
People's Gas, Chicago	98¾	120¼	+21½
Pitts., Cin., Chi. & St. L	41	54⅞	+10⅞
Pitts., C., C. & St. L. pf	65	84	+19
Pull. Palace Car. Co	207	160	−47
Reading	18¾	20⅝	+1⅞
Reading 1st pf	45¾	61⅛	+15⅜
Reading 2d pf	22¾	34	+11¼
Rio Grande Western	27½	35½	+8
Rio Grande Western pf	68	79½	+11½
St. J. & Gr. Island 1st pf	61½	42	−19½
St. J. & Gr. Island 2d pf	21⅝	10	−11⅝
St. Louis & San Francisco	7⅝	10⅞	+3¼
St. L. & San F. 1st pf	61¾	68¾	+7
St. Louis & San F. 2d pf	28⅛	37	+8⅞
St. Louis Southwestern	4¾	12⅞	+8⅛
St. Louis Southwestern pf	10⅝	32½	+21⅞
Southern Pacific	18¾	32½	+13¾
Southern Railway	8¼	11¼	+3
Southern Railway pf	29¼	51¾	+22½
Stand. Rope & Twine	6½	7⅞	+1⅜
Tenn. Coal & Iron	25½	64⅝	+39⅛
Texas Pacific	12¼	19⅞	+7⅝
Third Avenue	178	185	+7
Union Pacific	23⅝	43¼	+9⅝
Union Pacific pf	59⅜	77⅞	+18½
United States Leather	6¾	5¾	−1⅛
United States Leather pf	66⅝	70¾	+4⅛
United States Rubber	24½	53	+28½
United States Rubber pf	87⅞	117¼	+29⅜
Wabash	7	7⅝	+⅝
Wabash pf	19	21¼	+2¼
Western Union Telegraph	93¼	89⅝	−3⅝

*Ex 100 per cent. stock dividend.

LOUISVILLE'S DIVIDEND.

The meeting of Louisville and Nashville Directors, at which action will be taken upon the question of the semi-annual dividend, will be held some time next week. There has recently been much discussion in the Street as to the probable amount of the payment, and many conservative interests are of the opinion that the semi-annual payment will be increased from 1½ to 2 per cent. Authorities, however, will not even intimate as to whether there is likely to be an increase or not.

Louisville's May earnings were most encouraging. The $268,000 increase in gross and $234,000 increase in net were surprising even to Louisville's friends, and bore out the recent official statements that business along the road has been greatly improved during the past few months. When it is taken into consideration that in May, 1898, Louisville got a great deal of extra business in transporting State troops, which made the earnings of that month one of the best of the year, the increases for May, 1899, are all the more remarkable. People who have been watching Louisville's earnings of late estimate that the year's gross will reach beyond $24,000,000, against $22,000,000 last year. It is expected that the increase in net will be fully $800,000. To the end of May the increase in net was nearly $700,000. During the fiscal year of 1898-9 Louisville piled up a surplus of more than $1,600,000, and this, together with the increase in the present year's net, should give the company nearly 5 per cent. on the stock. In view of these figures expectations of the establishment of a 4 per cent. rate on the stock are not unreasonable.

THE TOBACCO STOCKS.

The Tobacco stocks have furnished a curious exhibition of themselves, but Wall Street is extremely suspicious of their movement. There has been some kind of row in the Continental Tobacco, directly, probably, arising from speculation in the stock market. Exactly what the reason is for the withdrawal of one man after another from the Directorate cannot be obtained from any of the people themselves, but the feeling is very strong that the conservative interests are being elbowed out by this process and that the reckless speculators who are associated with the management of the American Tobacco Company are becoming the one controlling interest. This may mean a violent advance for American Tobacco stock later on, with subsequent collapse. It was noticed with some interest that the declaration of 1½ per cent. quarterly in American Tobacco common stock, although a considerable increase, as compared with the rate of return from the recent dividend on the old stock, was nevertheless exactly equivalent to the Tobacco Company's earnings during the four years after 1892. The company then paid 12 per cent. annual dividends; it now pays 6 per cent. on a double stock.—Boston Commercial Bulletin.

ST. PAUL'S EARNINGS.

St. Paul's recent heavy increases in earnings and the talk of a probable declaration of a 3 per cent. regular semi-annual dividend in the Fall, instead of the present 2½ per cent., has brought St. Paul stock into new high favor with conservative investment interests of late. The company's fiscal year ended on Friday, and as nearly as can be estimated there has been earned nearly 11 per cent. on the common stock. This is more than double the present dividend, and, in the opinion of Wall Street interests, fully warrants the establishment of a 6 per cent. rate.

For the eleven months ended May 31—the last date to which St. Paul's net earnings have been officially calculated—the earnings show an increase of about $2,240,000, which is more than 5 per cent. on the $47,000,000 of common stock. This showing is all the more encouraging because of the heavy expenditures upon the road to better its physical condition. Large amounts of money have been spent during the year on the Omaha and La Crosse divisions, and the elevation of the company's tracks in Chicago also used up considerable money. St. Paul's net earnings for the year are estimated at $13,750,000, which is an increase over 1898 of about $13,000,000. The company began its fiscal year with a surplus of $1,300,000, and this surplus, added to the year's net earnings, will give the Directors plenty of money to make the proposed increase in the dividend rate, even with the extraordinary outlay for improvements. To make St. Paul a 6 per cent. dividend payer when the road is earning more than 10 per cent. would not be out of line with the management's own known policy of conservatism.

WISCONSIN CENTRAL.

Within a few days the Wisconsin Central Road will be offered for sale, and will be bought in by reorganization interests, who will subsequently turn it over to the new company. This practically means the end of the receivership of the property. There is a feeling in some Wall Street quarters, however, that the passing of the Wisconsin Central property to the new company will not be the end of changes in the ownership of the road. It will be recalled that Wisconsin Central is the only one of the old Northern Pacific lines that is not in that system at present. Northern Pacific interests have been watching the Wisconsin Central reorganization very closely—in fact, there have been intimations at various times that they have had much to do with the rehabilitation of the latter property. The idea that eventually the Northern Pacific will turn up in control of Wisconsin Central is by no means general, but it is held in some high quarters, and regarded not as a possibility but as a probability.

Reorganization interests are talking with a good deal of confidence on the Wisconsin Central stocks, particularly the common. At the close of last week they stated that they were in receipt of financial estimates of May earnings, and that these figures will show surprising gains over last year. Insiders' bullishness on the common is, they say, based upon knowledge of the road's ability to show substantial earnings for the stock. They consider the 4 per cent. on the preferred as beyond all question, and insist that their expectations of fully 3 per cent. on the common will be realized next year. And, arguing on this line, Wisconsin Central common is compared with Atchison common, Norfolk and Western common, Denver and Rio Grande common, and Reading common—all stocks selling higher than Wisconsin Central, and, according to friends of the latter property, earning less.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, July 4.—Prices on the Bourse to-day opened firm and advanced, but subsequently became inactive. Spanish 4s were strong on reassuring Spanish news, and closed at 62. Rio Tintos were firm despite the fact that the statistics were less favorable than had been expected. De Beers Mines were irregular and closed firmer. Kafirs started heavy in spite of the more favorable reports in regard to the Transvaal and purchases on London account, but subsequently declined and closed better. Three per cent. rentes, 101f. 15c. for the account. Exchange on London, 25f. 19c. for checks.

BERLIN, July 4.—Business on the Boerse to-day was quiet but steady. Coal shares advanced, but after the close of the Boerse they declined. Transvaal railroad shares were easier. Exchange on London, 20 marks 43 pfennigs for checks.

FRANKFORT, July 4.—On the Boerse to-day prices were inanimate. Mexican securities were strong in anticipation of an issue of conversion bonds. Spanish 4s and Italians were easier, and Americans were steady.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, July 4—4 P. M.—American railway shares were fairly steady to-day, but business was restricted, owing to the holiday in New York.

Consols for money, 107 9-16; consols for the account, 107¾; Atchison, 20¼; Canadian Pacific, 100⅞; St. Paul, 134⅞; Illinois Central, 120¼; Louisville, 73½; Union Pacific preferred, 81; New York Central, 145; Erie, 14⅜; Pennsylvania, 70¼; Reading, 10⅜; Erie 1st preferred, 38⅝; Northern Pacific preferred, 8; Grand Trunk, 11¼.

Money, 1¼@1¾ per cent. Rate of discount in the open market for short and three months' bills, 1⅞ per cent.

Spanish 4s closed at 59⅞.

Amount of bullion taken into the Bank of England on balance to-day, £28,000.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Buenos Ayres, 111.20; Madrid, 21.85; Lisbon, 31; Rome, 7.10.

Bar silver steady at 27 11-16d per ounce.

STATE BANKS OF DEPOSIT.

ALBANY, July 4.—Superintendent F. D. Kilburn of the State Banking Department has completed a tabulation of the figures in the reports made to his department by State banks of deposit and discount on June 14 last. The following abstract shows the condition of the State banks on that date:

RESOURCES.	
Loans and discounts	$195,755,365
Liabilities of Directors	7,363,084
Overdrafts	222,804
Due from trust companies, banks, and bankers	34,458,921
Real estate	10,170,116
Mortgages owned	3,655,506
Stocks and bonds	27,258,740
Specie	31,111,937
Legal tenders and bank notes	16,215,441
Cash items	54,530,173
Other assets	946,657
Add for cents	636
Total	$381,689,360
LIABILITIES.	
Capital	$29,570,700
Surplus fund	18,476,719
Undivided profits	9,334,895
Due depositors	263,807,792
Due to trust companies	43,849,228
Due savings banks	14,710,240
Due the State Treasurer	1,495,927
Other liabilities	443,519
Add for cents	340
Total	$381,689,360

GOVERNMENT CROP REPORT.

WASHINGTON, July 4.—Following is the summary of crop conditions issued by the Weather Bureau to-day:

The drought area in the South Atlantic States and Tennessee is greater than at the close of the previous week, and rain is now needed in the Ohio Valley and portions of the lake region. Phenomenally heavy rains have fallen in Central and Eastern Texas, where amounts ranging from two to twenty-one inches are reported, causing the inundation of a large acreage of growing crops. In the central valleys, on the Atlantic Coast north of Virginia, the Central Gulf States, and generally throughout the Rocky Mountain and Pacific Coast regions, the weather conditions of the week have been favorable.

As in the previous week, corn has made very favorable progress in the principal corn States, although retarded by want of rain in Southern Missouri. The crop, however, is backward in North Dakota, Wisconsin, and portions of Iowa. In Texas corn has suffered serious injury from overflows in the central and eastern portions of the State, but has otherwise improved.

The harvesting of late Winter wheat has continued under favorable weather conditions in the more northerly sections, the early crop being mostly in shock in the central valleys and Middle Atlantic States. Harvesting also continues in California. In Oregon, especially, and in Washington, wheat has made favorable progress. The outlook for Spring wheat, as at the close of the previous week, is promising, and the crop is beginning to head in the southern portion of the Spring wheat region.

Although the oat crop is threatened with damage from lodging in Iowa, and is being injured by chinch bugs in Missouri and drought in New York, it has made favorable progress generally in the central Northern districts.

While cool nights have retarded the growth of cotton to some extent over the eastern portion of the cotton belt, and rain is needed in portions of the Carolinas Tennessee, and Arkansas, the crop has made good growth during the week. The remarkably heavy rains in Texas have inundated a large acreage of cotton in the central and southern portions of the State, but elsewhere the crop is growing and fruiting well.

Tobacco is suffering from drought and insects in Kentucky and Tennessee. The reports from other tobacco States are generally favorable, except those from portions of the Carolinas and Virginia, the crop being irregular in some sections of the last-named State, and sustaining injury from worms in South Carolina.

FEDERAL COURTS.

Calendar for Wednesday, July 5.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Brown, J.—Opens in Room 66 Post Office Building at 10:30 A. M. Bankruptcy. Discharges in bankruptcy.

1054—In re Charles A. Pearson.
Discharges.
929—Charles F. Brown.
952—Alex Blumberg.
844—Simon Myers.
210—Hy. E. Simmons.
856—Max Bernstein.
790—Hermon Von Keller.
899—Michael Murphy.
938—Hy. Rawak.
968—Junius Howe.
949—Edward E. Conrad.
335—Elita P. Otis.
957—Isaac Goldowitz.
897—Berman Rafalovitz.
963—Joseph Carmel.
948—Arrigo Arrigoni.
632—Terence Kiernan.
984—Charles Plager.
940—William H. Starbuck.
967—Emanuel Kann.
886—Eugene Arnheim.
900—Harry Hyman.
933—Hy. H. Korn.
929—Hy. B. Harra.
582—William Noble.
771—George J. Shannon.
1009—Abraham Frank.
843—Lewis Myers.
909—Gustav Neustadt.
866—Richard W. Hennessy.
For discharges under objection.
291—Tallmadge E. Brown.
749—Steindler & Hahn.
572—Dennis Fox.
767—Oscar Hammerstein
872—Hy. M. Goble.
667—William Drack.
859—Todds & Maxfield.
564—Town & Ettinger.
Adjourned cases.
809—Wm. Anderson.
551—Morris Moses.
651—Mosso & Del Carlo.
737—Hy. T. Ruger.
819—William Guggolz.
780—J. W. & G. W. Garrison.
845—Edward L. Rosenwater.
Motions in bankruptcy.
William G. Romaine.
Max Freeman.
Amelia A. Meyers,
George H. Meyers,
R. W. Kenney,
William McCormick,
George Heyman,
C. E. Shade & Co.,
J. R. Ritt,
Summit Knitting,
Emilie Marri,
Julius Schweitzer,
Bernard Goodman,
Edward E. Conrad.

STATE COURTS.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from City Court and Municipal Courts.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Bischoff, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—Kansas City Star Co. vs. Hastings.
2—Brown vs. Keating.
3—Schledorn vs. Davis.
4—Schmalz vs. Schmalz Cigar M. Co.
5—Commercial Bk. of Providence vs. Hamberger.
6—Bell vs. Kitchen.
7—Shrady vs. Shrady.
8—City of New York vs. Johnson.
9—De Felice vs. Schwarz.
10—Reardon vs. Maher.
11—Mutual Life Ins. Co. vs. Hoeffer.
12—Goetz vs. Hilgers.
13—People, &c., vs. George.
14—Lowenstein vs. Pasca.
15—Corn vs. Board of Taxes, &c.
16—Paul vs. Tacoma & Columbia R. R.
17—In re Morton.
18—Heaney vs. York.
19—Gleason vs. York.
20—Turnur vs. York.
21—Price vs. Price.
22—Anderson vs. Anderson.
23—Condon vs. McKeon.
24—In re Eastmans Co. of New York.
25—Starke vs. Hastings.
26—Bennett vs. Carrington.
27—In re Ripsom & Newland Fur Co.
28—In re Hull.
29—Perry vs. Levenson.
30—Perkins vs. Reinschmidt.
31—Bauchl vs. Russell.
32—Carrie vs. Davis.
33—Block vs. Block.
34—Phillips vs. Phillips.
35—Circus vs. Ind. Order of Ahawas, &c.
36—Klein vs. Horing.
37—Parino vs. Orrico.
38—In re Ives.
39—Paul vs. Tacoma & Col. River R. R.
40—Cavanagh vs. Cavanagh.
41—In re Galeurki.
42—Anster vs. Anster.
43—Todd vs. Oscauyan.
44—Wood vs. Jones.
45—Redfield vs. Vanderveer.
46—Neugass vs. Wright.
47—Moore vs. Monell & Co.
48—Graham vs. Peffeos.
49—Franklyn Sav. Bk. vs. Lewis.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Stover, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Parts III., V., VI., VII., and VIII. Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 2 P. M. Case on. 3322—Sistare vs. Sistare. No day calendar.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—(Criminal Term.)—Adjourned until Monday, July 10.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Parts II., III., IV., V., VI., VII., VIII., IX., X., XI., and XII. Adjourned for the term.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Fitzgerald, S.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M. Wills for probate. Clara T. Hewitt, Alethein Hall, David S. Paige.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—Adjourned for the term.

CITY COURT—General Term—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—O'Dwyer, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held in Part IV. Room, Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.) Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., III., and IV. Adjourned for the term.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Blanchard, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Blake, Herrman, and Gordon for the People.

1—John Smith.
2—Richard Neppert.
3—Frederick Brandt.
4—George Martino.
5—Charles Dupont.
6—Harry Argus.
7—Samuel Light.
8—Kitty Meyers. Nellie Mason.
9—Annie Miller.
10—James Hughes.
11—Frank Smithers.
12—Michael Roche.
13—August Klees.
14—William Cooley.
15—Won Get.
16—Henry Lingsfield, Henrietta Lingsfield.
17—John Doe, alias William Morris; William Munnie, William C. Woodward.
18—Charles W. Schofield.
19—Leung Tai.
20—N. Y. & Harlem R. R. Co., N. Y. & Hudson R. R. R. Co., N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. Co.
21—Osles Kreimer. Pleadings.
1—William Donovan.
2—Edward H. McDonald. James Birmingham.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—McMahon, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys McClelland and Blumenthal for the People.

1—James Boyle, William Farrell, Frank Hanley.
2—Thomas Gannon, Frederick Lottimer.
3—Max Frank.
4—William Crobart.
5—William Melville.
6—George Gibbey, John Gibbs.
7—Lena Gluck.
8—Mary Ann Norton.
9—Alexander Levy.
10—Charles Donovan.
11—Henry Lee.
12—Edmund Guyatt.
13—Owen Thompson.
14—William Burnett.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Parts III. and IV.—Adjourned for the term.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT.—Bischoff, J.—Turnure vs. Moore—William J. McKim.

SUPREME COURT.—Stover, J.—Ewing vs. Birrell—Edward Schenck.

Receivers Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT.—Beekman, J.—Augusta A. Roby vs. Mary J. Sullivan—William M. Lawrence.

SUPREME COURT.—Stover, J.—Henry Lembeck vs. Metropolitan Building Company—Edward H. Fallows and Henry Puster.

Brooklyn Court Calendars.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Second Judicial Department.

NOTICE TO THE BAR—The attention of the bar is called to the additional rule requiring briefs to be served before argument, and to the change in the rules relative to appeals from the Municipal Court, requiring the service of five instead of three copies of the brief and points of counsel. JOHN B. BYRNE, Clerk.

APPEALS FROM THE MUNICIPAL COURT—The appellant shall furnish the court either a certified or stipulated copy of the return in typewriting, or, at his election, printed copies of the return, and each party shall file five copies of any brief or points which he may desire to submit.

ENUMERATED CALENDAR—Thirteen (13) copies of the cases must be delivered to the Clerk before the commencement of the argument. At least ten days before a cause is placed on the day calendar, the appellant shall file with the Clerk thirteen printed copies and serve on the attorney for the respondent three printed copies of his brief and points. Within five days after such service the respondent shall file with the Clerk thirteen printed copies, and serve on the attorney for the appellant three printed copies of his brief and points. If the appellant desires to present brief or points in reply, he shall file with the Clerk thirteen printed copies thereof and serve three printed copies on the attorney for the respondent within three days after the receipt of the respondent's points. This rule shall not apply to appeals from orders or appeals from the Municipal Court of the City of New York.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term Trials.

NOTICE TO THE BAR—Ordered, That the Clerk of this court prepare a new general calendar for the trial of equity causes to begin with the October, 1899, term. No cause on the present calendar shall be placed on the new calendar, unless a new note of issue therefor be filed with the County Clerk on or before the 9th day of September, 1899. Such note of issue must contain the usual requirements, and the additional statement that the cause has not been settled or otherwise disposed of and is still at issue, and its number on the present calendar. The call from said new calendar shall commence with the cause (by its new number) next succeeding on the present general calendar last reached in June, 1899. The calendar for the first day of the October (2d) Term will be arranged as follows: 1—Demurrers. 2—Cases set down for the June Term, answered ready, and not tried. 3—Cases following the last number on the regular call in June, 1899. WILLIAM P. WUEST, Clerk.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Kings County.—Ordered, That the Clerk of this court make up a new calendar for the trial of issues for the October Trial Term, 1899. No cause on the present calendar shall be placed on the new calendar unless a new note of issue thereof be filed with the County Clerk on or before the 1st day of September, 1899. Such note of issue must contain the additional statement that the cause has not been tried or settled, and specify its number on the present calendar. The call from said new calendar shall commence with the causes noticed for trial for the first time for the October term. JOHN P. HUDSON, Calendar Clerk.

COUNTY COURT—Criminal Calendar—Part I.—Hurd, J.—Maggie Ryan, Maggie Huddy, Frederick C. Bailey, Michael Healey, Henry Schaffer, Joseph Fox, William Sherman.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Abbott, S. Recess.

CAUGHT BURGLAR BY FEET.

Mount Vernon Policeman Found Him Robbing a Hotel.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., July 4.—An attempt to rob McGrain's Hotel at Third Avenue and Sixth Street, was frustrated this morning by the arrest of one of the burglars after a fight with a policeman. Shortly before 4 o'clock Patrolman Rawley saw the feet and legs of a man protruding from the transom of the side door of the hotel.

Rawley tiptoed over to the door, grabbed the man by the heels and pulled. The result was that the burglar and the policeman landed in a heap on the sidewalk. The burglar struggled to get away, and attempted to get the policeman's club, but Rawley was too much for him, and after a hard fight succeeded in subduing him.

The burglar yelled, "The cop's got me, cut and run!" to his confederate, who was inside, and the latter followed the advice and dashed out of the hotel and up the street. He was pursued by other officers and citizens are far as Wakefield, where all trace of him was lost. The man arrested gave his name as John Murphy, aged thirty-one, of New York City. The police here say that he is a well-known burglar with a long criminal record.

Suitor Commits Murder and Suicide.

DES MOINES, Iowa, July 4.—William Ludwick of Rockwell City, who came here yesterday to celebrate the Fourth with his sweetheart, Miss Bertha Whiteside, killed her to-day, owing to her refusal to marry him. He then shot himself and will die.

NATIONAL BANK REPORTS

STATEMENTS AT THE CLOSE OF BUSINESS JUNE 30, 1899.

All Bank Statements Published in The New York Times Will Be Printed in Book Form and Can Be Had Upon Application at the Publication Office.

REPORT OF THE NEW YORK NATIONAL EXCHANGE BANK, close of business June 30, 1899:

RESOURCES.		
Loans and discounts		$1,944,140.50
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		56.86
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		110,000.00
Premium on U. S. bonds		12,300.00
Stocks, securities, &c		76,632.50
Furniture and fixtures		5,400.00
Real estate owned		10,000.00
Due from National banks	$225,486.78	
Due from State banks and bankers	18,414.06	
Checks and other cash items	6,453.18	
Exchanges for Clearing House	187,619.82	
Notes of other National banks	6,500.00	
Nickels and cents	961.10	
Specie	109,449.00	
Legal-tender notes	454,897.00	
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer, (5 per cent. of circulation)	4,950.00	1,014,730.44
Total		$3,173,260.30
LIABILITIES.		
Capital stock paid in		$300,000.00
Surplus fund		50,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid		13,736.86
Dividends unpaid		72.00
National bank notes outstanding		99,000.00
Due to other National banks	$550,106.67	
Due to State banks and bankers	63,847.86	
Individual deposits subject to check	2,013,427.86	
Demand certificates of deposit	34,949.74	
Certified checks	88,802.66	
Cashier's checks outstanding	9,317.30	2,710,451.44
Total		$3,173,260.30

State of New York, County of New York, ss.: I, LEWIS E. PIERSON, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. LEWIS E. PIERSON, Cashier.

Sworn and subscribed to before me this 3d day of July, 1899. F. M. BURGER, Notary Public No. 216.

Correct—Attest:
JAMES ROWLAND, DANIEL B. HALSTEAD, WM. J. MERRALL, } Directors.

PHILADELPHIA BANKS.

THE CONDITION OF THE

CORN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK

At the Close of Business June 30, 1899.

ASSETS	
Loans, Discounts and Investments	$6,345,172.04
U. S. 4 Per Cent. Bonds	700,000.00
Due from Banks	1,047,316.93
Cash and Reserve	3,684,599.58
	$11,777,088.55
LIABILITIES	
Capital	$500,000.00
Surplus	500,000.00
Net Profits	44,971.78
Circulation	45,000.00
Deposits	10,687,116.77
	$11,777,088.55

J. R. McALLISTER, Cashier.

ALBANY BANKS.

NEW YORK STATE NATIONAL BANK, ALBANY, N. Y.

OFFICIAL REPORT OF CONDITION JUNE 30, 1899.

ASSETS.	
Loans and discounts	$3,382,662.06
Due from banks	2,145,224.01
Cash and reserve	956,559.44
	$6,484,445.51
LIABILITIES.	
Capital stock	$250,000.00
Surplus and profits	373,858.05
Circulation	40,200.00
Deposits	5,820,387.46
	$6,484,445.51

J. HOWARD KING, Pres't.
J. H. VAN ANTWERP, LEDYARD COGSWELL, } Vice Pres'ts.
WILLIS G. NASH, Cashier.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Successful Sale of 303 Lots in Brooklyn—List of To-day's Offerings at Auction.

The only sale of suburban real estate held yesterday was that conducted by the Jere. Johnson, Jr., Company. The property consisted of 303 lots belonging to J. V. S. Woolley, situated on Gravesend Avenue, Avenue M, and intersecting streets, just south of Washington Cemetery, in the Thirty-first Ward of Brooklyn. Gravesend Avenue is the street traversed by what was formerly known as the Culver Road, extending from Ninth Avenue and Twentieth Street, Brooklyn, to Coney Island, but which is now controlled by the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company. The road soon will be operated by electricity as a through route from Manhattan, in conjunction with the Fifth Avenue elevated.

All the lots were sold. The crowd, the luncheon under the mammoth tent, the perspiring band, which played a few bars of the "Star-Spangled Banner" after each knockdown, and all the other regulation features of a Brooklyn suburban sale contributed to the success. The wholly undeveloped state of the property makes anything which might be said as to prices little better than guesswork, but, judging from the eagerness of several speculators to take the more desirable lots at the prevailing figures, the day was one of bargains.

The highest price of the day—$241 per lot—was paid by James Riley for five lots at the southeast corner of Gravesend Avenue and Avenue M. The northeast corner of the same avenues brought $177.50 per lot. Ferdinand Ehrlich was the heaviest buyer on Gravesend Avenue, taking in all about thirty lots, at figures ranging from $140 to $190. The price for Avenue M lots averaged $150. The southwest corner of Avenue M and East Second Street brought $157.50, and the adjoining street lots $127.50 each. On East Third and East Fourth Streets the bids varied from $100 to $117. Among other buyers who took a number of lots were Henry Feltman, Frederick Martin, John Dalton, J. J. Jennings, Thomas Moore, and John Allison.

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Sidney J. Cowen, referee, 513 West One Hundred and Seventy-third Street, north side, 127 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, 18 by 100, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $2,857; subject to another mortgage for $8,600.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Sidney J. Cowen, referee, 517 West One Hundred and Seventy-third Street, north side, 181 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, 18 by 100, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $2,365; subject to another mortgage for $8,600.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Sidney J. Cowen, referee, 519 West One Hundred and Seventy-third Street, adjoining the foregoing on the west, 19 by 100, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $2,475; subject to another mortgage for $8,600.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, William G. Davies, referee, 180 Thompson Street, east side, 150 feet south of Bleecker Street, 25 by 100, three-story brick store. Due on judgment, $16,992; subject to taxes, &c., for $266.10.

By Bryan L. Kennelly & Co., foreclosure sale, Charles W. Culver, referee, 2,364 Wilkins Place, southeast corner of Jennings Street, 25 by 100 by 25.21 by 98, two three-story frame flats, with stores. Due on judgment, $586; subject to other mortgages for $8,066.20, and to taxes, &c., for $10.

REAL ESTATE.

Money to Loan at Lowest Rates.

LARGE OR SMALL AMOUNTS.

APPLY DIRECTLY & SAVE EXPENSE.

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY.
CAPITAL & SURPLUS - $5,000,000
146 Broadway, New York.
175 Remsen St., Brooklyn.

MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE
APPLY TO THE BUREAU OF INVESTMENT OF THE LAWYERS' Title Insurance Company OF NEW YORK, 37 LIBERTY ST.

WE PAY OWNERS 10 per cent. on their equity, also pay taxes, insurance, water, and interest on mortgage. You lease your flat or apartment property to us for term of years; security given. MAXWELL REAL ESTATE COMPANY, 150 W. 34TH. TELEPHONE 1579-38.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

GEO. R. READ. W. J. VAN PELT
Geo. R. Read, REAL ESTATE.
751 5TH AVE. at 58th St.
1 Madison Avenue, cor. 23d St.
HEAD OFFICE 10 WALL ST.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE—OUT OF CITY.

BEST STORE PROPERTY IN CHARLESTON, S. C., AT HALF ITS VALUE.
3 Story & Basement Stone and Brick Store.
Property is situated in the best section of the principal business street, and can be used as dry goods, department, clothing, or any store of large size; 40,000 sq. ft. floor space. Fully equipped with fixtures, electric appliances, elevator, etc. The owner is anxious to sell, and will give a big bargain, with terms to suit; worth $75,000; would sell for $40,000 easy terms; might exchange for N. Y. property. KNEVALS & PERRY, Counselors at Law, Mutual Life Building, N. Y.

APARTMENTS TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

An exceptionally large 8-room corner apartment To Let at 75 East 54th St., cor. Park Av., for $840, with elevator, steam heat, and electric light if desired; apartments adjoining, $720 and $780. E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO., 141 Broadway.

CITY FLATS TO LET—FURNISHED.

A.—FLATS.—A.—LIGHT, WELL-VENTILATED FLATS; rents, $25 to $40; hot water supply. Apply on premises, 402 West 58th St., or J. E. WHITAKER, Broadway, near West 74th.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.
Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your Advertisements at any American District Telegraph or Postal Telegraph Office. Charges same as at Publication Office.

Companions.
COMPANION.—By lady, for the Summer, as companion for adult or for children at some Summer resort. E. D. M., 4 Mansfield St., New Haven, Conn.

Cooks.
COOK.—By a young woman as first-class cook; understands all branches French and English cooking; four years' references; city or country. 127 West 33d St., third floor.
COOK.—By first-class cook in a private family; excellent bread, pastries, ice creams; with kitchenmaid; reference. 425 West 56th St.; two flights.

Houseworkers.
HOUSEWORKER.—Lady going to Europe would like to place her excellent Swedish houseworker, whom she can highly recommend. Call at 68 East 77th St., Wednesday, from 10 to 12 o'clock.

Waitresses.
WAITRESS, &c.—By respectable woman as waitress or chambermaid and sewing; city reference. Present employer's, 63 West 36th St.

Miscellaneous.
OFFICE CLEANING.—By respectable German woman, office cleaning. 424 East 9th St. Mrs. Frick.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Butlers.
BUTLER.—AS BUTLER IN PRIVATE FAMILY; TWO YEARS' REFERENCE FROM LAST EMPLOYER; HEIGHT, 5 FEET 10½ INCHES; ENGLISH. W. H. W., BOX 135 TIMES OFFICE.
BUTLER.—By thoroughly English-trained servant; excellent references two last employers. Butler, 1,269 Broadway.

Coachmen.
COACHMAN.—Thoroughly competent young man; single; seven years' references of highest character; leaving through family giving up horses; willing, obliging. James, Box 60, 1,242 Broadway.

Miscellaneous.
WATCHMAN.—Man wants position as watchman. Edward Durell, 1,108 E. 176th St.

THE TRADES.

MATTRESSES REMADE AT CUSTOMERS' residences in three hours a specialty; new tickings and hair supplied; sole users of own patented oscillating hair carding machines and collapsible benches. THE MAUBORGNE METHOD, 846 9th Av., 55th and 56th Sts. Telephone, 967 Columbus.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

WANTED—Cook and laundress. 36 West 92d St.

Roberts & Co. Will Not Get Bonds.

CINCINNATI, July 4.—The Trustees of the sinking fund have voted to table the formal offer of Roberts & Co. of New York to exchange $100,000 worth of 3½ per cent. bonds for bonds of the Cincinnati Southern Railway. This means that the Trustees court litigation, which is suspected to be at the bottom of the offer recently made by Roberts & Co., who held the award for refunding the bonds.

Advance order is required if you wish to be sure of getting THE NEW YORK TIMES editions of Saturday, with Review of Books and Art, and Sunday, with Illustrated Magazine Supplement, Henry Norman's cable letter from London, and other features.—Adv.

EXCURSIONS.

NEW YORK'S OCEAN TRIP.
THE FAMOUS CAPE MAY IRON STEAMER REPUBLIC
Leaves Pier 10, E. R., (above South Ferry,) 8:30 A. M., 1 and 5:30 P. M. daily (including Sunday,)
For LONG BRANCH.
Leave Long Branch 10:30 A. M., 3:15 P. M. 7:45 P. M. Trolley connection with Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, and other New Jersey coast points. Theatricals, Restaurant, Lunch, Oyster Bar, &c.
ROUND TRIP FARE, 75 CENTS.
THE TRIAL RACES TO-MORROW.
Passengers by the one o'clock trip down and 3:15 up will have a good chance to see "Columbia" and "Defender."
The REPUBLIC offers the finest trip for amusement and health-giving recreation, with all the beauties of the Bay and Harbor, the Forts, the ever-changing scene upon the ocean, and a grand view of the Navesink Highlands, and 200,000 candle power lights, Sandy Hook, and the cottage cities on the Jersey coast.
The 8:30 A. M. trip gives nine hours at Long Branch.
The 1:00 P. M. trip gives four hours and a half.
The 5:30 trip gives ease and comfort after a day's work, showing the panorama of sea and shore in the early evening; and the return, with the immense Highland Lights, the illumination of the Staten Island and Long Island shores, and the Great City, with its millions of lights, its bracelet of lights across the Brooklyn Bridge, and a scene not to be forgotten.
The REPUBLIC has every comfort for those who travel on her. Excellent restaurant at popular prices. Splendid saloon and saloon deck, and the hurricane deck entirely roofed over, giving protection to all without forcing her passengers to lose the view either by day or night.
A miniature theatre on the main deck has a refined vaudeville performance, without extra charge on each return trip. Concerts on down trip.
The REPUBLIC was the favorite boat at Philadelphia, and she is already the favorite in New York waters.
W. F. Russell, Mgr., 1,181 B'way. Phone, 2,463 18th

All the World in Miniature, and a Veritable Filipino Village.
GLEN ISLAND
A delightful sail on fast going steamers. Two grand concerts daily. Magnificent foliage, rare plants, and horticultural wonders. An unequaled menagerie, magnificent aviary, mammoth aquarium, grand museum, all FREE. Genuine Glen Island Clam Bake. Dinners a la carte. "Klein Deutschland." "The Dairy." Boating, bathing, fishing, bowling and billiards.
TIME TABLE—STEAMERS LEAVE Cortlandt St. piers 8.45, 10.00, 11.00 A. M., 12.00 M., 1.30, 2.30, 3.30, 5.15 P. M. So. 8th St., Brooklyn 9.05, 10.20, 11.20 A. M., 12.20, 1.50, 2.50, 3.50 P. M. East 32d St., 9.30, 10.45, 11.45 A. M., 12.45, 2.15, 3.15, 4.15, 5.45 P. M. LEAVE GLEN ISLAND 11.00 A. M. for East 32d St. and Cortlandt St., 12.00 M., 1.00 P. M. for Cortlandt St. only; 3, 5, 6, 7, 8 P. M. for all landings. EXTRA BOATS SUNDAYS.
EXCURSION 40 CENTS. Including Admission to all Attractions.

Iron Steamboat Co.
THE ONLY ALL-WATER ROUTE TO CONEY ISLAND.
Leave 22d St., N. R., Hourly, 9:00 A. M. to 9:00 P. M.
Leave Pier 1, N. R., Hourly, 9:30 A. M. to 9:30 P. M.
Leave New Iron Pier, Coney Island, Hourly, 10:40 A. M. to 10:40 P. M.
Excursion Tickets, 25 Cents.
SPECIAL. Trial Races.
COLUMBIA VS. DEFENDER.
THURSDAY, JULY 6, 1899.
IRON STEAMBOAT TAURUS.
Will leave foot 22d St., North River, 9:00 A. M. Will leave Pier (New) No. 1, N. R., 9:30 A. M. And accompany the yachts over the course.
Tickets ($1.00) are now on sale at foot 22d St., North River, and Pier (New) No. 1 N. R.
Music and Refreshments on board.

WEST POINT, NEWBURGH & POUGHKEEPSIE.
GRAND DAILY EXCURSION (Except Sunday) BY PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS "NEW YORK" and "ALBANY."
From Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex)..8 A. M.
" New York, Desbrosses St. Pier...8:40 "
" New York, West 22d St. Pier...9:00 "
Returning, due in New York 5:30 P. M.
MORNING AND AFTERNOON CONCERTS

Manhattan Beach
Trains leave foot of 34th St., E. R., N. Y., daily, except Sundays, 5:40, 6:40, 7:40, 9:20, 11:00 A. M., 12:10, and half-hourly 1:10 to 3:40 P. M.; 4:40, 5:10, 5:40, 6:00, 6:40, 7:10, 7:40, 8:10, 8:40, 9:30, 10:50 P. M.
Sundays, 6:50, 8:40, 10:10, 11:10 A. M., 12:10 and half-hourly 1:10 to 9:10 P. M., 10:10 P. M.
Leave foot Whitehall St., (Battery,) via 39th St., South Brooklyn, Ferry daily, (7:10 A. M. week days only,) and hourly 8:00 A. M. to 1:00 P. M., and every forty minutes 1:40 to 10:20 P. M.

AN OCEAN EXCURSION FOR 40c.
ROCKAWAY BEACH.
Steamers GEN. SLOCUM & GRAND REPUBLIC.
West 20th St., 8:40 A. M., 10:00 A. M., 1:35 P. M.; Christopher St., 8:50 A. M., 10:15 A. M., 1:45 P. M.; Battery Landing 9:15 A. M., 10:40 A. M., 2:05 P. M.; Bridge Dock, Brooklyn, 9:30 A. M., 11:00 A. M., 2:20 P. M. Return at 11:30 A. M., 4:45 and 6 P. M.
Week days, Round Trip, 40c. Sun. & Holidays, 50c. Music.

ROCKAWAY BEACH.
Direct trains from Broadway Ferries via Brooklyn Union "L" R. R. on week days:
Leave Broadway Ferry at 6 A. M., 7 A. M., 8 A. M., 9 A. M., 9:34 A. M., and half-hourly thereafter until and including 9:34 P. M. Last train leaves Rockaway Park at 10:57 P. M.

SUMMER RESORTS.

Richfield Springs, N. Y.
HOTEL EARLINGTON
Rooms en suite with Baths.
ST. JAMES HOTEL
Located in Earlington Park
BATHING ESTABLISHMENT
Directly Opposite Hotel Earlington.
OPEN UNTIL OCTOBER 1st.
E. M. EARLE & SON

BAY SHORE LONG ISLAND. | OPEN UNTIL OCTOBER 1st
PROSPECT HOUSE AND COTTAGES
F. M. ROGERS, PROPRIETOR. | MOST FASHIONABLE RESORT ON LONG ISLAND.
A DELIGHTFUL COMBINATION OF SEASHORE AND COUNTRY. ONE HOUR FROM N. Y. ON GREAT SOUTH BAY AND OCEAN. FIRE ISLAND INLET. PICTURESQUE COUNTRY. BOATING, FISHING, SAILING, AND STILL WATER BATHING, DRIVES AND BICYCLING UNEQUALLED.

LAKE VIEW IN THE PINES,
on Lake St. Catherine, POULTNEY, VT.
OPEN JUNE TO OCTOBER.
7½ hours from New York. Every amusement; boating, fishing, and bathing; bath, exposed plumbing. Orchestra. Write for descriptive booklet. Address PETER J. GRIFFITH, Prop.

MIZZEN TOP HOTEL,
QUAKER HILL, DUTCHESS CO., N. Y.
Two hours from New York by Harlem R. R.
NOW OPEN..........1,200 FEET ELEVATION
Golf Links and all other amusements.
N. S. HOWE, Manager.
Post Office address, Pawling, N. Y.
Circulars and information at SCOFIELD'S, 1 Madison Av., N. Y. City.

A STRICTLY REFINED FAMILY HOTEL.
CLIFFTON HOUSE.
Right on Water Front. BONAIRE, L. I.
(Post Office address Patchogue, N. Y.)
FAVORITE HOTEL on Great South Bay.
75 minutes from L. I. City. 200 rooms. Music. Write for booklet. JENKINS & CLIFFTON, Props.

COOPERSTOWN.
OTSEGO HALL,
Small hotel, near the lake. Well kept, choice table, good boating; golf grounds near. Now open.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

AGENTS WANTED FOR A SPECIAL SUMMER campaign. THE SATURDAY EVENING POST—established by Benjamin Franklin in 1728—now published by The Curtis Publishing Company, proprietors of THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL, is offered to subscribers, for one year only, for $1.00—the regular price is $2.50. This offer is for the purpose of a quick introduction, and will be withdrawn September 1st. The regular price of $2.50 will be maintained after that date. We will give a good commission for every subscriber secured, and distribute $3,000 September 1st among the 176 best agents. $500 will be given the person sending the largest number of subscribers at $1.00 each per year. At this special low subscription price thousands can be easily secured. Address THE CURTIS PUBLISHING COMPANY, Philadelphia, Pa.

SUMMER EMPLOYMENT REPRESENTING one of the largest financial institutions in the world will be offered to teachers and men qualified by education. T. O., Box 138 Times.

WANTED—Stenographer in law office; only those experienced in legal stenography and having highest references need apply; state experience, references. A. B., Box 191 Times Office.

WANTED—A leading life insurance company will submit a proposition by mail to men of business standing who address B. L., Box 198 Times.

SUMMER RESORTS.

ADIRONDACK TIME TABLE.
NEW YORK CENTRAL.
Trains leave Grand Central Station:
7:30 P. M. with through Sleeping Cars via Utica.
7:50 A. M. with through Parlor Cars via Utica.
For Fulton Chain, Racquette Lake, Saranac Lake, Lake Placid, Paul Smith's, Loon Lake.
6 P. M. PEOPLE'S LINE STEAMERS ADIRONDACK AND DEAN RICHMOND from Pier 32, ft. Canal St., N. R., daily, except Sunday, connecting at Albany with express trains; 6:50 A. M. over D. & H., for Saratoga, Lake George, Saranac & Lake Placid; 11:13 A. M. over Adirondack Division N. Y. C., for Fulton Chain, Saranac, Lake Placid, Paul Smith's.
8:40 A. M. ALBANY DAY LINE from Desbrosses St., 9:00 A. M. from West 22d St. Daily except Sundays. Special train from Albany to Saratoga & Lake George. Direct connections for the Adirondacks, Hotel Champlain & Montreal.
LAKE PLACID, N. Y.
RUISSEAUMONT T. E. KRUMBHOLZ.—Lve N. Y. C., G. C. S., 7:50 AM, 7:30 PM; arrive 7:35 PM, 7:55 AM, and, via Chateaugay, 12:55 PM.
STEVENS HOUSE Lve. N. Y., G. C. S., 7:50 AM, 7:30 PM; ar. 7:35 PM, 7:55 AM, and, via Chateaugay, 12:55 PM.
LAKE MASSAWEPIE.
HOTEL CHILDWOLD, CHAS. E. LELAND. Leave N. Y., G. C. S., 7:50 A. M., 8:30 A. M., and 7:30 P. M.; arrive 6:33 P. M. and 5:13 A. M.
UPPER SARANAC LAKE.
SARANAC INN, M. B. Marshall, Mgr. D. W. Riddle, Supt. UPPER SARANAC LAKE—Lve. N. Y., Grand Central Station, 7:50 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.; arrive at Inn 5:08 P. M. and 5:58 A. M.

HOTEL CHILDWOLD,
ON LAKE MASSAWEPIE, Adirondacks.
LOVELY SPOT FOR SUMMER OUTING. FINE CAMP SITES AND COTTAGES TO LET. Golf course, Boating, Fishing, Hunting, Lawn Tennis, Billiards, Bowling, Fine Casino for Entertainments and Dancing. Through Wagner Palace Car from New York to Childwold. Opens June 20th. For information address,
After June 1st, N. Y. office, Fred. H. Scofield, Metropolitan Building. | CHAS. E. LELAND, Buckingham Hotel, N. Y. City.

ADIRONDACKS.
WAYSIDE INN AND COTTAGES,
on LAKE LUZERNE, 5 hours from New York. This delightful resort will be under the management of F. M. COLEMAN, late Proprietor of the EVERETT HOUSE, New York. Open June 22d to October. Golf, Tennis, Boating, Fishing. Write for terms and pamphlet.

THE ALGONQUIN, Adirondacks.
Charmingly located on LOWER SARANAC LAKE.
For Booklet address John Harding, Algonquin, N. Y.

UNITED STATES HOTEL,
SARATOGA SPRINGS
Social Center of Saratoga. Perfect in Appointments, Cuisine and Service.
FULL GOLF COURSE
GAGE & PERRY, Proprietors.

SUMMER HOMES ON LONG ISLAND.
BY THE OCEAN, SOUND AND BAY.
"LONG ISLAND," an illustrated descriptive book, and "SUMMER HOMES," a book describing hotels and boarding houses on Long Island, free upon application at 120, 950, 1,313 Broadway, Journal Summer Resort Bureau, 162 Nassau St.; 587 Columbus Av., Harlem; Ticket Offices foot E. 34th St., and James Slip, foot New Chambers St., New York; 333 Fulton St., Eagle Summer Resort Bureau, Eagle Bldg., Flatbush Av. Sta. and Bedford Sta., L. I. R. R. and 118 Broadway, (Eastern District,) Brooklyn, or send 6c. in stamps for "LONG ISLAND," or 4c. for "SUMMER HOMES" to H. M. SMITH, Traffic Manager, L. I. R. R., L. I. City, N. Y.

Alexandria Bay, N. Y.
THOUSAND ISLAND HOUSE.
O. G. STAPLES, G. DE WITT, | OWNERS AND PROPRIETORS.
Opens June 17th, renovated throughout and in first-class condition. Superior cuisine and service. Applications for rooms may be made to the hotel or to Mr. J. B. STETSON, who will be at HOTEL CAMBRIDGE, 5th Av. and 33d St., New York City, to make engagements.

HOTEL KAATERSKILL
CATSKILL MOUNTAINS.
Now open. Elevation 2,900 feet. Capacity 1,000.
Fast trains from New York to hotel grounds IN LESS THAN FOUR HOURS, WITHOUT CHANGE OF CARS.
Address J. A. BODKIN, KAATERSKILL, NEW YORK.

AVON SPRINGS SANITARIUM.
A long-established resort for those seeking health, recreation, or rest. Specially attractive during the Summer months. The Sulphur Water is used with best results in the treatment of Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, Cutaneous Diseases, Etc. Baths joined to the Main Building. Elevator, electric lighting, large, well-shaded grounds. Sulphur Water bottled for shipment. Address DR. CYRUS ALLEN & SON, Avon, Livingston Co., N. Y.

MOUNTAIN HOUSE
CORNWALL-ON-HUDSON, N. Y.
Elevation 1,200 feet; cool, bracing, healthy; magnificent grounds; 85 acres. Golf, bowling, pool, dancing pavilion, (no bar.) Milk and vegetables from our own farm. Accommodates 300. Terms, $8 to $15 per week.

On the Maine Coast
PASSACONAWAY INN
YORK CLIFFS, ME.
Attractive Golf Links, Boating, Bathing, Fishing. HARVEY & WOOD, 373 Commonwealth Av., Boston; 3 Park Place, New York.

Manhattan Beach Hotel
Is Now Open.
T. F. Silleck..............Manager

Oriental Hotel
Is Now Open.
Jos. P. Greaves..............Manager

THOUSAND ISLANDS.
CENTRAL PARK HOTEL,
St. Lawrence Park, Jefferson Co., N. Y.
NEW MANAGEMENT; most centrally located hotel in Thousand Islands. Modern and first-class. Golf links, boating, fishing, &c. Reasonable rates. For illustrated Circular, &c., address,
St. Lawrence Park Ass'n, Proprietors.
A. K. WYLIE, Manager.

The Edgemere,
EDGEMERE, L. I.,
HOTEL NOW OPEN.
J. H. BRESLIN.

LONG BRANCH.
UNITED STATES HOTEL
OPENS JUNE 24.
For rates, &c., call or address
S. PROSKEY,
1,133 BROADWAY, N. Y.

SOMERSET INN
And Eight Cottages, Bernardsville, N. J.
Remains open until October 23d.
35 miles from New York, on D., L. & W. R. R., via Barclay or Christopher St. Ferries. Altitude 800 feet. GEORGE W. TUTTLE, Manager.

HOWLAND HOTEL,
LONG BRANCH, N. J.
NOW OPEN.
Finest situation on the Beach.
GEO. A. P. KELSEY, Proprietor.

SHADY DELL FARM HOUSE.—Large, airy house; broad piazza; shady lawn; good table; home comforts. R. A. DENNISTON, Meadow Brook, Orange Co., N. Y.

DAY LINE SUMMER BOOK.
Before selecting vacation trip send 6c. postage to Hudson River Day Line, Desbrosses St., N. Y.

PINE GROVE HOTEL.—A FIRST-CLASS FAMILY resort. Patchogue, Long Island, N. Y. Address GEORGE T. RILEY.

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St. Agatha—Church School for Girls.
Founded by the New York Protestant Episcopal Public School, the corporation which maintains Trinity School, in order to provide for girls a thorough secular education, combined with sound religious training.
School year opens September 11, 1899.
For particulars, address the Principal, EMMA G. SEBRING, A. M., 257 West 93d St.

The Misses Ely's School for Girls,
Riverside Drive, 85th and 86th Streets, New York.

MORAVIAN SEMINARY AND COLLEGE FOR Women. Founded 1749. Modern conveniences. Two hours from New York. J. MAX HARK, D. D. Prin., Bethlehem, Pa.

HIGH SCHOOL DEPARTMENT OF THE ETHICal Culture Schools, 669 Madison Av.; terms, $200; opens Oct. 2; a few free scholarships. PERCIVAL CHUBB, Principal.

NEW YORK, NEW YORK.
The Peebles and Thompson School,
Boarding and Day School for Girls,
30, 32, 34 East 57th Street.

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"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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Typewriters Rented & Sold. 1,000 new and second-hand Remingtons, Smith Premiers and other standard makes rented $3.00 per month. Stands, ribbons, and inspection service free. F. S. WEBSTER COMPANY, 317 Broadway. Telephone 1338 Franklin.

EUROPEAN HOTELS AND SPRINGS.

MUNICH—Hotel Bayerischer Hof.
1st-class House. Reconstructed entirely, with handsome Winter Garden.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BAUM, HARRIS.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HARRIS BAUM, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, No. 121 East 79th Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 19th day of August next.—Dated New York, the 7th day of February, 1899. LENA BAUM, Administratrix. DAVID S. UPDIKE, Attorney for Administratrix, 80 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. f8-1aw6mW

BURCHARD, THOMAS H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS H. BURCHARD, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of their attorneys, No. 31 Nassau Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 1st day of January next.—Dated New York, the 19th day of June, 1899. WILLIAM J. LEEDS, ROSWELL B. BURCHARD, Executors. VAN DUZER & TAYLOR, Attorneys for Executors, 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. je21-1aw6mW

CORNELL, JOSEPH.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOSEPH CORNELL, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of the estate, Pier No. 46 North River, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 12th day of September next.—Dated New York, the 7th day of March, 1899. ELLA M. CORNELL, SAMUEL J. CORNELL, PETER G. CORNELL, Executors. BROWN & LEONARD, Att'ys for Executors, N. Y. City. mh8-1aw6mW

DICKSON, JOHN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN DICKSON, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Richards & Brown, No. 62 William Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 20th day of September next.—Dated New York, the 7th day of March, 1899. MARTHA J. DICKSON, FRANCIS DICKSON, Administrators. RICHARDS & BROWN, Attorneys for Administrators, No. 62 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. mh8-1aw6mW

DOWIE, PETER.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against PETER DOWIE, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of William Bell Wait, Jr., executor's attorney, No. 31 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 23d day of November next.—Dated New York, the fifteenth day of May, 1899.—HENRY S. AMBLER, Executor. WM. BELL WAIT, Jr., Attorney for the Executor, 31 Nassau Street, New York City. my17-1aw6mW

DUFFY, SABINA.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent. To Margaret Joyce, John Joyce, Michael Joyce, Mary Fox, Kate Manion, Ellen O'Brien, the heirs and next of kin of SABINA DUFFY, deceased, send greeting:
Whereas, Mary Fox of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York, to have certain instrument in writing, relating to personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Sabina Duffy, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office, in the County of New York, on the 31st day of July, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.
And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or, in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.
In testimony whereof we have caused the Seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto af-
[L. S.] fixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 5th day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine.
J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.
JOHN C. JUDGE, Attorney for Executor, Office and P. O. Address 375 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, N. Y. je14-1aw6w&jy31

HAWLEY, RAVAUD K.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against RAVAUD K. HAWLEY, late of the County of New York and State of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, No. 52 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 18th day of December, 1899.—Dated June 8th, 1899. CHAUNCEY S. TRUAX, L. DEAN HOLDEN, Executors. ROGER A. PRYOR, Attorney for Executors, No. 52 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. je14-1aw6mW

KEYES, JOHN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN KEYES, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Albert J. Adams, Jr., No. 71 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 26th day of October next.—Dated New York, the 17th day of April, 1899. AIMEE A. KEYES, Administratrix. ALBERT J. ADAMS, Jr., Atty. for Administratrix, 71 Broadway, N. Y. ap19-1aw6mW

LINK, MARY A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARY A. LINK, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of Charles E. Miller, No. 32 Nassau Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the ninth day of September next.—Dated New York, the 27th day of February, 1899. REEVES E. SELMES, CHARLES W. LINK, Executors. CHARLES E. MILLER, Atty. for Executors, 32 Nassau St., N. Y. mh1-1aw6mW

MARCH, PETER S.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against PETER S. MARCH, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Howard R. Bayne, Esq., No. 16 Exchange Place, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the twentieth day of October, 1899, next.—Dated New York, the 20th day of March, 1899. EGBERT G. MARCH, Executor. HOWARD R. BAYNE, Attorney for Executor, 16 Exchange Place, New York City. mh22-1aw6mW

MILLER, GEORGE C.—IN PURSUANCE OF an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, bearing date the 25th day of April, 1899, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE C. MILLER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Frayer, Smith, White & Seaman, No. 141 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 5th day of November next.—Dated New York, the 1st day of May, 1899. JOHN P. STEVENS, CLARITA C. MILLER, Executors. my2-aw6mW

SURROGATE NOTICES.

NEWKIRK, RICHARD G.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against RICHARD G. NEWKIRK, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of William Klingenstein, No. 218-220 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 20th day of November next.—Dated New York, the ninth day of May, 1899. SARAH E. NEWKIRK, Administratrix. WILLIAM KLINGENSTEIN, Atty. for Administratrix, 218-220 Broadway, New York City, Borough of Manhattan. my10-1aw6mW

PRITZ, CHRISTINE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHRISTINE PRITZ, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 30 Broad Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of December next.—Dated New York, the 18th day of June, 1899. RANDOLPH GUGGENHEIMER and ANTONY HAHN, Executors. GUGGENHEIMER, UNTERMYER & MARSHALL, Attorneys, 30 Broad St., N. Y. City. je14-1aw6mW.

RIEDEMANN, DANIEL.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DANIEL RIEDEMANN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Davis & Kaufmann, No. 280 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 14th day of September, 1899, next.—Dated New York, the 7th day of March, 1899.
ADAM RIEDEMANN,
AUGUST C. KREISER,
Executors.
DAVIS & KAUFMANN, Attorneys for Executors, 280 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. mh8-1aw6mW

SANDHAM, SARAH ANN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SARAH ANN SANDHAM, late of the County of New York, Borough of Manhattan, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of John Hardy, No. 265 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 27th day of November, 1899.—Dated New York, the 16th day of May, 1899. ANNA M. SANDHAM, Administratrix. JOHN HARDY, Attorney for Administratrix, 265 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y. my17-1aw6mW

SCHWIETERING, HERMANN H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HERMANN H. SCHWIETERING, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, No. 28 Greene Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the tenth day of January next.—Dated New York, the 26th day of June, 1899. HERMANN HARTMANN, GERHARD VON THULEN, Executors. LARNED & MARKS, Attorneys for Executors, 170 Broadway, New York City. je28-1aw6mW

SHEIBLE, ALBERT E.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALBERT E. SHEIBLE, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Horwitz and Samuels, at No. 346 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 23d day of December next.—Dated New York, the 20th day of June, 1899. NATHAN SALSBURY, Executor. HORWITZ AND SAMUELS, Attorneys for Executor, No. 346 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y. je21-1aw6mW

JANE REDFIELD TURNURE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JANE REDFIELD TURNURE, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Zabriskie, Burrill & Murray, their attorneys, No. 21 Broad Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 20th day of December next.—Dated New York, the 12th day of June, 1899.
LAWRENCE TURNURE, JR.,
JEANNIE TURNURE MALLERY,
GEORGE E. TURNURE,
Executors.
ZABRISKIE, BURRILL & MURRAY, Attorneys for Executors, 21 Broad Street, New York. je14-1aw6mW

VAN SCHAICK, JENKINS.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Jenkins Van Schaick, late of the County of New York, N. Y., deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, No. 35 Broad Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 10th day of January next. Dated New York, the 27th day of June, 1899.
JOHN B. VAN SCHAICK,
SINGLETON VAN SCHAICK,
Executors.
JOHN D. KERNAN, Attorney for Executors, 39 Liberty St., New York City. je28-1aw6mW

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

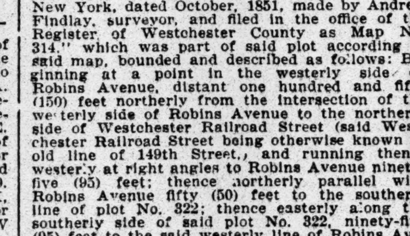
NO. 1199.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of MORRIS H. LEWIS, bankrupt.
To the creditors of Morris H. Lewis of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.
Notice is hereby given that on the 29th day of June, A. D. 1899, the said Morris H. Lewis was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Theodor Aub, referee, 149 Broadway, in the City and County of New York, on the 21st day of July, A. D. 1899, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
THEODOR AUB, Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, July 3d, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ALBERT S. MOORE, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.
To the creditors of Albert S. Moore of the County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:
Notice is hereby given that on the 28th day of June, A. D. 1899, the said Albert S. Moore was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Nathaniel A. Prentiss, referee in bankruptcy, 120 Broadway, New York City, on the 13th day of July, A. D. 1899, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
NATHANIEL A. PRENTISS,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
July 3d, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JOSEPH SELIGMAN, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—No. 1,165.
To the creditors of Joseph Seligman, bankrupt.
Notice is hereby given that on the 22d day of June, A. D. 1899, the said Joseph Seligman was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, Number 44 Broad Street, in the City of New York, on the 13th day of July, A. D. 1899, at two o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
Dated New York, June 28th, 1899.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

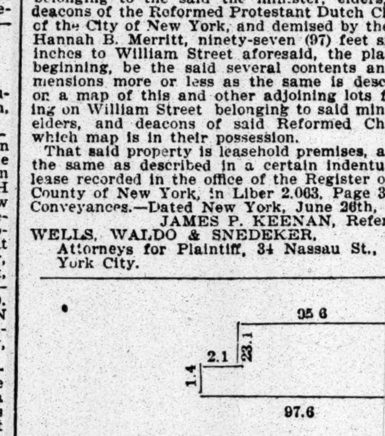
SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —JOHN DE HART, Plaintiff, against CHARLOTTE McCORMACK et al., Defendants.—In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 14th day of June, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the Exchange Sales Rooms, now located at No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 7th day of July, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Richard V. Harnett & Co., Auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows: All that plot of land in the City and County of New York, being part of plot No. 321 on the certain map entitled "Map of East Morrisania, lying easterly of the Branch Railroad, being part of the farm of Gouverneur Morris, in the Town of West Farms, Westchester County, New York, dated October, 1851, made by Andrew Findlay, surveyor, and filed in the office of the Register of Westchester County as Map No. 314," which was part of said plot according to said map, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the westerly side of Robins Avenue, distant one hundred and fifty (150) feet northerly from the intersection of the westerly side of Robins Avenue to the northerly side of Westchester Railroad Street (said Westchester Railroad Street being otherwise known as old line of 149th Street,) and running thence westerly at right angles to Robins Avenue ninety-five (95) feet; thence northerly parallel with Robins Avenue fifty (50) feet to the southerly line of plot No. 322; thence easterly along the southerly side of said plot No. 322, ninety-five (95) feet to the said westerly line of Robins Avenue; thence southerly along the westerly side of Robins Avenue fifty (50) feet to the point or place of beginning.
Dated New York, June 15th, 1899.
CHARLES D. CLEVELAND, Referee.
E. H. MOERAN, Attorney for Plaintiff, 34 Pine St., N. Y. City.



The premises will be sold in one parcel, subject to a mortgage to secure $18,000, on which the sum of $8,500 and interest at six per cent. per annum from July 14, 1898, has been advanced. The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $2,297.82, with interest thereon from the 6th day of June, 1899, including costs and allowances, together with the expenses of the sale.
Dated New York, June 15th, 1899.
CHARLES D. CLEVELAND, Referee.

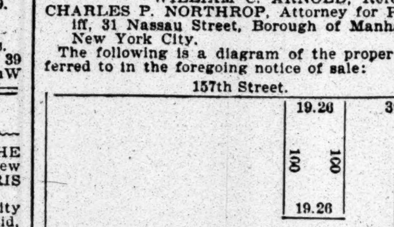
REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW York.—EDWARD P. SIMMS, plaintiff, against JOHN McCORMICK and others, defendants.
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 21st day of June, 1899, I, J. P. Keenan, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 20th day of July, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer & Co., auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows: All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying, and being on the northwesterly side of William Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, bounded and containing as follows:
Beginning at a point on the northwesterly side of William Street, distant two hundred and twenty-nine (229) feet nine (9) inches northeasterly from the northwesterly corner of John and William Streets; running thence northeasterly along the northwesterly side of William Street twenty-five (25) feet; thence northwesterly along the land now, or formerly, belonging to William Everdell, Robert Thompson, and the minister, elders, and deacons of the Reformed Protestant Dutch Church of the City of New York, ninety-five (95) feet six (6) inches; thence southwesterly along land lately belonging to the Trustees of the Moravian Church twenty-three (23) feet one (1) inch; thence northwesterly along said last-mentioned land two feet one inch (2 ft. 1 in.;) thence southwesterly along land belonging to the said parties, the minister, elders, and deacons of the Reformed Protestant Dutch Church of the City of New York, and heretofore demised by them to John C. Brown, one (1) foot four (4) inches, and thence southeasterly along other land belonging to the said the minister, elders, and deacons of the Reformed Protestant Dutch Church of the City of New York, and demised by them to Hannah B. Merritt, ninety-seven (97) feet six (6) inches to William Street aforesaid, the place of beginning, be the said several contents and dimensions more or less as the same is described on a map of this and other adjoining lots fronting on William Street belonging to said minister, elders, and deacons of said Reformed Church, which map is in their possession.
That said property is leasehold premises, and is the same as described in a certain indenture of lease recorded in the office of the Register of the County of New York, in Liber 2,063, Page 368 of Conveyances.—Dated New York, June 26th, 1899.
JAMES P. KEENAN, Referee.
WELLS, WALDO & SNEDEKER,
Attorneys for Plaintiff, 34 Nassau St., New York City.



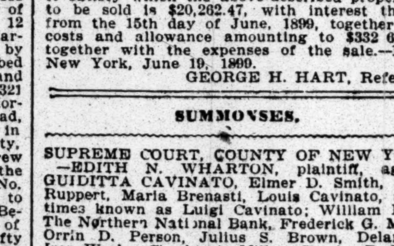
The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $18,421.67, with interest thereon from the 16th day of May, 1899; together with costs and allowances amounting to $452.60, with interest from June 21st, 1899, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, ground rent, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $1,056.00 and interest.—Dated New York, June 26th, 1899. JAMES P. KEENAN, Referee.

NO. 642 EAST 157TH STREET.—New York Supreme Court, County of New York.—HENRY W. GILBERT, plaintiff, against ANDREW KITCHEN et al., defendants.
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above entitled action, bearing date the 12th day of June, 1899, I, the undersigned, referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, on Tuesday, the 11th day of July, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William M. Ryan, auctioneer, the premises described in said judgment, as follows:
All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of the Bronx, in the City of New York, bounded and described as follows, viz.:
Beginning at a point on the southerly side of One Hundred and Fifty-seventh Street, distant thirty feet westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of One Hundred and Fifty-seventh Street with the westerly side of Melrose Avenue, running thence southerly parallel with Melrose Avenue, and part of the way through a party wall one hundred feet; thence westerly, parallel with said One Hundred and Fifty-seventh Street nineteen and twenty-six one hundredths feet; thence northerly again parallel with Melrose Avenue, and part of the way through another party wall one hundred feet to the southerly side of One Hundred and Fifty-seventh Street; thence easterly along said side of said street nineteen and twenty-six one hundredths feet to the point or place of beginning; being the same property conveyed by Annie Buckley to Andrew Kitchen by deed dated the 20th day of January, 1899.—Dated New York, June 20th, 1899.
WILLIAM C. ARNOLD, Referee.
CHARLES P. NORTHROP, Attorney for Plaintiff, 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
The following is a diagram of the property referred to in the foregoing notice of sale:



The approximate aggregate amount of the plaintiff's lien upon the premises, with interest, costs, and disbursements, is $3,070.57, and of taxes, assessments, and water rates, $114.87.
WILLIAM C. ARNOLD, Referee.
CHARLES P. NORTHROP, Plaintiff's Attorney.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —ALEXANDER WALKER, plaintiff, against MARK E. STEVENS et al., defendants.
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 15th day of June, 1899, I, the undersigned, the Referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 11th day of July, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:
All that plot of land in the City and County of New York bounded and described as follows:
Beginning at a point in the northerly side of Eighty-ninth Street distant ninety-six feet and eight inches westerly from the intersection of the northerly side of Eighty-ninth Street and the westerly side of Columbus Avenue, and running thence northerly in a curved line nearly parallel with Columbus Avenue one hundred feet ten inches, more or less, to a point in the centre line of the block distant one hundred feet westerly from the westerly side of Columbus Avenue, measured along said centre line of the block; thence westerly along said line one hundred feet; thence southerly parallel with Columbus Avenue one hundred feet eight and one-half inches to the northerly side of Eighty-ninth Street, and thence easterly along the northerly side of Eighty-ninth Street one hundred and three feet four inches, more or less, to the point of beginning.—Dated New York, June 19, 1899.
GEORGE H. HART, Referee.
OTIS & PRESSINGER, Attorneys for Plaintiff, No. 111 Broadway, New York City.
The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:



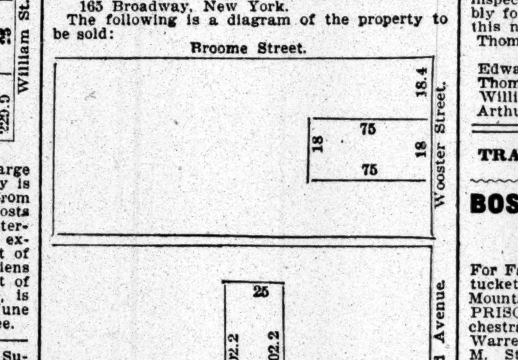
The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $20,262.47, with interest thereon from the 15th day of June, 1899, together with costs and allowance amounting to $332 67-100, together with the expenses of the sale.—Dated New York, June 19, 1899.
GEORGE H. HART, Referee.

SUMMONSES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —EDITH N. WHARTON, plaintiff, against GUIDITTA CAVINATO, Elmer D. Smith, Jacob Ruppert, Maria Brenasti, Louis Cavinato, sometimes known as Luigi Cavinato; William Lowe, The Northern National Bank, Frederick G. Moore, Orrin D. Person, Julius S. Brown, Delamater Iron Works, Charles A. Miller, Charles P. Brewer, George W. Powe, Heyman P. Binswanger, William Brooks, Thomas J. Brooks, Albert E. Powers, Nathaniel B. Powers, James W. McElhinney, August Niewohner, The New York Gas Fixture Company, Rider Engine Company, Jeremiah W. Dimick, David Lubelsky, Morris Feigel, Isaac Feigel, Julius Preuss, Rafael Gerstle, The Department of Health of the City of New York, Mary A. Roach, Charles Milne, Charles B. Shaw, William Rowe, Peter Donnelly, Patrick McLaughlin, George W. Scofield, Adolph Rosenberg, Homer Ramsdell Transportation Company, Sebastian Wagon Company, Ozro C. Webster, Harper W. Sagendorf, Clara Sagendorf, Harry K. Crosser, Bertha Crosser, Louise H. Hart, Sadie H. Jacobs, Henry Purdy, Margaret Purdy, James E. Rady, Sarah Rady, Margaret G. Earle, Fabio Dalesio, Charles Haas, Colored Orphan Asylum and Association for the Benefit of Colored Children in the City of New York, defendants.—Summons: Trial desired in County of New York.
To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.
Dated New York, April 28th, 1899.
STRONG & CADWALADER,
Plaintiff's Attorneys, Office and Post Office Address No. 40 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
To the defendant, Maria Brenasti: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Miles Beach, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 19th day of May, 1899, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the Court House in the County of New York.—Dated New York, May 23d, 1899. STRONG & CADWALADER, my24-1aw6wW&jy5 Plaintiff's Attorneys.

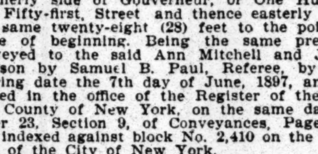
REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —JOHN J. LENEHAN, plaintiff, against THE COLLEGE OF ST. FRANCIS XAVIER and others, defendants.
In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment in partition duly made and entered in the above entitled action, bearing date the 15th day of June, 1899, I, the undersigned, Referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, at No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, on Wednesday, the 12th day of July, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon, by Peter F. Meyer, Auctioneer, the premises described in said judgment, as follows:
First—All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Eighth Ward of the City of New York, bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the westerly side of Wooster Street, distant eighteen feet and four inches from the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of Broome Street with the westerly side of Wooster Street; thence running southerly along the westerly side of Wooster Street, eighteen feet; thence westerly, and parallel with the southerly side of Broome Street, seventy-five feet; thence northerly, and parallel with the westerly side of Wooster Street, eighteen feet; thence easterly, and parallel with the southerly side of Broome Street, seventy-five feet to the point or place of beginning; said lot of land being part of the real property of which Francis Owens, late of the City of New York, died seized, said property being further known and described as No. 53 Wooster Street.
Second—Also all that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building and improvements thereon, known and distinguished by the number sixty-one (61) on a certain map of twenty-one lots of land in the Nineteenth Ward, late Twelfth, of the City of New York, lying between Third and Fourth Avenues, the property of Martin Zabriskie, Esq., made by Francis Nicholson, City Surveyor, and filed in the Register's office of the City and County of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of East Eighty-first Street, distant two hundred and seventy-five feet westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the westerly side of Third Avenue with the northerly side of East Eighty-first Street; thence running westerly, along the northerly side of East Eighty-first Street, twenty-five feet; thence northerly, on a line parallel with the westerly side of Third Avenue, one hundred and two feet and two inches; thence easterly, and parallel with East Eighty-first Street, twenty-five feet; thence southerly, and parallel with Third Avenue, one hundred and two feet and two inches to the point or place of beginning; the same being known as No. 151 East Eighty-first Street, in the City of New York. —Dated New York, June 19th, 1899.
CHARLES DONOHUE, Referee.
LENEHAN & DOWLEY, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 165 Broadway, New York.
The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:



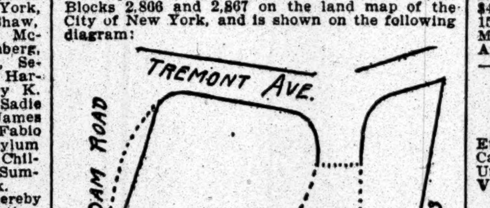
The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, and water rates is $185.30.
CHARLES DONOHUE, Referee.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—WILLIAM A. MARTIN, plaintiff, against ANN MITCHELL and others, defendants.
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 17th day of June, 1899, I, the undersigned, the Referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the Exchange Salesrooms, now located at No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 13th day of July, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Bryan L. Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:
All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situated in the City, County, and State of New York, (formerly Westchester County,) and being part of lot known and designated as lot number two hundred and sixty-three (263) on a certain map entitled "Map of the village of Melrose, South, situated in the manor of Morrisania, Westchester County, New York," filed in the office of the Register of Westchester County as map number two hundred and thirty-eight, (238,) and which part of said lot is bounded and described, according to said map, as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Gouverneur (now One Hundred and Fifty-first) Street on the westerly side of lot number two hundred and sixty-four (264) on said map; running thence southerly along said lot number two hundred and sixty-four (264) one hundred and eighteen (118) feet five (5) inches, more or less, to lot number two hundred and twenty-three (223) on said map; thence westerly along the northerly side of said lot number two hundred and twenty-three twenty-eight (28) feet; thence northerly, parallel with Courtlandt Avenue, one hundred and eighteen (118) feet five (5) inches, more or less, to the southerly side of Gouverneur, or One Hundred and Fifty-first, Street and thence easterly along the same twenty-eight (28) feet to the point or place of beginning. Being the same premises conveyed to the said Ann Mitchell and James Hanson by Samuel B. Paul, Referee, by deed bearing date the 7th day of June, 1897, and recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York, on the same day, in Liber 23, Section 9, of Conveyances, Page 321, and indexed against block No. 2,410 on the Land Map of the City of New York.
Dated New York, June 19th, 1899.
MAURICE LEYNE, Referee.
JEROLOMAN & ARROWSMITH,
Attorneys for Plaintiff, 229 Broadway.
The following is a diagram of the property to be sold, known as No. 548 East One Hundred and Fifty-first Street:



The approximate amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $1,016.50, with interest thereon from the 16th day of June, 1899, together with costs and allowances, amounting to $143.79, with interest from the 17th day of June, 1899, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the Referee, is $330.40 and interest. The property will be sold subject to a first mortgage of 12,500 dollars and accrued interest.
MAURICE LEYNE, Referee.
Dated New York, June 19th, 1899.
je20,24,27,jy1,5,8,13

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—REBECCA T. MATHEWS, plaintiff, against SYLVESTER H. KNEELAND and others, defendants.
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, made in the above-entitled action on the 5th day of May, 1892, and entered on the 9th day of May, 1892, and a supplemental order made and entered therein on the 12th day of June, 1896, I, the undersigned, the referee in the said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the eleventh day of July, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon, by Herbert A. Sherman, auctioneer, the premises mentioned in the said judgment and order and described as follows:
All that certain tract of ground, with the dwelling house and outbuildings thereon, now known as the "New Villa," situate at Fordham, in the City of New York, which formerly formed part of the County of Westchester, in the State of New York, part of the farm formerly of Lewis G. Morris, and bounded as follows: Northwesterly, by Macomb's Dam Road; northerly and northeasterly, by Morris Street, which separates the premises from lands now or late of Mary McGrath; southeasterly, by a private street or lane called Grove Lane, and separating the premises from land of Lewis G. Morris; and southwesterly, by land now or late of Lewis B. Brown; the premises so described containing by survey computed to the centre of said roads and lane, six acres, two roods, and thirty-six perches, be the same more or less, being the same premises conveyed to the said Sylvester H. Kneeland by James T. Van Rensselaer, referee, by deed dated May 14th, 1880.
Excepting, however, from the said premises all that piece or parcel of land known and designated by the number 3 (three) on the Damage map of the Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment, "in the matter of acquiring title to Tremont Avenue from Aqueduct Avenue to Boston Road, in the Twenty-fourth Ward of the City of New York," confirmed by the New York Supreme Court on the 19th day of July, 1893.—Dated New York, June 16th, 1899. JOHN B. PINE, Referee.
LEFFERTS STREBEIGH, Plaintiff's Attorney, 71 Broadway, N. Y. City.
The property to be sold lies in Section 11, in Blocks 2,866 and 2,867 on the land map of the City of New York, and is shown on the following diagram:



The approximate amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $9,000, with interest thereon from the 1st day of May, 1897, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $3,000. —Dated New York, June 16, 1899.
JOHN B. PINE, Referee.
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PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE CITY OF NEW YORK—OFFICE OF THE CITY CLERK.
CITY HALL, NEW YORK, ROOM 11.
BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN.
The 28th day of June, 1899.
The Long Island Electric Railway Company having filed its application in writing to the Municipal Assembly of the City of New York, dated the 16th day of June, 1899, for a grant of the right or franchise to use the streets, highways, avenues, and routes in Far Rockaway, in the Fifth Ward of the Borough of Queens, City of New York, hereinafter mentioned, for street railway purposes, and for the construction, maintenance, and operation of a double-track street surface railway through, upon, and along the surface of the following streets, avenues, highways, and route, to wit:
Beginning at present terminus of the Long Island Electric Railway Company on Mott Avenue, running thence across Mott Avenue and private property to Grove Street; thence along Grove Street to Clark Street; thence along Clark Street to Central Avenue; thence along Central Avenue to South Street; thence along South Street to the easterly city line.
Also beginning at the corner of Central Avenue and Clark Street and running thence through Clark Street and private property to Rue de St. Felix; thence through Rue de St. Felix and private property to the ocean front.
Now, therefore, pursuant to the directions and resolutions of both houses of the Municipal Assembly of the City of New York, which was adopted by the Board of Aldermen and concurred in by the Council on the 20th day of June, 1899, and approved by his Honor the Mayor of said city on the 28th day of June, 1899, public notice of such application is hereby given, and that at the Councilmanic Chamber in the City Hall, in the Borough of Manhattan and the City of New York, on the 14th day of July, 1899, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, such application of said railway company will be first considered and a public hearing had thereon. All persons interested in said application are notified to be present at the time and place aforesaid, as an opportunity will then and there be given them to be heard in relation thereto.
P. J. SCULLY,
City Clerk.

THE CITY OF NEW YORK, DEPARTMENT OF TAXES AND ASSESSMENTS,
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway,
July 3d, 1899.
PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given by the Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments that the Assessment Rolls of Real and Personal Estate in said City for the year 1899 have been finally completed and have been delivered to, and filed with, the Municipal Assembly of said City, and that such Assessment Rolls will remain open to public inspection in the office of said Municipal Assembly for a period of fifteen days from the date of this notice.
Thomas L. Feitner, President; Edward C. Sheehy, Thomas J. Patterson, William F. Grell, Arthur C. Salmon, } COMMISSIONERS of TAXES AND ASSESSMENTS.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS.

BOSTON AND NEW ENGLAND.
VIA SOUND LINES.
FALL RIVER LINE
For Fall River, Boston, Martha's Vineyard, Nantucket, Cape Cod, and all Eastern and Northern Mountain, Inland and Seashore Points Steamers PRISCILLA and PURITAN in commission. Orchestra on each. Leave Pier 19 N. R. foot of Warren St., week days and Sundays at 5:30 P. M. Steamer from New York, Sundays only, touches at Newport. On other days of the week Providence Line eastward steamer stops at Newport.

PROVIDENCE LINE
For Newport, Providence, Boston, the North and East. Steamers PLYMOUTH and PILGRIM in commission. Orchestra on each. Leave Pier 18 N. R., foot of Murray St., week days only at 6:00 P. M., touching at Newport, R. I., (Monday mornings excepted.) On Monday mornings Fall River Line steamers touch at Newport.

STONINGTON LINE
For Stonington, Narragansett Pier, Watch Hill, Boston, and all points East. Steamers NEW HAMPSHIRE and RHODE ISLAND. Leave Pier 36 N. R., foot of Spring St., week days only at 6:00 P. M. Sunday night westward trips will be made by this line from July 9 to September 10 inclusive. Saturday night westward trips will be omitted during same period.

NORWICH LINE
For New London, Worcester, Boston, and the East. Steamers CITY OF LOWELL and CITY OF WORCESTER. Leave Pier 36 N. R., foot of Spring St., week days only at 5:30 P. M. On Sundays from July 9 to September 10, inclusive, Stonington Line westward steamer will touch at New London, leaving there at 10:15 P. M. for New York.

Montauk Steamboat Co. (Ltd.)
For Block Island, Orient, Greenport, Shelter Island, Southold and Sag Harbor.
Steamers will leave Pier 15, E. R. (foot Wall St.,) daily (except Sundays and July 4th) at 5:30 P. M.; on Saturdays at 1:00 P. M.; Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays steamer stops at *Southold and Orient Point. The Saturday boat will arrive at Block Island about 9:00 Sunday morning.
*Except on July 3d.

Hudson River by Daylight.
PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS.
"NEW YORK" and "ALBANY."
Finest and fastest river steamers in the world.
Daily except Sunday.
Leaves Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex,) 8 A. M.
" New York, Desbrosses St. Pier..8:40 "
" West 22d St. Pier..9:00 "
For ALBANY, landing at Yonkers, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill, and Hudson. Through tickets and baggage checked to destination.

Albany Evening Line
Steamers ADIRONDACK and DEAN RICHMOND leave Pier 32 N. R., foot Canal St., at 6 P. M. daily, (Sundays excepted,) connecting with express trains for Saratoga, Lake George, Richfield Springs, Sharon Springs, Thousand Islands, Adirondacks, and the West. Summer Excursion tickets at reduced rates. Saturday night steamer connects with Sunday morning train for Saratoga, North Creek, Caldwell, and steamer on Lake George.

FOR NEW HAVEN, PROVIDENCE, AND BOSTON.
NEW HAVEN LINE.
NARRAGANSETT BAY LINE.
Steamers daily, Sundays included, from Pier 25 East River for NEW HAVEN at 4 P. M. and 12 midnight.
For PROVIDENCE at 4 P. M.
Timely train connections made at New Haven for Meriden, Hartford, and Springfield, and at Providence for BOSTON and all points East. Fine orchestra on Bay Line steamers.

CATSKILL EVENING LINE.
Steamers ONTEORA and KAATERSKILL leave foot of Christopher St. every week day at 6 P. M. On Saturday's ONTEORA at 1:30 P. M. and KAATERSKILL at 6 P. M.
Trains for Cairo-Palenville, Otis Summit, Kaaterskill, and Haines Corners connect.
Bicycles free. Horses and carriages taken.
Descriptive folder mailed free.

HUDSON RIVER STEAMER MARY POWELL, Leaving Desbrosses St. 3:15 P. M., (Saturdays 1:45,) West 22d St., 3:30 P. M., (Saturdays 2 P. M.,) for CRANSTON, WEST POINT, CORNWALL, NEWBURGH, NEW HAMBURGH, MILTON, PO'KEEPSIE, HYDE PARK, RONDOUT, and KINGSTON. MUSIC.

HUDSON AND COXSACKIE BOATS
leave foot of Christopher St. every week day at 6 P. M., connecting with B. & A. R. R.
Also Saturdays, Steamer ONTEORA at 1:30 P. M. for Catskill, with annex to Hudson.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE.
NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN—LIVERPOOL.
Britannic, July 5, Noon | Majestic, July 26, Noon
Cymric....July 11, 8 AM | Britannic, Aug. 2, Noon
Teutonic..July 12, Noon | Teutonic...Aug. 9, Noon
Germanic..July 19, Noon | Cymric...Aug. 15, Noon
For passage, freight, and general information apply to WHITE STAR LINE, Pier 48 North River. Office, 9 Broadway, N. Y.

HOLLAND-AMERICA LINE
New York—Rotterdam, via Boulogne-sur-Mer.
New twin-screw steamers ROTTERDAM and STATENDAM, (8,300 and 10,500 tons, respectively.) S. S. SPAARNDAM, July 8, 10 A. M., for Rotterdam via Boulogne-sur-Mer. Saloon rates, $40 up. Twin-screw S. S. ROTTERDAM, July 15, 10 A. M., for Rotterdam via Boulogne-sur-Mer. First Cabin, $65 up; 2d Cabin, $37.
Apply at Company's Office, 39 Broadway, N. Y.

CUNARD LINE.
TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.
From Piers 51 and 52 North River.
Etruria...July 8, 8 AM | Lucania..July 29, 10 AM
Campania.July 15,10 AM | Etruria.....Aug. 5, 8 AM
Umbria..July 22, 8 AM | Campania.Aug. 12, 9 AM
VERNON H. BROWN & CO., Gen. Agents, 4 BOWLING GREEN, NEW YORK.

JAPAN-CHINA
Hawaii and Philippine Islands.
PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
TOYO KISEN KAISHA.
Between San Francisco, Honolulu, Yokohama, Kobe, Nagasaki, Shanghai, Hong Kong.
Steamers leave San Francisco at 1 P. M.
COPTIC........July 14 | PEKING........Aug. 1
AMER. MARU..July 22 | GAELIC........Aug. 9
For freight, passage, and general information apply at 349 Broadway or 1 Battery Place, Washington Building, and 287 Broadway.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD
FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.
CHERBOURG, S'HAMPTON, BREMEN.
Sailing at 10 A. M.
Lahn..........July 11 | Trave..........July 25
*P. R. Luitpold..July 18 | Lahn..........August 8
*Twin-screw Express Steamer.
SOUTHAMPTON, BREMEN.
Twin-Screw Passenger Service.
Friedrich der Grosse......Thurs., July 6, 10 A. M.
Bremen..........Thursday, July 13, 10 A. M.
Barbarossa..........Thursday, July 27, 10 A. M.
GIBRALTAR, NAPLES, GENOA.
Sailing at 11 A. M.
Ems..........July 15 | Aller..........Aug. 19
Kaiser Wm. II..Aug. 5 | Saale..........Aug. 26
OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 BOWLING GREEN

HAMBURG-AMERICAN
TWIN SCREW EXPRESS LINE
to Cherbourg (Paris), Southampton (London), Hamburg.
F.Bismarck,Jy.27, 10 AM | F.Bism'ck,Aug.24,10 AM
A.Victoria,Aug.10,10 AM | A. Victoria, Sept. 7, 10 AM
TWIN SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE to Plymouth (London), Cherbourg (Paris), and Hamburg.
Also New York—Hamburg Direct.
Patricia, July 8, 6 AM | Penn'lva...July 22, 5 AM
Phoenicia, July 11, 8 AM | Palatia, July 29, 10 AM
G.Wal'see,Jy.15,9:30 AM | Pretoria, Aug. 5, 5 AM
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE, 37 Broadway, N. Y.

AMERICAN LINE.
FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.
NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—LONDON.
Calling Westbound at Cherbourg.
Sailing Wednesdays at 10 A. M.
St. Louis..........July 5 | New York......August 2
New York..........July 12 | St. Louis......August 9
St. Paul..........July 19 | St. Paul......August 16

RED STAR LINE.
NEW YORK—ANTWERP—PARIS.
Every Wednesday at 12 noon.
*Kensington......July 5 | Friesland..........July 19
Noordland.........July 12 | Aragonia..........July 26
*These steamers carry cabin and third-class passengers at low rates.
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY, Piers 14 and 15 N. R. Office, 73 Broadway.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE.
NEW YORK—LONDON.
MENOMINEE..........July 8th
MARQUETTE..........July 22d
MESBA..........July 29th
ALL NEW STEAMERS, LUXURIOUSLY FITTED WITH EVERY MODERN CONVENIENCE. ALL STATEROOMS LOCATED AMIDSHIPS ON UPPER DECKS.
FIRST CABIN PASSENGERS CARRIED FROM NEW YORK TO FENCHURCH STREET STATION, LONDON, FOR $50 EACH AND UPWARD.
APPLY 1 BROADWAY.

ANCHOR LINE
United States Mail Steamships.
GLASGOW VIA LONDONDERRY.
From Pier 54 North River, foot of West 24th St.
Anchoria...July 8, noon | Ethiopia...July 29, noon
Furnessia..July 15, noon | Anchoria..Aug. 12, noon
City of Rome........Saturday, Sept. 9, noon
Cabin passage, $50 and upward.
2d Cabin, $30 to $35. Steerage, $23.50 to $25.50.
For book of tours and particulars apply to HENDERSON BROTHERS, 7 Bowling Green.

VACATION CRUISES TO NOVA SCOTIA AND NEWFOUNDLAND UPON
Red Cross Line Steamers,
sailing from New York every Saturday.
St. John's, N. F., and return..........$60.00
Halifax and return..........28.00
Halifax, one way, 2½ days..........16.00
Above rates including meals and berth.
Stopover privileges allowed. Circular tours through Nova Scotia, Newfoundland, and Canada.
RAYMOND & WHITCOMB, Gen. Pass. Agents, 25 Union Square, New York.

OLD DOMINION LINE.
DAILY SERVICE.
For Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Newport News, Portsmouth, Pinner's Point, and Richmond, Va., connecting for Petersburg, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Washington, D. C., and entire South and West. Freight and Passenger Steamers sail from Pier 26 North River, foot of Beach St., every week day, except Sat., at 3 P. M., and Sat., at 4 P. M.; also Sun., July 9, at 3 P. M.
H. B. WALKER, Traffic Manager.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

NEW YORK CENTRAL.
Trains arrive and depart from Grand Central Station, 42d Street, New York, as follows:

Leave.		Arrive.
†7:50 a.m.	Adirondack & 1000 Isl. Ex.	†10:20 p.m.
*8:00 a.m.	Syracuse Local	†6:25 p.m.
†8:30 a.m.	Empire State Express	†10:00 p.m.
*8:45 a.m.	Fast Mail	*10:00 a.m.
¶9:40 a.m.	Saratoga Special	¶9:30 p.m.
†10:30 a.m.	Day Express	†7:00 p.m.
†11:30 a.m.	Rutland Express	†7:00 p.m.
*1:00 p.m.	N. Y. & Chicago Special	*1:30 p.m.
*1:00 p.m.	Southwestern Limited	*6:00 p.m.
‖1:50 p.m.	Saratoga Limited	†10:45 a.m.
¶3:30 p.m.	Saratoga Limited	†10:45 a.m.
*3:35 p.m.	Albany Special	‡2:00 p.m.
†3:35 p.m.	Troy & Saratoga Special	‡2:00 p.m.
*4:00 p.m.	Detroit Special	*10:00 a.m.
*5:30 p.m.	The Lake Shore Limited	*6:30 p.m.
*6:00 p.m.	Western Express	*8:15 p.m.
*6:25 p.m.	Northern Express	*7:20 a.m.
*7:30 p.m.	Adirondack & 1000 Isl. Ex.	*8:20 a.m.
*8:00 p.m.	Pan-American Express	*7:30 a.m.
*8:30 p.m.	Buffalo & S. W. Special	*8:00 a.m.
*9:15 p.m.	Pacific Express	*6:00 a.m.
‡12:10 a.m.	Midnight Express	*7:00 a.m.

*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. ‡Daily, except Monday. ‖Saturdays only. ¶Daily, except Saturdays and Sundays.
HARLEM DIVISION.
9:12 A. M. and 3:55 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, to Pittsfield; Sundays only at 9:20 A. M.
Wagner Palace Cars on all through trains.
Trains illuminated with Pintsch Light.
Ticket offices at 113, 261, 413, and 1,216 Broadway, 25 Union Sq. W., 235 Columbus Av., 61 West 125th St., 125th St. Station, and 138th St. Station, New York; 338 and 726 Fulton St., and 106 Broadway, E. D., Brooklyn.
Telephone "2790 Thirty-eighth Street" for New York Central Cab Service. Baggage checked from hotel or residence by Westcott Express Company.
GEORGE H. DANIELS, Gen. Passenger Agent.

WEST SHORE R. R.
Trains leave Franklin St. Station, N. Y., as follows, and 15m. later from foot of W. 42d St.:
A. 9:45 A. M. Daily, for Cornwall, Newburgh, Kingston, New Paltz, Lakes Mohonk and Minnewaska, and Catskill Mountain points, via Kingston.
B. 11:15 A. M. (W. 42d St. 11:35 A. M.) Daily, except Sunday, for Cranston's, West Point, Kingston, New Paltz, Lakes Mohonk and Minnewaska, Catskill Mountains, Albany, Saratoga, and Lake George.
12:45 P. M. CONTINENTAL LIMITED. Daily, for Albany, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Detroit, Chicago, and St. Louis. Dining Car.
C. 1:00 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Lakes Mohonk and Minnewaska. Catskill Mountain points, via Kingston.
D. 3:30 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Kingston, Lakes Mohonk and Minnewaska, Catskill Mountains, Catskill, Albany, and Saratoga.
D. 3:45 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Congers, Cranston's, West Point, Cornwall, Newburgh, and intermediate stations to Albany.
5:45 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Albany and Montreal.
5:45 P. M. (W. 42d St. 6:15 P. M.) Daily, for Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis.
8:00 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and Toronto.
9:15 P. M. Daily, for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis.
A. B. C. D.—Leaves Brooklyn Annex A, 9:15 A. M. (except Sunday.) B, 10:45 A. M. C, 12:25 P. M. D, 3:00 P. M. Jersey City P. R. R. Station. A, 9:45 A. M., (excepting Sunday.) B, 11:20 A. M. C, 1:00 P. M. D, 3:35 P. M.
Time table at principal hotels and offices. Baggage checked from hotel or residence by Westcott's Express.
C. E. LAMBERT, General Passenger Agent, N. Y.

Lehigh Valley Railroad.
Stations foot of West 23rd, Cortlandt and Desbrosses Streets (Penna. R. R. Ferries.)
● Time West 23rd Street. Other figures Cortlandt or Desbrosses Streets. † Daily except Sunday. ¶ Sunday only. Other trains daily. t Sunday leaves 6.45. e Sunday leaves 8.15. x Sunday leaves 6.15.
t*6.55, 7.00 A. M. Local for EASTON.
*7.55, e8.08 A. M. For BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS and West, and principal local points. Parlor and Dining Cars. Connects for Coal Branches†.
†*11.55, 12.00 Noon. "BLACK DIAMOND EXPRESS." Handsomest train in the world. Limited to seating capacity. Due Buffalo 9.55 P. M.; connecting with through Sleepers to Detroit and Chicago. Dining Car service a la carte.
*12.55, 1.00 P. M. } For WILKES-BARRE,
†*3.55, 4.08 P. M. } SCRANTON, Coal Branches and intermediate points.
†*4.55, 5.15 P. M. Local for MAUCH CHUNK.
¶*5.10, 5.20 P. M. Local for MAUCH CHUNK.
†*6.10, 6.20 P.M. Local Express for EASTON.
*5.55, x6.08 P. M. For Buffalo and points West. Through Sleeping Cars to Chicago and Toronto.
*7.55, 8.00 P. M. Express for BUFFALO and TORONTO. None but Sleeping Car passengers carried.
*10.25, 10.30 P.M. For ITHACA, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO and West. Sleeping Cars to Chicago.
SOUTH PLAINFIELD and BOUND BROOK locals, daily except Sunday: *10.40, 10.50 A.M. *2.25, 2.30, *4.10, 4.20, *8.25 and 8.30 P. M.
Tickets and Pullman accommodations at 113, 261, 290, 355, 944 and 1354 Broadway, 25 Union Square West, 245 Columbus Ave., N. Y.; 860 Fulton St., 4 Court St., 98 Broadway and Brooklyn Annex Station, Brooklyn.
N. Y. Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence through to destination.

ERIE RAILROAD.
Through trains leave New York, foot of Chambers Street, as follows, and five minutes earlier from West 23d Street:
9:00 A. M.—Vestibuled Express daily for Binghamton, Waverly, Elmira, Buffalo, Bradford, Jamestown, arrives Buffalo 8 P. M., Parlor car to Buffalo.
9:15 A. M.—Daily, except Sundays, to Binghamton, Owego, Waverly, Elmira, and Delaware Valley points. Daily to Port Jervis and Monticello, Pullman Parlor Cars.
2:00 P. M.—Vestibuled Limited Fast Mail daily. Solid train for Chicago, arrives Cleveland 7:40 A. M., Chicago 5 P. M. Sleepers to Chicago, Cleveland, and Cincinnati. Dining Car.
7:30 P. M.—Buffalo and Cleveland Vestibuled Express daily, arrives Buffalo 7:05 A. M., Bradford 7:20 A. M., Jamestown 7 A. M., Youngstown 10:27 A. M., Cleveland 12:30 P. M. Sleepers to Buffalo 14 and Cleveland. Café Library Car.
9:15 P. M.—Daily solid train for Binghamton, Waverly, Elmira, Chicago. Sleepers to Buffalo, Chicago, and Cincinnati. Dining Car.
Tickets, local time cards, and Pullman accommodation at 111, 113, 261, 401, and 957 Broadway, 127 Bowery, 150 East 125th St., and 273 West 125th St., Chambers and W. 23d St. Ferries, New York; 3 8 and 860 Fulton St., 98 Broadway, Brooklyn; 122 River St., Hoboken, and Jersey City Station.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
STATIONS FOOT OF WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET AND DESBROSSES AND CORTLANDT STREETS.
☞The leaving time from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets is five minutes later than that given below for Twenty-third Street Station, except where otherwise noted.
7:55 A. M. FAST MAIL.—Limited to two Buffet Parlor Cars New York to Pittsburg. Sleeping Car Pittsburg to Chicago. No coaches to Pittsburg.
8:55 A. M. FAST LINE.—Pittsburg and Cleveland.
9:55 A. M. PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Compartment Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Cars. For Chicago, Cleveland, Toledo, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis.
1:55 P. M. CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Nashville, (via Cincinnati,) Indianapolis, Chicago, St. Louis.
5:55 P. M. WESTERN EXPRESS.—For Chicago. For Toledo, except Saturday.
7:55 P. M. SOUTHWESTERN EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Louisville, Indianapolis, St. Louis.
7:55 P. M. PACIFIC EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg and Chicago. For Knoxville daily, via Shenandoah Valley Route. Connects for Cleveland except Saturday.
8:25 P. M. (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets 8:45 P. M.) MAIL AND EXPRESS.—Pullman Buffet Sleeping Car New York to Altoona, East Liberty, Pittsburg, and points West, daily except Sunday. No coaches.
WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.
7:55, 8:25, 9:25, 10:10, (Desbrosses Street 10:10, Cortlandt Street 10:15,) (Dining Car,) 10:55, (Dining Car,) A. M., 12:55, 2:10 (Desbrosses Street 2:10, Cortlandt Street 2:15,) 2:55, (3:25 "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 4:25, (Dining Car,) 4:55, (Dining Car,) 8:55 P. M., 12:10 night. Sunday, 8:25, 9:25, 10:55, (Dining Car,) A. M., 12:55, 2:55, (3:25 "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 4:25, (Dining Car,) 4:55, (Dining Car,) 8:55 P. M., 12:10 night.
SOUTHERN RAILWAY.—Express, 2:55, 4:25 P. M., 12:10 night daily.
NORFOLK AND WESTERN RAILWAY.—For Memphis and New Orleans, 2:55 P. M. daily.
ATLANTIC COAST LINE.—Express, 9:25 A. M. and 8:55 P. M. daily.
CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILWAY.—4:50 P. M. daily.
FOR OLD POINT COMFORT and NORFOLK.—7:55 A. M. week days and 7:55 P. M. daily.
ATLANTIC CITY.—2:10 P. M. week days, (Desbrosses Street 2:10 P. M., Cortlandt Street 2:15 P. M.) Through Vestibuled Train, Buffet Parlor Cars, Passenger Coach, and Combined Coach.
CAPE MAY.—12:55 P. M. week days.
For points on New York and Long Branch Railroad, (from West Twenty-third Street Station,) 8:55 A. M., 12:10, 1:10, (Saturdays only,) 2:25, 2:55, 3:25, 4:10, 5:10, 6:55 P. M. Sundays, 7:55, 9:25 A. M., 4:55 P. M., (from Desbrosses Street,) 5:00, 9:00 A. M., 12:20, 1:20, (Saturdays only,) 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:20, 5:10, 7:00 P. M. Sundays, 8:15, 9:45 A. M., 5:15 P. M., (from Cortlandt Street,) 5:00, 9:00 A. M., 12:20, 1:23, (Saturdays only,) 2:30, 3:08, 3:38, 4:23, 5:15, 7:00 P. M. Sundays, 8:15, 9:45 A. M., 5:15 P. M.
FOR PHILADELPHIA.
6:10, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets 6:20,) 7:25, 7:55, 8:25, 8:55, 9:25, (9:55 Penna. Limited,) 10:10, (Desbrosses Street 10:10, Cortlandt Street 10:15,) (Dining Car,) 10:55, (Dining Car,) 11:55 A. M., 12:55, 2:10, (Desbrosses Street 2:10, Cortlandt Street 2:15,) 2:55, 3:55, 4:25, 4:25, (Dining Car,) 4:55, (Dining Car,) 5:55, (Dining Car,) 7:55, 8:55 P. M., 12:10 night. Sundays, 6:10, 8:25, 8:55, 9:25, 9:55, (Limited,) 9:55, 10:55, (Dining Car,) A. M., 12:55, 1:55, (Dining Car,) 2:55, 3:55, 4:25, (Dining Car,) 4:55, (Dining Car,) 5:55, (Dining Car,) 7:55, 8:55 P. M., 12:10 night.
Ticket offices Nos. 461, 944, 1,196, 1,354, 111, and 261 Broadway; 1 Astor House; West Twenty-third Street Station; and stations foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets; 4 Court Street, 860 Fulton Street, 98 Broadway, and Pennsylvania Annex Station, Brooklyn; station, Jersey City. The New York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences through to destination.
Telephone "3880 Thirty-eighth Street" for Pennsylvania Railroad Cab Service.
J. B. HUTCHINSON, General Manager. J. R. WOOD, General Pass'r Agent.

CENTRAL R. R. OF NEW JERSEY
Anthracite coal used exclusively.
Four tracks, "Electro-Pneumatic" Signals.
Stations in New York foot of Liberty St. and South Ferry, Whitehall St.
Leaving time from South Ferry (foot Whitehall St.) is five minutes earlier than that given below for Liberty St., except when noted.
On and after June 25, 1899,
trains leave foot of Liberty St.
For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, &c., *4:00, 7:15, 9:10 A. M., (12:00 M. to Easton,) 1:30, 4:40, (†5:45, 7:30 to Easton,) P. M. Sundays, *4:30, (7:00 to Easton,) A. M., 1:00, *5:30, 6:00 P. M.
For Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Scranton, *4:00, 9:10 A. M., 1:30 P. M. Sundays, *4:30 A. M.
For Reading and Harrisburg at *4:00, *4:30, 7:30, 9:10, (10:00, 11:30 to Reading,) A. M., 1:30, 4:30, 4:40, 5:00 (*9:00 to Reading) P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, *4:30 (11:30 to Reading) A. M., 1:00, 1:30, *5:30, 6:00 (9:00 to Reading) P. M., 12:15 night.
ALL RAIL ROUTE.
For New Jersey Seashore Resorts, *4:30, 8:30, 10:00 A. M., (1:00 Saturdays only,) 1:30, *2:15, 3:30, *3:53, 4:30, a4:45, †5:38, b6:23 (*8:00 Saturdays only) P. M. Sundays, 9:00, *9:15 A. M., 1:30, 4:00 P. M.
For Lakewood, Toms River, and Barnegat, *4:30, 8:30 A. M., 1:30, 4:30 P. M. Sundays, *9:15 A. M.
SANDY HOOK ROUTE.
From Pier 8 N. R., foot Rector St.
For Atlantic Highlands and seashore points, 4:30, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M., 1:00, 2:00, 3:45, 4:30, 5:30 P. M. Sundays, 10:00 A. M., 1:00 P. M.
For Lakewood, Toms River, and Barnegat, 4:30 A. M., 1:00, 3:45 P. M.
For particulars see time table.

ROYAL BLUE LINE.
FOR PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, AND WASHINGTON.
From foot of Liberty St.
Week days, *4:30, 8:00, 10:00, (11:30, Dining Car,) A. M., (1:00, Dining Car,) 1:30, (3:00, Royal Blue Limited,) 5:00, (6:00, Dining Car,) P. M., 12:15 mdt. Sundays, *4:30, 10:00, (11:30, Dining Car,) A. M., 1:30, (3:00, Royal Blue Limited,) 5:00, (6:00, Dining Car,) P. M., 12:15 mdt. Additional trains for Philadelphia week days, 7:30, 9:00 A. M., 3:30, 4:00, 4:30, 7:30, *9:00 P. M. Sundays, 9:00 A. M., 4:00, 9:00 P. M.
Tickets and parlor car seats at foot of Liberty St., Whitehall St., 113, 172, 261, 434, 944, 1,284, 1,354 Broadway, 737 6th Av., 25 Union Sq. West; 153 East 125th St., 273 West 125th St., 245 Columbus Av., New York; 4 Court St., 344, 860 Fulton St., Brooklyn; 98 Broadway, Williamsburg. The New York Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage from hotels or residences to destination.
*From Liberty St. only.
†From South Ferry at 5:25 P. M.
aFrom South Ferry at 4:35 P. M.
bFrom South Ferry at 6:10 P. M.

NEW YORK, ONTARIO & WESTERN RY.
Trains leave foot of W. 42d St. as follows, (15 minutes earlier from Franklin St.:)
7:55 A. M.—Day Express for all stations to Oswego. Connections for Lakes Mohonk, Minnewaska, and Kiamesha. Parlor cars.
9:15 A. M.—Mountain Express to Ellenville, Liberty, and intermediate stations, Lake Kiamesha, and White Lake. Parlor cars.
1:00 P. M. (Saturdays only)—Stations to Ellenville, Rockland, Lake Kiamesha, and White Lake Parlor cars.
3:15 P. M.—Vestibule Limited. Stations to Ellenville, Rockland, Lakes Mohonk, Minnewaska, Kiamesha, and White Lake. Parlor cars.
6:15 P. M. (Franklin St. 5:45 P. M.)—To Chicago, (daily.) Stops at Middletown, Liberty, L. Manor, Walton, Norwich, Oneida, Oswego, Niagara Falls. Wagner Sleeper and Reclining Chair Car (seats free) through to Chicago via Wabash.
TICKETS AND PARLOR CAR SEATS AT 371 Broadway, N. Y. N. Y. Transfer Co. checks baggage from residence to destination.

BALTIMORE & OHIO R. R.
SCHEDULE IN EFFECT MAY 14, 1899.
FOR THE WEST.
Leave New York, South Ferry, (Whitehall Terminal,) and foot of Liberty Street. Time shown is from South Ferry. Leave Liberty Street 5 minutes later.
*Daily. †Except Sunday. §Sundays.
CHICAGO, *4:30 A. M., (Liberty Street only,) *1:25 P. M., and *12:10 night.
PITTSBURG, *4:30 A. M., (Liberty Street only,) *5:55 P. M., *12:10 night.
CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, *9:55 A. M., *5:55 P. M., *12:10 night.
ROYAL BLUE TRAINS.
WASHINGTON, BALTIMORE, 7:55, *9:55 (Diner,) *11:25 A. M. (Diner,) †12:55 P. M. (Diner,) *1:25 (Diner,) *2:55 ("Royal Limited," exclusively Pullman Train, Diner,) *4:55 (Diner,) *5:55 P. M. (Diner,) and *12:10 night. NORFOLK, †12:55 P. M.
All train are illuminated with Pintsch Light.
Offices: 113, 172, 261, 434, 1,284 Broadway, 25 Union Sq. W., 127 Bowery, N. Y.; 339 Fulton St., 180 Graham Av., Brooklyn; Whitehall Terminal and Liberty St. Baggage checked from hotel or residence to destination.

CATSKILL MOUNTAINS
FIFTY MINUTES
From River to the Summit of the Catskills, via
Catskill Mountain Ry. & Otis Elevating Ry. at Summit with
NEW CATSKILL & TANNERSVILLE RAILWAY.
For Hotel Kaaterskill, Laurel House, Antlers, Haines Corners, and ALL the Mountain Parks.
CONNECTIONS:
Hudson River Day Line Steamers, Catskill Evening Line, N. Y. Central and Hudson River R. R., and West Shore Railroad.
Purchase tickets via Catskill, the shortest, quickest, and cheapest route, and the front door to the best Mountain regions.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA & WESTERN.
Stations in New York foot of Barclay and Christopher Sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Binghamton Mail	8:00 am	8:30 pm
Buffalo, Ithaca, Oswego & Utica Express	*10:00 am	8:00 pm
Chicago & Buffalo Express	*1:00 pm	*8:00 pm
Scranton, Wilkesbarre & Plymouth Express	4:00 pm	12:20 pm
Chicago & Buffalo Lim. Ex.	*7:00 pm	*7:30 am
Buffalo Ex., (arr. Buffalo 7:45 am)	*8:30 pm	*9:30 am
Syracuse, Ithaca, Oswego, Utica Express	*9:30 pm	*7:30 am

Tickets and Pullman accommodations at 113, 429, and 950 Broadway and 14 Park Place. Westcott's Express Co. will call for and check baggage to destination. *Daily.

TAMMANY CRIES FOR BRYAN

Ex-Gov. Hogg of Texas Causes an Uproar at 4th of July Celebration.

COMES OUT FOR FREE SILVER

Speech Surprises Audience and Brings Consternation to Lieutenants of the Absent Boss—Cheers for ex-Judge Van Wyck.

Tammany Hall, or rather that part of it which attended the annual celebration of the Tammany Society in the Wigwam yesterday, broke away from its leaders and yelled itself hoarse for Bryan, free silver, and anti-imperialism, and ignored the boom for Augustus Van Wyck for the Presidency, which was slated as the principal feature of the occasion. Ex-Gov. Hogg of Texas was the Moses who led the Tammany braves out of the limits prescribed by Richard Croker, and who brought consternation to the lieutenants of the absent boss, who sat upon the platform, and whose chagrin was ill-concealed behind their smiles of relief when the speaker had finished.

In making up the programme for the meeting every possible effort had been made to avoid the issues which caused dissensions in the Democratic ranks during the last National campaign. A "taboo" had been placed on "16 to 1," and "Bryan," and speakers were cautioned not to allude to either, or at best to make only casual references to them. In the effort to carry out this rule no Democrats of National prominence were invited to make addresses, with the exception of Gen. "Joe" Wheeler, and ex-Secretary of the Navy Herbert, neither of whom was able to attend.

This dearth of prominent men was all the more noticeable when it was noted that ex-President Cleveland, ex-Senator David B. Hill, and William Jennings Bryan had not sent messages. It was a part of the plan to exclude these men, so that the affair might be a love feast without a discordant note. This note, however, was sounded in a most dramatic way, and Richard Croker may have something to say, on his return to this country, as to the stewards to whom he committed the fortunes of Tammany Hall while he is abroad.

EX-GOV. HOGG MAKES TROUBLE.

It had been arranged that ex-Congressman James D. Richardson of Tennessee would begin the series of "short talks," but Mr. Richardson was unable to reach the city, and the committee, therefore, at the last moment invited ex-Gov. Hogg to speak in his place. Although he had not expected to be called upon, ex-Gov. Hogg was ready for any emergency, and had prepared a speech, typewritten copies of which were in his pocket. He did not, however, take the committee of Sachems who had charge of the celebration into his confidence, and no one save himself knew on what lines his "talk" would be made. Up to the time he was introduced everything had gone along in a calm way.

Platitudes had received the customary salvos of applause and the mention of Augustus Van Wyck had been greeted with cheers, but for all that the affair was more nearly on a par with a session of the Peace Conference or a conclave of Cardinals than a political gathering. Every suspicion of a bombshell, if any existed, had been lulled to sleep, and the Sachems and office holders on the platform smiled contentedly as they gazed into the placid faces of the persons in the chairs in front.

When ex-Gov. Hogg arose he received a hearty welcome, and he indulged in a few remarks that seemed to please the Tammany men immensely.

After a few moments, which he used in outlining the well-established and time-worn principles of Democracy, ex-Gov. Hogg began the philippic which set the house in an uproar. The applause began when he asserted that next year the Democratic Party would declare for the free and unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1.

Men who had appeared to be half asleep woke up with a start and joined in the applause. When the speaker promised a plank in the platform of next year in which imperialism would be denounced, the applause broke forth anew. By this time the men on the platform were plainly worried. Chief Sachem Feitner scowled and a shadow passed over the usually inscrutable face of John F. Carroll, chief deputy to the boss of Tammany Hall.

CHEERS FOR BRYAN.

This shadow and this scowl deepened as the speaker in his peroration exclaimed, "In this great contest we want the aid of united Tammany—the greatest local political organization on earth. We want you to close up ranks, to settle your local differences, if they exist, and to go, arm in arm, with the stalwart breadwinners of the South and West to victory next year, under the leadership of the chivalrous, the dauntless, the matchless, great American—William Jennings Bryan."

As the last three words fell from the lips of the speaker the audience was carried away in an outburst of enthusiastic applause. Cheer after cheer arose, and what had started out as a Tammany love-feast became a howling silver demonstration. Meanwhile the men on the platform—men who lead districts to victory or go down with them in defeat, but fighting to the last ditch—sat glowering at the Texan who had upset their plans. Their anger was not noticeable to the men in the hall, or if it was, no heed was given to it, for the cheering went on until from sheer want of breath the audience sank back into the seats.

As the applause died away, a young man in the middle of the hall leaped to his feet and cried out: "Three cheers for Bryan." Three more hearty cheers were never given in the hall, and the tumult was apparently about to begin anew, when Chief Sachem Feitner called upon the next speaker.

In outlining the next Democratic platform ex-Gov. Hogg said it would declare for the free and unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1; against the English gold standard and the Republican protective tariff; for a graduated income tax; for the suppression of trusts; for just pension laws; for the construction, ownership, and operation of the Isthmian Canal by the Federal Government; against the importation of foreign pauper labor; against government by injunction; against the spirit of imperialism, and for the carrying out of the pledge to the Cubans that they shall have independence, or, when they wish it, welcome them into the Union as a State.

MARCH OF THE SACHEMS.

The celebration began about 10:30 o'clock with the march of the Sachems from the room of the Executive Committee on the first floor, to the main hall on the floor above. Sagamore John T. Nagle, bearing the red liberty cap of the order, led the way. Grand Sachem Feitner, in a light suit, tan shoes and a high hat, followed, and behind him came the Sachems and other officers of the society, escorting the guests. In this procession were Sachems John Whalen, John F. Carroll, Daniel F. McMahon, Charles F. Murphy, Maurice Fetherson, George C. Clausen, and John Fox. Treasurer Peter F. Meyer, Secretary Thomas F. Smith, and Wiskinkie John A. Boyle. Among the guests and members of the order who took seats on the platform were Congressman William D. Daly of New Jersey, Mayor Van Wyck, Congressman Cummings, W. B. Gourley of Paterson, Nicholas J. Hayes, and Register Fromme. After the Tammany Glee Club had sung "America," Register Fromme, in accordance with the constitution of the order, read the Declaration of Independence.

More music followed and then Chief Sachem Feitner introduced Joseph J. Willett, President of the Bar Association of Alabama, as the first "long talker." Mr. Willett devoted himself chiefly to the question of trusts. "I will state here," he said, "that our party has no crusade or unholy war to make against wealth. Notwithstanding our vehement protests and warnings, an infamous tariff law was by the rich men caused to be enacted which they had purchased before the election by campaign contributions, and which breeds an annual deficit of seventy millions of dollars and innumerable trusts at home, and constant irritation and retaliation abroad; within two years thereafter we hear the walls of Carnegie, Havemeyer, and other manufacturers praying the Democratic Party to deliver them from the body of that death which they had deliberately fastened upon themselves and the people of the United States."

JUDGE VAN WYCK CHEERED.

Mr. Willett then began to eulogize ex-Justice Augustus Van Wyck. He said the question of trusts is the great issue now before the country, and continued:

"Attention was first directed to it early last Spring by Judge Augustus Van Wyck in his great speech before the New York Democratic Club. The Southern people are great admirers of Judge Van Wyck, and claim him as one of them. They admire his great ability, his sterling Democracy, and his innate gentility. They particularly admire the gallant race he made for Governor last November, when he came within 18,000 votes of overcoming an adverse majority of 260,000, and would have completely done so but for the military hurrah his opponent aroused which swept so many young men off their feet and out of their heads."

This reference to Judge Van Wyck was loudly cheered and applauded. "And by the way," Mr. Willett said, departing from his written speech, "I see that that man Alger is running for Senator from Michigan on an anti-trust platform. Isn't that rich? Alger, the friend of Mark Hanna, of Armour, of Eagan, running on an anti-trust platform! The people of Michigan will be lifted out of everything they own if they let Alger play that game on them."

He closed by applying to the American voter the last lines of Markham's "The Man with the Hoe."

Asher G. Caruth, who made the second "long talk," also confined himself principally to the trust issue, which he said would be paramount in the campaign of 1900. He declared that the McKinley bill has proved to be just what William L. Wilson had predicted it would be when it was before Congress, the creator of trusts.

GREETING FROM MR. CROKER.

After Mr. Caruth had finished Secretary Smith read replies to the invitations from the society which had been received from "distinguished Democrats and absent brothers," as the programme put it. Among them was this one from Richard Croker:

London, July 4, 1899.

Thomas L. Feitner, Grand Sachem, Tammany Hall, New York:

Congratulations on the glorious Fourth, the day we celebrate. My heart is with you now and always. Let us rejoice over the coming triumph of Democracy and the people's rights.

RICHARD CROKER.

There was a list of eighteen short talkers on the programme, but only five were called on to speak. These were ex-Gov. Hogg of Texas, William B. Gourley of New Jersey, Senator Thomas F. Grady, and Representatives Amos J. Cummings and William D. Daly of New Jersey. Mr. Daly congratulated ex-Gox. Hogg on the fact that the Legislature of his State has passed a law forbidding New Jersey corporations from doing business in Texas. He hoped, he said, that other States would follow the example. It would be radical, he said, but it would curb the evil. Mr. Gourley spoke of the Declaration of Independence, and Senator Grady paid his respects to civil service reform, which he said is fostering "an aristocracy of culture."

"In this free land," said he, "the offices belong to the people. They are subject to no other control than that which the people themselves designate, as under American institutions they must be open to the enjoyment of the people without further test than that which Jefferson prescribed—honesty, capacity, and a love and reverence for the Constitution." [Applause.]

Senator Grady then took up what he called "some specimen questions" taken from the State Civil Service Examination for clerks, Aug. 27, 1897." He said:

"I find that after subjecting the applicants to a rigid examination in spelling, dictation, and letter writing and handwriting, in which, in marking the letters, errors in form and address, spelling, punctuation, capitals, syntax, and style were to be considered, the applicant was subjected to ten questions as to the Constitution and Government of the United States.

CIVIL SERVICE QUESTIONS.

"I select from the ten the following specimens: 'If the Spanish Ambassador should be assaulted in the streets of Washington, what court would have jurisdiction to try the case? Explain concerning the composition, election or appointment, and the term of office of such court.'

"There is not a lawyer in our State Senate who could answer this question until he had consulted several volumes of international law. [Laughter.]

"'Distinguish between murder and manslaughter, larceny and robbery. How is each punished?' This is the sort of question they would ask a candidate for admission to the bar.

"'In the purchase of real estate, what precautionary steps should be taken?' But here is the sample question of the lot:

"'How are contested elections decided in case of legislative officers?' [Long Laughter.]

"Some of these gentlemen from the South might answer this. [Laughter.] But if you had answered that such contests are often decided by an order from 'Czar' Reid or 'Boss' Platt, you would have been told you were wrong.

"These same ten questions were asked at the examination for 'junior clerks' held on the same day, and, in addition, there was an examination in English language and literature. I select some specimens.

"'Give a brief sketch of the life of one of the following: John Bunyan, Ralph Waldo Emerson, Sir Walter Scott.'

"Here is an easy one: 'Classify the following words as Latin, Greek, or Saxon: Conjecture, petal, homely, geography, maiden, bicycle, paternal, physics, choice, possible.'

"All that you have to do is to divide them up between Latin, Greek, and Saxon. Any that you find to be Irish can be omitted from the list. [Laughter.]

"Here's another one: 'Give the author of each of the following works and distinguish as either English or American: "The Abbot," "Freedom of the Will," "Ramona," "Arthur Pendennis," "Prue and I," "The History of the United Netherlands," "Elsie Venner," "Faerie Queene," "Childe Harold," "Bitter-Sweet."'

HARD ON JUNIOR CLERKS.

"If you take this list to the Astor Library and ask the names of the authors, they would have to look it up before they could tell. Such tests are made, not to admit, but to exclude the people from the enjoyment of their own property. Here is another question: 'Write a compound complex sentence with the complex clause denoting time.' [Long laughter and cries of "Read that again."]

"You see a junior clerk is a clerk under a clerk; he doesn't get as much pay as the clerk, and is therefore expected to know more. [Laughter.]

"Such civil service reform is a fraud, a sham, a great American fake. It is fostering an aristocracy of culture. Let us demand that civil service reform shall go no further than to test the capacity of the applicant for the position to which he aspires. Let us not try to defeat the civil service law like McKinley by withdrawing 4,000 officers from the clasisfied list, but let us crush out every form of aristocracy. This is a republic of the people, and its public offices should be filled by men drawn from the great body of the people. [Long applause.]

Representative Amos J. Cummings, the last speaker, also touched on civil service reform. He told a story of Gov. Roosevelt when the latter was on the Civil Service Board. A negro boy was being examined for a position as letter carrier, he said, and Roosevelt asked him how far the moon is from the earth.

"My God, Boss," said the negro, "yer ain't gwine ter put me on dat route!"

After the last speaker had finished, the entire assemblage was invited to the feast, which was served in the rooms on the ground floor. This "spread" is one of the means of attracting the crowd to the celebration, and many a man sat through the affair serenely confident in the belief that at the end he would have his fill of food and wine. A platoon of police directed the throng, which surged down the stairs into the committee room on the east side of the building, while the members and guests of the society were adroitly passed into the room on the other side of the hallway.

In the latter apartment salads, chicken, and other viands were heaped on the tables, and round about were receptacles for "cold bottles." In the room on the east side the "crowd" found cold roast beef, potato salad, radishes, and other concomitants of a saloon "free lunch," but no champagne. There was not even any beer, and the thirsty mob, in disgust, fled from the arid room and satisfied itself at neighboring barrooms.

TRUSTS, NOT FREE SILVER.

Joseph T. Willett Says, the Former Will Be the Dominant Issue Next Year—Van Wyck a Good Candidate.

Joseph J. Willett, President of the Alabama State Bar Association, is at the Hoffman House, where he was seen yesterday after making his address at the Tammany celebration. Asked his opinion of the purpose of the coming meeting of the National Democratic Committee at Chicago he said:

"I don't know what to think of it. No elections are to be held this year. I take it, however, that the members intend to discuss the outlook and pave the way for perfect harmony in the National Convention next year. Wonderful changes are often worked out in less than a year in America, and there is no telling at this time who will be the candidate or what the platform will be.

"In my opinion the fight should be made for tariff reform and against the trusts. There are those who believe Mr. Bryan would have been elected in 1896 if he had pushed his battle along those lines. I do not see how free silver can be made a dominant issue next year even with Bryan as the candidate, because the question of free coinage is certainly dead for the next six years with so large an adverse majority in the Senate.

"The people of the South and West want a larger circulating medium, but Bryan, if elected, could not give it to them. The banking system is lamentably deficient in those sections, and there is $500,000,000 less banking capital there than in 1860. National banks do not thrive in agricultural communities because money all congests in the commercial centres of the country.

"The feeling against the trusts is becoming more acute daily. Down in Alabama the iron and coal interests are being gradually absorbed, and should the trust magnates, for business reasons, at any time decide to close the iron works and other plants at Birmingham and other points grass would grow in the streets there. Labor troubles are growing, and will become even more serious, and one riot like that at Homestead, Penn., will be sufficient to change half a million votes.

"In my State the negroes are voting the Democratic ticket, or do not vote at all. The Republicans have no organization. An election day in the South is a veritable holiday, and the Democrats can capture the colored voters by giving them a barbecue, a Brunswick stew, and a few drinks of beer or liquor. They are invited and free transportation is furnished, if they promise to vote for the Democratic candidates. Those who don't are left to toil in the fields or factories.

"Ex-Judge Augustus Van Wyck has many friends, and if they push him he will be a formidable candidate. Grover Cleveland will not be considered. His election did more than anything else to disrupt the Democratic Party. But that party has lived for 123 years, and it will continue to live."

IMPRESSED BY SENATOR GRADY.

Ex-Gov. Hogg Says He Doesn't Believe Much in Civil Service.

"What was my impression of the effects of my remarks at the Tammany Hall celebration?" said ex-Gov. Hogg of Texas last evening. "Well, that is hardly a fair question to ask me, but I will say this, that it convinced me that not less than 85 per cent. of those who heard me heartily shared the sentiments I expressed. I simply gave expression to my honest convictions. Mr. Bryan is a clean and capable man, and has done nothing to disparage him since his defeat in 1896. He is admired by the masses.

"I attach no unusual significance to the calling together of the National Democratic Committee in Chicago on July 20. As I understand it, the purpose is simply to devise means for a better organization of the party. The members of the committee are men of brains, and they are too sensible to attempt to adopt a line of policy to be followed in selecting delegates. If they attempted to dictate a platform and a candidate their plans would miscarry.

"I was very favorably impressed with State Senator Thomas F. Grady's remarks about questions asked at civil service examinations. There is not a man in New York who could answer the questions he read without frequent reference to a library. To be able to answer them would require the storing up of such a vast amount of technical knowledge that no man's brain could retain it.

"Sound common sense is more necessary than technical knowledge. I don't believe much in civil service. Its principles were formulated by a set of men who were in power and who sought a means to prevent others getting in and thus securing the tenure of official positions to themselves."

THE FOURTH AT NEWPORT.

Warships and Yachts in the Harbor Illuminated—Many Cottagers Give Dinners and Firework Displays.

NEWPORT, July 4.—The Fourth of July was celebrated by almost all the cottagers, and never in the history of the place have there been so many social events in twenty-four hours as was the case to-day.

Firework displays were numerous, and many sailing parties were out in the harbor to-night viewing the illumination of the warships, yachts, and naval stations. From sunset until 11 o'clock, the time during which the illuminations were displayed, fireworks were discharged from many of the yachts.

At Fort Greene the training station band gave a concert, while the band of the flagship New York also played. On many of the yachts dinner parties were given.

At noon the warships, naval stations, the battery at Fort Adams, and the Newport Artillery Company fired salutes, and the city and church bells were rung.

In the twelve-oared cutter race this morning for the cup offered by F. P. Garretson, between the Old Colony Boat Club and the crew of the battleship Indiana, the former won by 42 seconds. Thousands witnessed the race, including many cottagers. The referee was Commander T. C. McLean of the torpedo station, and the judges Congressman Melville Bull, Col. D. E. Young, and W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr. In the afternoon the apprentices of the Indiana and Massachusetts had a race, the Indiana boys winning. Later the crews of the New Orleans and the Massachusetts gigs had a race, the Massachusetts coming in ahead.

Admiral Sampson has sent a letter to Capt. Train of the battleship Massachusetts, stating that the Massachusetts's illuminations on Santiago night were the best in the fleet. The flagship New York added to her display this evening by outlining the hull completely.

Commodore Elbridge T. Gerry gave a luncheon on board his yacht Electra this afternoon, followed by a sail. There were about 100 guests, including many of the naval officers.

Mrs. George L. Rives gave a large dinner party this evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur T. Kemp entertained a large party this evening at their cottage with electric and firework displays.

Mrs. William Grosvenor entertained a large party of guests at dinner at her cottage this evening. Afterward there was an elaborate display of fireworks. The Howard orchestra was stationed on the lawn.

The Mianetuck Golf Club had music and dancing at the clubhouse in Middletown this evening.

Mrs. E. J. Berwind entertained at dinner this evening, after which her guests went for a sail on the Truant.

Mrs. Pembroke Jones and Mrs. R. I. Gammell entertained at dinner this evening.

Mrs. Samuel Coleman was among the many cottagers who entertained this evening.

Mrs. James P. Kernochan gave a largely attended reception at her villa, Sea View, this afternoon.

Mrs. William Campbell has arrived for the season.

Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Dolan of Philadelphia will arrive at the Bennett Villa early next week.

Mrs. H. Mortimer Brooks entertained a large number of guests at Rockhurst this evening.

The Newport Clambake Club had the first bake of the season to-day at their clubhouse, at Easton's Point. There was a large attendance of members.

The record for automobiles between the Casino and the ocean drive has been established by H. Roger Winthrop, who, with Henry Whitehouse, made the run around the drive and returned to the Casino in forty-five minutes. Mr. Winthrop can, he believes, make the run by speeding his carriage in from 35 to 37 minutes.

The noise of the tests made by the warships each morning at 7:30 o'clock with the siren whistles does not cause delight to cottagers. One cottager said to-day that if the Admiral could only have the hour changed to some other time he would be surprised to learn how many people he was obliging.

Marshall Field, Jr., of Chicago is visiting here.

Commodore Gerry, Daniel B. Fearing, Robert L. Gerry, and Alfred G. Vanderbilt went to New York this evening on the Electra to witness the trials between the Columbia and Defender.

Herman Ridder is staying with friends on a visit here.

Admiral Sampson will leave here to-morrow for Cambridge, where his daughter is ill from typhoid fever.

P. W. Livermore is registered at the Casino, and is at Inchiquin for the season.

The most elaborate automobile yet seen here arrived to-day, and was used by Mr. and Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney. It is a Victoria, with seats for two tigers in the rear. The carriage is the gift of W. C. Whitney to his son and daughter-in-law.

Mr. and Mrs. Mason Janney of Baltimore are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Paul Andrews.

Before the fever, headache, and oppressed breathing which come with "a bad cold" have assumed a dangerous form, cure it with JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.—Adv.

ALL HONOR THE FOURTH

Celebration in the City Marked by Great Enthusiasm.

NATURE IN CONGENIAL MOOD

Cheap Transportation Affords Excursions for Thousands—Thoroughfares Gayly Decorated.

Independence Day was yesterday duly observed in this city. So far as recognition of the anniversary by powder-burning and detonation is concerned there was enough noise and smoke to satisfy the most ardent and demonstrative patriot.

Sentiment had little to do with yesterday's exuberance of recognition. The last Fourth discounted the result of the Spanish-American war. The extravagance in street fireworks yesterday was undoubtedly due to better times—to ability to afford the expense. And as to the illegal and open-air practices there was little new to chronicle except the increase in the vicious and dangerous articles whose energy is due to the substitution of high explosives for comparatively harmless gunpowder. It was dawn yesterday before adults ceased to explode crackers whose detonations were as loud as the bursting of war shells. There was a lull of a couple of hours and then the small boy and girl began anew the recreation of the previous evening and banished the beauty sleep of their elders. Owing to the rush out of town to the holiday functions hereabout and the attractions of the developing and cheap systems of street travel comparative quiet reigned during the middle hours of the day, but toward evening the noisy fun was renewed and for the little folk ended when parents and friends put a veto on further appropriations for providing fireworks. The last celebrators were roysterers who returned to the city bent on making the last feux de joie eclipse any racket of the day.

For the well-to-do the exodus of the Fourth began last week to lake and river, log cabin, château, châlet, and seashore. For more humble holiday makers the three days' celebration by Wall Street, the Exchanges, and a large proportion of the business and commercial world, sent tens of thousands away from Greater New York on Saturday. The exodus was easy. The returning tide set in in the early evening. As the night wore on the inadequacy of New York's resources of exit and entrance was conspicuous.

Had the populace the making of weather conditions yesterday they could hardly have been improved upon. The flag feature of the day was not neglected and the National emblem was in evidence everywhere. The water boundaries of the city shared in this gayety through the dressing of the craft moored and at anchor. On the North River the vessels most lavishly decked out in honor of the anniversary were the American liner St. Louis, the Kensington of the Red Star service, and the Cromwell Line steamship Louisiana. Off Pier 7 the little fruit steamer Bluefields attracted attention by her generous display of bunting.

A feature of the day which won much favorable comment was the recognition of American National sentiment by the management of the North German Lloyd service in liberally decking the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse from keel to truck with a dazzling array of flags for her voyage east. As she went out she was cheered by thousands on the river front or on excursion boats.

Central Park had its general holiday crowd, and in the district beyond the Harlem the invasion was formidable, and vendors of refreshments rejoiced long before the afternoon ended. A tremendous crowd went beyond the limits of the city by water. The excursion boats to Coney Island and other Long Island resorts, Staten Island, Long Branch, the other New Jersey attractions, the Hudson River, and the Sound were carrying at least a full, legitimate complement of passengers.

The ceremonies of flag raising were observed. Just after dawn, to drum beats, the Washington Continental Guard marched to the Block House at the north end of Central Park, under the command of First Lieut. Frank R. Sampson, who is said to be a distant relative of the Admiral. Here were assembled two companies of sailors from the Portsmouth and the New Hampshire, under command of Capt. Ritelow. According to the new custom of the Park Commissioners, a laborer was designated to unfurl the Stars and Stripes. The man selected for this honor was Casper Ott.

But few saw the raising of the flag at the Battery at sunrise gun at Fort Williams yesterday. It was hauled to the truck, under the new Park regulations, by Park Laborer Daniel Daily. By him stood Christopher R. Forbes of 1,767 Weeks Street, Tremont, a great-grandson of Capt. John Van Arsdale, the Revolutionary soldier and Sugar House prisoner, and G. R. Hendrickson, Adjutant of Anderson Post, No. 394, G. A. R.

NICHOLAS MULLER ENTERTAINS.

Congressman Has a Fine Display of Fireworks at His Home.

One of the finest displays of fireworks in the city last night was that given by Congressman Nicholas Muller at his home, on Clinton Avenue, New Brighton, S. I. The display was witnessed by about five or six hundred invited guests and by thousands who lined the streets in the neighborhood.

Mr. Muller, who is the Democratic leader in Richmond Borough, personally received the guests. In this he was assisted by his son Edward and a number of the leading Democrats of the borough. The grounds were handsomely decorated and illuminated with colored electric lights, and the driveways were lighted with fairy lamps.

At the left side of the house a stand had been erected, and upon this was seated the Einigkeit, the leading musical society of the borough. The society rendered vocal and instrumental selections through the evening. In addition, there was music by a band. At the rear there was a large tent, in which refreshments were served to the guests.

The first piece of fireworks shown was the word "Welcome" in colored fires. This was followed by three other set pieces. The first of these was a large picture of Richard Croker. The next was one of Mayor Van Wyck, and the next a mammoth picture of Admiral Dewey. On this picture were the words, "Welcome, Dewey."

There were flights of rockets, candles, and batteries, and colored fire and many small pieces during the evening. Several times cheers were given for Mr. Muller.

GIANT CRACKER NEAR BABY.

Father in Chasing Man He Thought Threw It Is Badly Hurt.

Somebody threw a giant firecracker in front of a baby carriage at Third Avenue and One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Street yesterday afternoon, and George Biehl, thirty-three years old, the father of the baby, gave chase to a man he thought was to blame. He ran into a near-by saloon, and in his eager chase shoved his hand through a plate-glass door.

Biehl was seriously cut, an artery being severed. He was taken to his home, 3,100 Third Avenue. The baby was almost in spasms when the thing was all over.

FLAGS FLYING AT CHAUTAUQUA.

Judge Woodward Indorses the Government's Philippine Policy.

JAMESTOWN, N. Y., July 4.—There was the largest attendance on the Assembly grounds at Chautauqua to-day ever known on the Fourth. The grounds were beautifully decorated with American colors, the amphitheatre being ablaze with flags. Bishop Vincent presided at the celebration, and Justice John Woodward of the New York Supreme Court was the orator of the day.

Judge Woodward, in the course of his speech, said that the policy of the Administration in the Philippines was one which every man should commend. That it was ever the policy of the United States to expand, and it was the duty of the country to offer to the Filipino all the advantages that this country now enjoys. In speaking of the trusts, the Judge said that they had come to stay. They were the outcome of the conditions that at present exist, and their enevitable result.

Cable Employes on a Picnic.

Instead of going on a strike the employes of the mechanical and traction departments of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company went on a picnic yesterday to Donnelly's Grove, College Point, L. I. Headed by the Seventy-first Regiment Band, the men to the number of 700 started from the station at Seventh Avenue and Fiftieth Street, at 8:30 o'clock, and marched to the foot of West Fifty-first Street, where they boarded the steamer Lenox. The men were in full uniform, and presented a fine appearance. At the dock the men were met by their wives, children, and friends. Altogether there were about 2,500 on the boat.

How time does fly when off on a holiday; but the fourth is apt to make things fly.

Perhaps there is some loss to your or your boy's wardrobe that we can make good?

Everything both of 'em wear.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

350 Broadway, cor. Leonard.
569 Broadway, cor. Prince.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

Daniell's, SHIRT WAISTS

Are exclusive in patterns, Perfect in fit and finish.

The Stock is one of the largest in the city, and has been marked at half price for a closing sale.

Suit Dept. 2nd Floor.

Broadway, 8 and 9 Sts.

Horsford's Acid Phosphate while it is invigorating to the system quiets the nerves and produces refreshing sleep.

Genuine bears name Horsford's on wrapper.

Torpedoes Were Dangerous After All.

NEWARK, N. J., July 4.—Frederick Clifton, a storekeeper at Harrison, had his face and head badly burned and may lose the sight of both his eyes as the result of an explosion of giant torpedoes to-day. To prove to a customer that they were not dangerous to handle he ran his hand through a pile of torpedoes. An instant later there was a rapid succession of loud reports. The whole pile had exploded. Besides injuring Clifton the explosion shattered the whole of his store front and damaged the interior considerably.

At the Manhattan State Hospital.

CENTRAL ISLIP, L. I., July 4.—The annual Fourth of July games were held this afternoon on the Manhattan State Hospital grounds by the attendants and patients of the hospital, and were witnessed by a large crowd of people from New York. Among the prominent guests were H. H. Hollister, representing the Board of Managers, and Special Deputy Commissioner of Excise Hilliard.

Excursion of "Big Six."

The excursion of Typographical Union No. 6 yesterday to "The Farm," at Bound Brook, N. J., was attended by several hundred members. The farm at Bound Brook, where the picnic was held, is an institution of the union, and is intended to provide employment and a means of support for members who are unable to obtain work at their trade. The excursionists left Jersey City on a special train in the morning and returned from Bound Brook last evening. The excursionists were shown over the farm and were much interested in the work done by the printer-farmers.

Colored Fires on Pike's Peak.

PIKE'S PEAK, Col., July 4.—The Fourth of July in Colorado was ushered in at midnight by a magnificent illumination on Pike's Peak, 14,000 feet above the sea. Seventeen hundred pounds of red, white, and blue powder were set off promptly at midnight, and the glow was flung far out over mountain and plain. Cities within a radius of a hundred miles witnessed the magnificent spectacle, the whole crest of the peak appearing to be wrapped in flame.

Letter Carriers on a Picnic.

The annual picnic of the New York Letter Carriers' Association was held yesterday in Schuetzen Park, West Hoboken. Several thousand persons attended the picnic and the dancing was continued until far into the night. In the afternoon and evening concerts were given by the Letter Carriers' Band. There was also an exhibition drill by the Letter Carriers' Fife and Drum Corps and athletic games.

Men from the Brooklyn in Plainfield.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., July 4.—There was an all-day celebration of the Fourth here. In the morning there was a parade of the civic societies of the city and their guests from out of town. There were about 2,000 men in line, 50 of them sailors from the cruiser Brooklyn. They were guests of the Junior O. U. A. M.

Hospital Patients Entertained.

The convalescent patients were entertained last night on the roof of the Presbyterian Hospital by a fireworks display and an orchestral concert. Many friends of the institution called during the night, and refreshments were served.

Saratoga Child Fatally Injured.

SARATOGA, July 4.—Grace Burch, the young daughter of Edward Burch, a well-known cottager, is dying in a hospital here as a result of a premature discharge of fireworks last night.

Boy Killed by Powder Explosion.

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., July 4.—Edward Albert Roberts, fourteen years old, was killed to-day by the explosion of a bottle of gunpowder near which he was setting off firecrackers. His brother Ernest was severely hurt.

Killed by a Small Cannon.

THOMPSONVILLE, Conn., July 4.—Fred Clee, aged seventeen, son of George Clee, was killed by the explosion of a small cannon at an early hour to-day. A fragment about the size of a walnut entered his head just below the eye, tearing it from the socket and penetrating the brain. Death resulted half an hour later.

Firecracker Kills Buffalo Child.

BUFFALO, July 4.—A firecracker ignited the dress of Katie Daley, six years old, this afternoon, and before assistance reached her she was so badly burned that she died shortly afterward.

Dentist Knocked Down by Wagon.

Dr. Lindsay W. Hall, sixty-eight years old, a dentist, living at 313 West Nineteenth Street, while trying to board a car at Nineteenth Street and Eighth Avenue last night, was knocked into the street by a horse and wagon driven by William Gomen of 310 West Fourth Street. The doctor's injuries consist of severe bruises. He was removed to the New York Hospital. Gomen was arrested.

O'Neill's.

Great Clearing Sale of Parasols!

Closing out our Entire Stock in Seven Big Lots at nearly Half the Former Prices!

In some cases less than Half. Early buyers will secure the best choice.

LOT No. 1.—Ladies' All-over Ruffle Parasols, plaids and plain colors, each 98c
Formerly $1.75 and $2.00 each.

LOT No. 2.—Ladies' All-Silk Parasols, white and fancy colors, veiling trimmed, plaids and stripes, each . . . 1.48
Formerly $2.75 and $2.98 each.

LOT No. 3.—All-Silk Parasols, ruffles corded, plaids and plain colors, white and fancy trimming . . . 1.75
Formerly $3.00 and $3.75 each.

LOT No. 4.—Club Coaching Parasols, changeable silk and fancy stripes, each 1.98
Formerly $3.25 and $3.50 each.

LOT No. 5.—Consists of a large assortment of Fancy Parasols, including chiffon, lace insertion, bow knot, fancy corded, &c., each 2.98
Formerly $4.50 each.

LOT No. 6.—Best quality Silk Parasols, in stripes, plaids, polka dot, cording tucks, bow knots, &c., beautifully trimmed, all colors, including white . . . 3.25
Formerly $5.00 each.

LOT No. 7.—Consists of a choice lot of extreme novelties in Fancy Trimmed Parasols . . . . . 3.98 and 4.98
Formerly $7.50 to $9.00 each.

Orders by Mail Will Receive Prompt Attention.

Sixth Avenue, 20th to 21st Street.

AQUARIUM'S NEW ATTRACTIONS

Rare and Interesting Fish Brought from Bermuda Waters by Prof. Charles L. Bristol.

The New York Aquarium was enriched yesterday by about 100 specimens of more or less rare tropical fish from Bermuda, which were brought here on the steamship Orinoco. The specimens were in charge of Prof. Charles L. Bristol of the Biological Department of the New York University, who went to Bermuda last May on purpose to secure anything odd in the fish line. Prof. Bristol is an expert on fishes. He was accompanied on his last Bermuda expedition by twelve students of the university, who went to perfect their knowledge of the inhabitants of tropical waters. Prof. Bristol returned alone, the students remaining in order to secure other specimens. Three additional shipments will follow, arriving here July 18, Aug. 1, and Aug. 15.

The specimens which arrived yesterday were in unusually good condition, and none suffered from sea sickness. Many were put in the exhibition tanks immediately upon their reaching the Aquarium. A few, however, will be kept for some days in the reserve tanks.

A record-breaking throng of visitors viewed the new arrivals. The most interesting addition is a seven-foot specimen of the Moray, or Muraena, which comes pretty near being the far-famed and terrifying sea serpent. This creature, which is not noted for its beauty, belongs to the eel family. Its back is a deep green, and the under portion of the body is whitish. It differs from the ordinary eel in many ways. The circumference of the body at the largest part is 30 inches. The mouth is something like that of a shark, with teeth like small broadswords. Prof. Bristol has been camping on the trail of the moray, so to speak, for three years, and is very proud of his catch. The moray is not a sociable being. In his natural state he lurks deep down in the dark recesses under coral reefs, and is rarely captured. When Prof. Bristol's moray was being transferred from the fisherman's boat he took enough interest in the proceedings to bite a mouthful out of an inch pine board. Inquisitive small boys at the Aquarium were advised yesterday, by Assistant Superintendent Spencer, not to poke their fingers into the moray's tank. During the moray's stay at the Aquarium he will be fed on six breams per day. He is passionately fond of breams.

One of the rarest fishes brought here in yesterday's shipment is a reddish-brown sort of fish, marked with white stripes. It is about ten inches long. The fins are rather long and extremely delicate. The fish is not extraordinarily striking in appearance, and yet fish scientists are puzzled to find a name sufficiently long for it. The natives of Bermuda refer to it as a gillyenboro.

Other specimens are the parrot fish, so named because their gay color resembles the brilliant plumage of the parrot. There is a varied assortment of angel fish, supposedly so-called because their back fins are very long and graceful, resembling wings, somewhat. The fish are exquisitely colored with many delicate tints. Other new specimens are squirrel fish, with eyes like those of squirrels; cow fish, which moo like a cow; trunk fish, which bear some slight resemblance to a hair trunk; nigger fish, gunt sturgeons, and Bermuda lobsters. There were also a few climbing crabs.

THOUGHT IT A "KISSING BUG."

Three Brooklyn Girls Thrown Into a Panic by an Inquisitive Little Moth.

Two girls, with their arms entwined about each other's waists, were chatting last evening in front of a house on State Street, Brooklyn. A third was sitting on the steps. Suddenly one of the girls gave a scream, waved her hands desperately in an attempt to beat back a placid white moth which had struck her on the chin, and fell over backward.

"What's the matter?" asked the third girl, in surprise.

"The kissing bug!" squealed the first, battling madly with the evening breeze. "Oh, Laura, it's after you!"

The moth, alarmed at his unhospitable reception, had gone away and had then come back to make inquiries about the cause of his treatment. The second girl made a well-meant but ineffectual effort to run through the fence, and, finding her progress impeded, stood still and screamed.

The third girl watched these gymnastics with an air of amused contempt. "Aren't you silly?" she said. "That's only a—wow!"

The last remark was uttered with such enthusiasm that two men across the street gave an involuntary jump and halted, and two small boys who were on the next block came hurrying around the corner. The third girl was "shooing" vigorously at the astonished moth, and uttering little feminine yelps of terror.

The first girl had her hands firmly pressed on her mouth so that the dreaded insect could not find a lodgment on her lips; the second had sat down and was holding her skirts about her ankles and screaming, while the third waved her arms wildly and shrieked dismally. It was not an inspiring scene, nor one to arouse patriotic emotions, and yet it divided attention, for the moment, with the cannon crackers and pinwheels and rockets which were testifying all over the block to State Street's patriotism.

The moth fluttered about for a few moments in a helpless effort to convince the frightened girls that he was not a kissing bug. Then he gave it up and flew disgustedly away. The third girl was the first to recover.

"I was going to say," she faintly resumed, sinking breathlessly on the steps, "that you needn't be frightened. That's only a moth."

The entertainment was over, and as the men on the opposite side resumed their walk one of them said cynically: "That's a demonstration of the power of the press. And yet some people say that newspapers have no influence!"

AMUSEMENTS.

MANHATTAN BEACH TO-DAY
4 & 7 P. M. SOUSA AND HIS BAND.
8 P. M. PAIN'S Spectacle and FIREWORKS.
9 P. M. FRANK DANIELS OPERA CO. THE WIZARD OF THE NILE.
MATINEE SATURDAY AT 4.
NXT MON. JULY 10. Primrose & Dockstader MINSTRELS

ONE ADMISSION PRICE to all 3 Grandeurs!
THE NEW YORK! B'way, 44 & 45 Sts. Cooled by Iced Air!
The Great Golden Spectacle! 8 to 11:45.
THE MAN in the MOON!
The Grand Ballets! 500 People!
Including Sam Bernard.
Promenade de Luxe, 7:30 to Mid.
The Aerial Magnolia Grove!
The Floral Roof Wonder! 8:15 to 1 A.M.
Crystal roof protection in event of rain!
IMMENSE VAUDEVILLE! 150 artists!
Including Cissie Loftus & Bessie Bonehill

Famous Cape May Iron Steamer Republic FOR LONG BRANCH.
THEATRICALS. Leaves Pier 10 E. R., 8:30 A. M., 1 and 5:30 P. M.
8 SHOWS DAILY. Lunch, Meals, etc. Fare, 75c. round trip.
W. F. Russell, Mgr., 1,181 B'way. Phone 2,463-18.

ST. NICHOLAS GARDEN, 66th & Col. Av.
POPULAR ORCHESTRAL CONCERTS.
FRANZ KALTENBORN, Conductor.
Selected Orchestra of 40. Rain or Shine. ADMISSION. With Seat, 25c. and 50c.
OPENS THURSDAY, JULY 6, 8:15.

KOSTER & BIAL'S 34TH ST. near B'way.
MUSIC HALL & ROOF GARDEN
Vaudeville—Specialties—Novelties.

CASINO! Lederer's Roof Festivals! (In Theatre if Rain!)
ADM. 50c. Pilar-Morin, Phaseys, Shedman's Dogs.
July 10—In Theatre, 3-act vaudeville, "Wild Oats!"

KEITH'S Continuous Performance. 12:30 TO 10:45 P. M.
Rose Melville: Last Week!
Harry Woodruff. Louise Gunning.

LION ROOF GARDEN PALACE
110TH ST. AND WESTERN BOULEVARD.
HIGH CLASS CONCERTS.

EMPIRE THEATRE. Broadway and 40th St.
Matinée Saturday.
No Wednesday Matinée This Week.
HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR.

Hammerstein's 42d St, B'y, & 7th Av Victoria Venetian Terrace, Roof Garden
Champion Bicyclist MURPHY, and Big Bill.
In case of Rain, performance in Music Hall.

AMERICAN ROOF GARDEN.
EVERY NIGHT Caron & Herbert, Bartoletti Ballet & 10 Big Acts. Gen'l Adm., 25c.

Baseball, Polo Grounds To-day, 4 P. M.
WASHINGTON vs. NEW YORK. Adm., 50c.

THE TURF.

BRIGHTON RACES To-morrow 2:30 P. M.
Rain or Shine.
Concert by Lander. Take any Coney Island route.

ADMIRAL CROMWELL DETAINED.

Sent to Hoffman Island on His Arrival from Havana.

The strictness with which the quarantine regulations are being observed here during the season in which yellow fever is rampant in Cuba was illustrated yesterday when Rear Admiral B. J. Cromwell, U. S. N., late Commandant of the Port of Havana, who arrived from that city on the steamship Havana, was removed from the vessel at Quarantine and taken to Hoffman Island for observation.

It is usual for passengers of prominence coming here from Havana to provide themselves with certificates showing a clean bill of health. Admiral Cromwell and Lieut. J. F. Stephens of the Signal Service Corps and a number of other passengers on the steamer forgot to do so. They will have to remain on Hoffman Island until to-morrow.

Long-Distance Ocean Record Smashed.

One more ocean record was smashed yesterday, when the Pioneer Line steamship Catania arrived in port from China and Japan, having made the round trip from New York in four months and twenty-five days. The Catania arrived at quarantine on Monday evening, having covered a distance of 27,245 miles from this port and back again in the time named. She stopped at seven coaling and nine loading and discharging ports. It generally takes a vessel six months to do this. The Catania is commanded by Capt. L. E. Miller, and brought a full cargo of teas, curios, and general merchandise.

The Reported Find of a Mammoth.

OTTAWA, July 4.—The story of the mammoth found in a perfect state of preservation in the Yukon is, in the belief of Commissioner W. M. Ogilvie of Dawson City, who has written to the Geological Survey Department, a fake. The story was to the effect that a perfect specimen of a mammoth, flesh and all, had been dug out of the ice near Dawson City, where it had remained perfectly preserved by the intense cold from a far-back prehistoric age. It was said that the great animal looked as fresh as the day it died, perhaps 1,000,000 years ago. Mr. Ogilvie said, however, that the skeletons of many mammoths are being dug out of the gravel near Dawson. The department is taking steps to have some of the skeletons preserved.